Administration Report

N.-W. Provinces.

1872-73 & 1873-74

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1872-73. 1873-74

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR

1872-73.

PART I.

Introductory Chapter.

1. THE year 1872-73 was one singularly devoid of incidents of striking importance or interest. The duty of the annalist is mainly to report the steady working of an administration which has looked into all details, and introduced several minor reforms and alterations in order to ensure greater efficiency and harmony in the different parts of the machinery.

Uneventfulness of the year.

2. The disappointing outturn of the spring harvest of 1871, the magnificent promise of which was blighted by excessive rain, was recounted in last year's report. This lowered the food stocks and caused a considerable amount of general distress, which was felt throughout the whole of 1872-73, and which the crops of that year were not such as to relieve. The rains of 1872 were much heavier than the average, and ended earlier than usual. The autumn crop was, on the whole, a poor one in consequence, especially in the eastern districts, where the rain was heaviest; cotton alone was a little above the average. The usual Christmas rain was almost entirely wanting, and as the ground was drier than usual, through the early cessation of the rain in September, the spring crop suffered much from drought, and, except where protected by canals or wells, the outturn was very small. On the whole, the year must be set down as one of agricultural adversity.

Harvests.

3. The following table shows how prices, which had risen very much in the previous year from the low level they had fallen to after the abundant spring harvest of 1871, stood throughout 1872-73:—

Prices.

Statement showing prices current of Wheat, Barley, and Jowar in the several Divisions of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1872-73.

		Meerut.		Rohilkhund.		Agra.		Allahabad.		Benares.		Jhansie.	
		S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
Wheat.	1st April, 1872, ...	24	3	22	5	19	13	20	0	13	15	24	9
	1st July, 1872, ...	20	6	19	15	18	1	13	6	13	4	16	10
	1st October, 1872,	21	1	19	6	17	1	14	13	12	15	16	8
	1st January, 1873,	21	15	14	11	17	8	15	4	12	14	17	3
	1st April, 1873, ...	22	0	19	8	19	9	16	8	15	6	16	2
Barley.	1st April, 1872, ...	34	0	33	15	29	13	27	6	20	0	31	8
	1st July, 1872, ...	31	12	31	0	25	4	21	12	18	15	23	0
	1st October, 1872,	32	5	30	7	24	4	24	4	18	14	22	0
	1st January, 1873,	31	11	23	15	23	2	21	9	18	5	23	8
	1st April, 1873, ...	32	8	26	14	24	14	21	13	17	8	24	2
Jowar.	1st April, 1872, ...	18	7	25	7	17	9	22	7	19	8	25	8
	1st July, 1872, ...	15	3	17	7	13	7	14	12	18	0	15	11
	1st October, 1872,	23	8	21	2	20	8	18	14	21	12	19	5
	1st January, 1873,	24	12	20	15	21	2	23	6	23	11	24	9
	1st April, 1873, ...	28	6	23	11	22	12	23	5	24	5	22	8

4. The rate throughout the year was, it will be seen, generally a little higher than that of April 1872, and the average prices of the year were for these three staples 20 per cent. higher than in the preceding year.

	Average price of 1871-72.		*Average price of* 1872-73.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.
Wheat, ...	22	15	17	26
Barley, ...	32	15	25	17
Jowar, ...	26	1	20	28

5. The year was entirely free from any such political disturbances as had occurred on the two last celebrations of the Mohurrum festival at Moradabad and Bareilly. These riots had been severely punished; a strong force of Police was held in hand

Freedom from political disturbances.

to check any outbreak ; and care was taken to prevent any collision of the Mahomedan and Hindoo processions. The religious rites of the Mahomedans were duly performed, though with some sullenness, and nothing untoward happened to disturb the arrangements made by the authorities.

Niaz Mahomed's case.

6. The only other event that can be considered to have had any political importance was the capture and trial of a leading rebel of 1857, Niaz Mahomed Khan. This man was an inhabitant of the Rampore State, who entered British territory in 1857, took service under the rebel Khan Bahadoor Khan of Bareilly, rose to high command and administrative charge of the Budaon District, and led a force and met Sir Hope Grant in battle in the Futtehgurh District in 1858. He, during the time of his power, made himself especially notorious by searching out, punishing, and in some cases murdering with great cruelty persons who had befriended English fugitives in 1857. After the country was pacified he led a wandering life, frequently visited Mecca, and finally took service with the Nawab of Joonaghur, in whose train he came to Bombay at the time of the Governor-General's visit to that place, when he was recognised and arrested. His offences were clearly proved, though immense efforts were made by his friends to buy off the hostile witnesses ; but before the High Court of Judicature the plea was brought up that, as an inhabitant of Rampore, he did not owe allegiance to the British Government, and therefore was not punishable as a rebel. The question was argued with great learning, and in the end two of the Judges (the Chief Justice dissenting) held that he did owe a temporary allegiance to this Government by reason of his having entered its territories. The question would have been a very serious one, had not the law been altered, as respects acts committed since 1861, by the passing of the Penal Code, under which the act of waging war against the Queen is an offence, irrespective of the nationality of the accused. Niaz Mahomed was sentenced by the District Judge to death, but in view of all the circumstances the High Court

exercised a wise discretion in modifying the sentence to one of transportation for life.

Question of allegiance.

7. The following passages from a letter addressed to the Government of India show the views of this Government on the important question of the allegiance owed to the paramount power by the subjects even of the so-called Independent States of India. They are recorded in order that the question may be borne in mind should any other rebel leader of 1857 be subsequently brought to trial; but the number of such leaders who have not yet been brought to justice is now small :—

"The attention of His Excellency in Council will no doubt be attracted by the views of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice on the doctrine of allegiance and treason, in respect of the British Government in India. Niaz Mahomed is a native of Rampore, a State which, as Mr. Justice Jardine amply shows in his judgment, itself owes allegiance to the Queen. He entered British territory, not with a hostile army, but simply as a private individual; and he admits that he took service under the traitor Khan Bahadoor, who was well-known to be a British subject. Had the State of Rampore rebelled, and had Niaz Mahomed invaded British territory as a follower of the Nawab, or by the Nawab's command, his allegiance to his own sovereign (however limited were that sovereign's independence) might have been pleaded in excuse. But nothing of the kind occurred. The allegiance of Rampore to the British Government, scrupulously maintained by its Ruler, devolved upon all his subjects. The obligation was rivetted upon Niaz Mahomed by his own subsequent residence in British territory; and the offence was rendered the more aggravated by his taking service under a traitorous British subject, and by his commanding an army of rebels, also British subjects. Yet Sir Robert Stuart hold that there was no breach of allegiance either express or implied. In his judgment he writes—'In a case like the present, where the facts are either patent on the face of the proceedings, or reasonably demonstrated by evidence, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of such a state of things; nay, even where there is fair doubt on the subject, the offending foreigner, against whom temporary allegiance is sought to be established for the purpose of fixing upon him the violation of the laws of the offended State, is entitled to the benefit of such doubt, and to stand acquitted of the political consequences, and also, but within limits, of the criminal consequences of his conduct.'

"Under this ruling, the subject of any subordinate sovereign or chief in India might on his own account have levied war against the supreme authority, under the laws as they existed in 1857-58, with impunity. And indeed the principle laid down, if followed to its logical conclusion, might

have led to the entire acquittal of Niaz Mahomed, on the ground that he was not accountable to British tribunals for the taking away of life when in command of a hostile army, and under circumstances in which political or strategical necessity might have been pleaded.

"The Lieutenant-Governor apprehends that coming to this decision, the Chief Justice may not sufficiently have adverted to the fact that a power, though possessing all the attributes of sovereignty, may yet be in various degrees of subjection to another power; and that allegiance of a subject to his sovereign does not, under such circumstances, exclude allegiance to the Suzerain power. As already said, had the sovereign rebelled against the supreme power, that might have been pleaded in justification of the action of his subject; and even otherwise, His Honor is not prepared to say that the fact of being a citizen of Rampore might not have been advanced in extenuation. A shade of difference may exist between the obligations of loyalty to the British Government on the part of one of its own subjects, as distinguished from that of the subject of a dependent sovereign. But this is quite a different position from that held by Sir Robert Stuart, who apparently would ignore the existence of any relation subsisting between the subjects of subordinate sovereignties in India and the supreme power, and would hold them subject to the same obligations as those of an alien and a hostile Government, and no other.

"The Lieutenant-Governor would have regarded this conclusion as fraught with serious consequences, had not the law, as altered in the Penal Code, altogether omitted the condition of allegiance, and made the waging of war against the Queen, by whomsoever committed, unconditionally a crime. It is true that this section has been construed (Morgan and Macpherson) as still implying that foreigners, not owing allegiance, cannot be guilty of the offence; but Mayne seems satisfactorily to show that that section is general, and that there is no distinction between those who are British subjects and those who are not. And the same conclusion may be drawn from Section 2, which makes every person liable for acts of which he shall be guilty within the said territories.

"Under these circumstances, it may be confidently held that a prosecution of the present kind, under the provisions of the Penal Code, would not fail on the grounds taken by the Chief Justice, inasmuch as the proof of allegiance would not be necessary to constitute the offence."

Lieutenant-Governor's tour.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor's tour in the winter of 1872-73 commenced at Moradabad, passing by Roorkee and Hurdwar, and up the west part of the valley of the Doon. The new cantonment of Chukrata was visited, and many difficult forest questions were decided relating to the rights of the villagers over the pasturage, fuel, and building timber in the forests marked off as

belonging to the State, as well as in those left within the village boundaries. From thence the march led by Seharunpore, Meerut, and Delhi to the head works of the new Jumna Canal, and along that canal to Muttra and Agra. The proposal to transfer from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces that portion of the Delhi and Goorgaon Districts which the canal commands was re-opened and urged (but as yet without effect) on administrative grounds; and it was arranged that the Customs line should be removed to the canal, thus effecting a considerable saving in establishment and in the cost of keeping up the hedge. From Agra the Lieutenant-Governor visited Mynpoory and Etawah, and there took the rail and returned to Allahabad.

Work done on the tour.

9. During these tours much business is transacted on the spot, in conference with the District Officers and the Local and Municipal Committees, which might otherwise entail much correspondence. The public offices and jails are visited, and schools are inspected, Native gentlemen are received, and the pulse of the country felt. Durbars were held at Meerut and Agra, at which the notables of those divisions were assembled, and occasion was taken to confer public rewards on those who had deserved them.

The Hearsay jail case.

10. Several instances might be given of the advantages derived from the opportunity which these tours afford to the Head of the Government of seeing things for himself. For example, on visiting the Dehra Jail, a civil prisoner was found there whose case was a peculiarly hard, and possibly a representative one. He had lent money to a native lady married to, but separated from, a man with some English blood in him, and had received a bond from her son. On the son's refusing to pay he sued him, when a plea of minority under the English law was put in, and was successful, the suit being rejected by the Court of Appeal. On this the debtor turned the tables on him, sued him for the costs of the case, and threw him into prison. The man was found to be nearly starved with cold; it was the

depth of winter, and he protested he had no means to pay. Finding him ignorant of the provisions of the law which bore on his case, the Lieutenant-Governor directed the local Judge to instruct him that on filing a list of his property and making that over in payment of his debt he could be released. This was done, and the man regained his liberty shortly after. There is reason to fear that this is not an exceptional case, but that our prisons are sometimes used, not as a means of compelling debtors to give up to the creditor property they have, but as a means of revenge for punishing those that have none.

Law relating to the release of sick civil prisoners.

11. On this and other occasions the attention of Government was drawn to the omission of the law to provide for the release of a civil prisoner who is sick or dying. This power rests with the Government in the case of criminals in jail, and is frequently exercised when there is no hope of saving the prisoner's life by any other means, or when the illness is incurable and the man desires to die among his friends; and the same provisions should apparently apply to civil prisoners, otherwise a sentence of imprisonment may be turned virtually into a sentence of death. The subject has been brought to the notice of the Government of India.

Restoration of the Govind Deva Temple, Bindrabun.

12. Another point brought before the Lieutenant-Governor on his tour was the necessity of repairing some of the great antiquarian treasures of the Province. The Temple of Govind Deva at Bindrabun, near Muttra, is certainly the noblest specimen of Hindu architectural art in Upper India, but it had fallen into great decay. Mr. Growse, the Joint Magistrate of Muttra, who had made the building the subject of close and attentive study, pointed out to His Honor the injuries which it had suffered from the Mahomedans originally, and afterwards from the ravages of time. Immediate sanction was given to undertake all necessary repairs. The Maharajah of Jeypore, with his wonted liberality, has contributed £500, which was the rough estimate made of the sum necessary; but it will need

a much larger expenditure before the temple is put in a serviceable condition. To restore it entirely according to its original design is now impossible, as large portions have been utterly lost.

Repairs to the Taj and the Fort at Agra.

13. Repairs have long been going on to the Taj and the ornamental portions of the Agra Fort, called the Sumun Boorj (or Jasmine Tower), and its neighbourhood. These were ordered, and liberal support promised to such further repairs as may prove necessary. The marble work in the exquisite Motee Musjid and other places, which generally consists of external slabs fixed by the help of iron rods, is found frequently from the corroding of the iron to be in a state of precarious support: it has been repaired where found necessary; but this work will, it is feared, prove a constant source of anxiety and expense. In the Taj attention had been mainly directed to restoring the injured Mosaic work; but the leakage in the roof, and the alarming state of the marble panelling of the entrance arch need looking to more urgently, and it was these repairs that the Chief Engineer directed the local authorities to take in hand at once.

Native Press.

14. Thirty-six Vernacular Newspapers were in existence during the year, against thirty in 1871-72; but the total number of copies in circulation was only 5,917, against 7,594 last year. The number of Magazines was the same, *viz.*, nine, but here, too, the circulation fell from 1,935 to 1,408. One-half the Newspapers are published in Agra, Allahabad, and Meerut, the latter city supplying no less than nine out of the total number of thirty-six. As a rule, the tone of the Native Press is fair and loyal, though want of trustworthy information, and of anything like a broad and enlightened treatment of important questions affecting this country, render these papers singularly unattractive to the English reader. The attention, however, which is paid to matters of local interest, as municipal administration, is a hopeful sign, and indicates the beginning of what may hereafter grow into a healthy public opinion.

15. It has occasionally happened that useful information has been received from the Vernacular newspapers as to crimes that have occurred, or as to the state of public feeling, and the effects which have followed from the orders of Government or of District Officers. But more frequently there has been a tendency to give insertion to rash imputations and to charges based on insufficient knowledge. An instance of this, which occurred at Benares, attracted considerable attention and publicity. The Editor of the *Benares Akhbár* reported in a letter to the Magistrate of the District that a boy had been offered money by the Police to give information about a theft, and that torture had been used. Inquiry was made; the statement turned out to be unfounded; the Editor was prosecuted by the Police authorities for defamation, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000, or in default to suffer imprisonment for six months. In reviewing the case, the following orders were issued by Government:—

Prosecution of the Editor of the Benares paper.

"There does not seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be any presumption of *mala fides* on the defendant's part in making the charges, for he went direct to the Magistrate, and presented privately a written paper with his charges, which he said he had 'heard.' No doubt he was precipitate and rash, but there seems no reason to doubt that he had heard of money being offered to the boy, and the story of torture, &c., had grown possibly out of the boy's mother's alarm. There is no ground whatever for the assumption of enmity or desire to extort money on the defendant's part.

"Such being the case, the proper course was first to offer him the opportunity of retractation, and to have required him to publish in his paper an account of the result of the investigation and an apology for the misstatements he had been induced to make. After that, if the Editor refused, it would have been open to the Police Officers to have proposed a prosecution. Even then, such a step should not have been entered upon without the cognizance and approval of Government. The relations of the public authorities, and especially the District and Police authorities, towards the Press of this country are very peculiar. It has repeatedly been asserted, and even by educated Native gentlemen, that the Native Press is not free, but is liable to be called to account by the authorities, and is under their influence. The statement is groundless; but it is of the utmost importance that no possible ground should be given which might in any way be construed as giving colour to such assertions.

"It is then not only as a measure in itself inexpedient, except as the last resort, but further, as a measure not required till an opportunity of retrac-

tation had been offered, and finally, as a measure that should not have been taken at all without the approval of Government, that His Honor objects to the proceedings against the Editor.

"It may further be remarked that there is much doubt as to the legality of the sentence. The charge was laid, not on the libel contained in the article, but on that contained in the letter, which, if made in good faith, comes under the exceptions contained in Section 499 of the Penal Code. Whatever Mr. S . . . . . may have thought, there was not, so far as appears from the papers laid before His Honor, any proof whatever of *mala fides*; on the contrary, the presumption is directly the other way. The Lieutenant-Governor looks, however, on the prosecution as having been virtually, though not expressly, made in consequence of the article, and has disposed of the argument as if it had.

"His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor considers, under the circumstances, that there is ample ground for remitting the fine, and this may accordingly be done, with a warning to the Editor to be more cautious in admitting into his paper reports that may come to his ears, and when he has admitted such reports, and they have been proved, as in the present instance, to be unfounded, that he is bound to retract and apologize.

"Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that no Press prosecution should be undertaken by any Department on account of imputations made against official acts without the express sanction of Government, and all Heads of Departments will be informed accordingly."

Tea cultivation.

16. An enquiry made by the Government of India gave occasion for the preparation of a report on the tea cultivation in the hill districts in the North-Western Provinces, showing its past history and the present average outturn of the crop. The tracts in which tea is grown are the valley of the Doon (which nowhere rises above 2,640 feet) and the hill ranges of Kumaon and Gurhwal, where the plantations vary from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height above the sea. The following figures are believed to give a pretty accurate estimate:—

		Outturn.		
	Acres under Tea.	*Black.*	*Green.*	*Total.*
Dehra, ...	1,801	3,692	407,856	411,548
Kumaon, ...	1,395	125,225	60,475	285,700

The manufacture of green tea in Dehra, to the almost total exclusion of black, is due to the fact that it is brought up by Cabulee merchants who supply Central Asia, when only the

green leaf is in demand. The trade is increasing, and the Dehra crop not being sufficient, the merchants have this year for the first time penetrated Kumaon, and it is probable that in a very short time the planters there will only manufacture the green leaf as in Dehra. The opening up of this Central Asian demand has been a great source of advantage to the cultivation of tea, as the planters now get at their very doors the same average price as they before obtained in Calcutta after incurring the risk of the journey, and charges for freight, brokerage, and commission.

Abandonment of cinchona cultivation.

17. The same success has not attended the cultivation of cinchona, and the attempts to nationalise it in the Himalayas, or in the North-Western Provinces, have now been abandoned. The plant is exceedingly liable to injury from frost, and has often, after being grown under protection till it reached a considerable height, been cut down in a single night. The experiment has been made in all kinds of altitudes, but as no place in the North-Western Provinces is entirely free from frost, it has nowhere succeeded, and has at last been given up.

Experiment in sericulture.

18. On the other hand, the attempt to cultivate silkworms has been taken up in the Doon by the Superintendent, Mr. Ross, with much zeal and some prospect of success. The Doon has many advantages. In its cool climate the mulberry grows freely. The women of the Goorkha Regiment stationed at Dehra are handy at reeling, and ready to undertake the work; the cocoons produced have been valued at a sum sufficient amply to cover the cost of production; and there is a further possibility of creating a trade in the eggs, which are much sought after in Italy, and can be kept in the higher altitudes of the hills safe from hatching or spoiling. An advance has been made to Mr. Ross, and also to a planter, Captain Murray, to enable them to give the experiment a fair trial.

Transliteration of Vernacular names.

19. The transliteration controversy went on briskly through the year, the Lieutenant-Governor in two despatches recording his objections

to the system called Hunterian (as being advocated by Mr. Hunter, and based with slight modifications on that of Sir W. Jones), which had been adopted without any consultation with the Provinces by Lord Mayo's Government, and accepted by the Indian Council. In the end it was decided that the time had passed for reconsideration of the scheme, but that it should not be extended to any places which are of general notoriety, and the spelling of which on the phonetic or traditional plan has been established by universal custom. Lists of these names have been drawn up for the North-Western Provinces, and also lists of such vernacular words as are in common use, and are as it were naturalised by Anglo-Indians, having no equivalent in the English language. These lists will be found among the Appendices to this Report.

The Revenue Code, N.-W. Provinces.

20. The chief legislative work of the year was the codification of the laws relating to the assessment and administration of the land revenue, which were to be found in numerous Regulations, some passed when the Benares Provinces were first given over in 1775, others extending the Benares and Bengal Code, with more or less modification, to the Ceded in 1801, and to the Conquered Provinces in 1803; and others again passed from time to time as occasion required, and embodying the results of the growing knowledge and experience of the lawmakers up to the present day. The work was begun by Mr. F. Stephen, and a rough draft made by him; but it was entirely recast and greatly amplified by a Commission which sat at Nynee Tal throughout the summer of 1872, and which consisted of the chief Revenue Officers of the Government and several of the Settlement Officers then in recess. The result of their work was a Bill which was presented to the Legislative Council in November 1872 by the Hon'ble J. Inglis, the North-West Member of the Council. It was carefully discussed there, and finally, after undergoing considerable alterations, it was thought better not to pass it till another year, but to allow time for the expression of Native

public opinion on it, and for further examination of its provisions by the North-West authorities.

The Rent Bill.

21. A new Rent Bill was introduced at the same time and postponed for similar reasons. The chief innovations in the two Bills were the same. Rent suits are to be heard in future in the Rent and Revenue Courts only, not in the Civil Courts. Suits for enhancement of rent (the most difficult class of all) are to be tried only by officers of experience specially empowered for that purpose by the Government. Decrees of enhancement are not to be given against cultivators with occupancy rights oftener than once in ten years. The grounds on which enhancement of rent can be decreed are made clearer and more definite. The rights of a proprietor in land are distinguished from the rights he acquires as a cultivator in the fields he cultivates, and in future the sale of the former for debt will not involve the loss of the latter, and the ex-proprietor, instead of becoming a homeless outcast from his ancestral village, will only sink into the position of an occupancy tenant of his hereditary fields, holding them at somewhat favourable rates. The two Bills became law at a meeting of the Legislative Council held at Agra on 24th November, 1873, and a fuller exposition of their details and effect, and the discussions regarding them, will be given in the report for the year 1873-74.

Sale of landed estates in N.-W. Provinces.

22. No such progress has been made towards discovering a remedy for another evil in our Revenue Law as it at present exists,—the frequency with which property in land is sold up by decree of Court, and passes from the hands of the hereditary landowners to the grasp of the money-lending class. The subject has engaged the close and anxious attention of the Government throughout the year. The political danger of these sales was first brought into clear light by the events of 1857, when the ousted proprietors, almost without exception, turned against the purchasers and drove them out, and then joined

the rebel side through the imperious necessity of opposing a Government which would restore their oppressors. Since the country was pacified the evil has gone on increasing, and almost every Revenue and Settlement Report contains notices of the lasting discontent it causes, and the elements of disturbance it involves. The land is steadily passing—slowly in some parts, more rapidly in others—from the hands of those who are connected with it by the ties of centuries, whose interests are bound up in its welfare and that of the cultivators, and whose local influence it is essential to secure on the behalf of order and good government, into the hands of those who treat it merely as an investment, who never go near it, and whose sole idea is to send an agent to screw the highest possible rents out of it. The remedies proposed have been various; but the main principle of all the scheme is to make proprietary right in land unsaleable in future, providing that all a landowner can do is to alienate it for a time on mortgage; while debts already secured on the land should be defrayed by temporary farm or mortgage, not by permanent transfer. But the very magnitude of the evil, the hold it has got on the country through lapse of time, and the immensity of the interests involved, combine to make any remedy difficult, if not impossible; and no scheme has yet been devised by which the weak landowner can be protected from the effects of his own weakness and folly without injuring other proprietors, lowering the value of land, and causing some loss to those who had advanced money on the faith of the established policy of Government.

Sale of landed estates in Jhansie.

23. The case is somewhat different, however, in the Jhansie Division, which was annexed to the British Government so lately as from 1843 to 1853, and in which a proprietary title was unknown until the introduction of British rule. In this division (comprising the Jhansie, Jaloun, and Lullutpore Districts) the compulsory sale of ancestral property under the decrees of the Civil Courts is an innovation, and the debts for which the process is put in action were incurred under a system in which the lenders had no just ground of expectation that the Govern-

ment would interfere to enforce their recovery. The difficulties which are found elsewhere have not had time to take root and gather head in Jhansie, and there is still hope that a Bill may be introduced to give relief to landed estates in this part of the country.

Alteration of the instalments of revenue.

24. The proportions in which the instalments of the land revenue are paid, and the dates when they fall due, were considered and revised by the Government. Originally, under Native rule, and in the earlier years of British administration, revenue was paid in small instalments during every month of the year except two. When the thirty years' settlement was introduced a better system was adopted, by which the revenue was paid according to harvests in the spring and autumn, two instalments being fixed for each harvest. These varied in date according to the time of ripening of the harvest, falling earlier in the south-eastern, and later in the north-western districts; and they sometimes varied in amount according to the value of the harvest, though more generally one-seventh of the revenue was demanded with each instalment. It remained now to carry on this reform still further. It was urged that the two instalments for each harvest were vexatious, coming as they did within a month of each other, and that in reality most landowners paid the two sums in one. A further argument was put forward that the khureef or autumn harvest was unduly burdened by having half the revenue imposed upon it: this harvest produces for the most part the coarser grains, pulses, and millets on which the poorer population live, and which are stored for consumption, not, as a rule, sold; while the spring harvest produces those (wheat, barley) which enter the market and are the chief subjects of trade, and which therefore supply the cultivator with the actual cash with which he pays his rent. On the other hand was the fear arising from the improvident character of the people, that if the tax-gatherer did not knock at their door the very moment they had money, or money's equivalent, in their pocket, they would spend or consume it, and be unable to meet the demand of the State. In the end, the decision

arrived at was to approximate as closely as is possible and safe to the actual courses of the crops. The autumn harvest varies much in its constituents ; in some places much rice is sown which is reaped early, while the millets and pulses come later, and the cotton-picking continues for a month after they are cut. In such tracts two instalments are needed ; but where there is little rice or cotton, and the crops are ready nearly about the same time, the whole dues on the khureef will be taken in one season. In the spring harvest (or rubbee) the wheat and barley are generally cut and carried within a short period, and in this case two instalments are unnecessary. The general result will therefore be to reduce the number of instalments to three ; sometimes to two ; while it is enjoined on Settlement Officers carefully to apportion the amount of each instalment to the value which will have been realised from the ripened crop. The demand for rent by the zemindar on the tenant is to be so timed as to admit of the crop being cut and stored before the rent is asked for : and this has been provided for in the new Rent Act. The time of the payment of the Government revenue by the zemindar is to be fixed so as to fall about three weeks later, and to admit of his having collected his rent from the cultivator.

Acreage tax in the Family Domains.

25. The only other point connected with the Revenue Administration of the year that deserves mention here is the exemption of the Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares from the acreage tax imposed on the rest of the permanently-settled districts in the North-Western Provinces. It was held by this Government that these Domains were legally liable to this tax, which was imposed in 1871 as a local cess to meet the cost of village police, roads, schools, and other improvements ; but His Highness had always shown his readiness to contribute his share towards these purposes, and to perform the duties incumbent on an improving landowner ; and the Lieutenant-Governor, in deference to the wishes expressed by the Maharajah, and having regard to the honor and dignity of the Maharajah, which the British Government

will ever hold in view, and having regard also to the efficient manner in which the Maharajah has fulfilled the objects for which Act XVIII. of 1871 was passed, exempted his private estates (known as the Family Domains) from the tax.

Criminal Tribes Act.

26. In last year's report (introductory chapter, paras. 58-9) a sketch of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act was given; and it was shown that there were two parts in it, by one of which a criminal tribe is registered and supervised in its own residence, while by the other it can be removed to a place chosen as a reformatory and there set to labor. The first of these two systems has been put in force during the year against the Bowreeahs of the Bedowlee Settlement in the Moozuffernuggur District, and the Aherias and Habooras of 15 villages within the Etah District. The Aherias number 209 males and the Habooras 36; they are well-known robbers, but have enough land to live on, and the check of registration and roll-call will, it is hoped, force them to live by the cultivating of these lands, and to abandon their wandering habits. The Bowreeahs are a larger and more important body, numbering 832. They were settled in their present habitation, which was then nearly waste, many years ago, and a branch was led from the canal to Bedowlee expressly to help their cultivation, and secure their means of livelihood. The temptation of steady and moderate profits has not been sufficient to overcome their long-acquired habits, and after they found out that the law, as it then stood, could not restrain them, bodies of Bowreeahs have from time to time issued forth to plunder, travelling as far as to Calcutta. This the present Act prevents or makes punishable. There has been no time as yet to make proof of its efficacy, but there are good grounds for hope that the measures now taking may bear fruit in the next generation, if not sooner.

Legislative enactments of the year.

27. The Acts passed in 1872-73 which especially affected the North-Western Provinces were the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872), the amendment of Act X. of 1859 (Act XXII. of

1872), and the Canal Act (Act VIII. of 1873). The latter was sufficiently noticed in last year's report while it was still before the Council; the other two demand some more detailed remarks.

Amendment of Act X. of 1859.

28. By Act X. of 1859 (the Rent Act) certain powers were conferred on "Deputy Collectors in charge of Sub-divisions," but the nature of a Sub-division was nowhere defined. It had, however, always been the custom for Collectors to place their Deputies in charge of the different Tuhseels of the District, and for those Deputies to receive petitions and try suits arising within those Tuhseels; and it was assumed (what was indeed no doubt the case) that the intention of the law was to continue the existing practice, and that the word Sub-division had been used as a synonym for Tuhseel. For thirteen years therefore Deputy Collectors placed in charge of Tuhseels had exercised these powers. The High Court, however, held in a case that came before them in appeal, that a Sub-division was a different thing from a Tuhseel, and that Deputy Collectors who had not been placed by Government in charge of Sub-divisions had no jurisdiction to try cases taken up by themselves on petition; and also that the petition must be presented at a Court within the Sub-division, and not at the Head-Quarters of the District. This decision invalidated an immense number of cases decided ever since Act X. of 1859 came into force, and threatened to flood the country with a revival of litigation which had been deemed to be settled. It was therefore necessary to apply to the Legislature for a validating Act, and, as such, Act XXII. of 1872 was framed, declaring in the widest language possible that all decisions passed by Deputy Collectors were legal and valid, whatever the character of their investment with these special powers, and whatever the place in which the suit had been preferred.

Cotton outturn.

29. The annual return for 1872-73 showed an area of 1,266,011 acres under cotton (about $\frac{1}{20}$ of the entire cultivated area of the North-Western Provinces), and an estimated outturn of

97,570,480lbs. (or 325,235 bales of 300lbs. each) of clean cotton. The average produce on this calculation is 79lbs. per acre, and it is believed, from all the information in the possession of Government, that 80lbs. an acre is as large an amount as can safely be assumed for the North-Western Provinces generally. There is, indeed, much conflict of opinion on the subject, and the produce is undoubtedly larger in the western than in the eastern districts, but the figures above-named may probably be accepted. It agrees closely with the outturn of the Government Model Farm at Boolundshuhur (one of the best cotton districts in the province), where 33½ acres sown with indigenous cotton produced 267lbs. of "kupas" (cotton and cotton seed together), or 80lbs. of clean cotton. The exotic varieties on which experiments were tried were less productive. Similarly at the Allahabad Model Farm the average produce on 16 acres was 84lbs. per acre. It is true that at Cawnpore from 300 to 446lbs. were produced, but the cultivation there was of an exceptional character, as much as 70 tons of manure per acre having been placed on the land. The ordinary agriculturist does not cultivate under these conditions, and consequently such an outturn can be no guide to the average produce.

Infanticide measures.

30. The operations for the suppression of female infanticide continued to be actively carried on under the special Act (VIII. of 1870) passed for this purpose. A full account of the nature of the measures taken under this law was given in last year's report, and need not be recapitulated here. The number of villages, however, under the Act during the year was 4,959, with a population of 485,938. Among these all births and deaths were registered; all suspicious deaths were enquired into, and, where necessary, *post-mortem* examinations were held, and in five cases the offence of child-murder was proved. When the Act was first introduced these villages had 96,358 boys to 47,912 girls, the girls being thus 33·2 per cent. of the whole number of children; at the end of March, 1873, the boys were 101,093 and the girls 54,712, and they had thus risen to 35·2 per cent.

Change in the rules for suppressing infanticide.

31. A change was made during the year in the standard ratio which is thought sufficient to justify a strong presumption of guilt, where the numbers are large, and no special circumstances can be alleged. This standard was at first fixed at 40 per cent., *i. e.*, where there are only 40 girls to 60 boys, the number of children being large, it was held that the difference in the numbers could hardly be due to natural causes. The Government of India thought it safer to lower the standard to 35, so that it now has to be shown that there are 65 boys to 35 girls, or nearly 2 boys to 1 girl, to establish the presumption on which, in default of any rebutting evidence, the Act is put in force.

General census of the North-Western Provinces.

32. The necessity for a steady enforcement of the provisions of the Infanticide Act is clearly demonstrated by the results of the general census of these Provinces. The great disparity between the relative proportions of males and females in the population can be satisfactorily explained in no other way, after making allowance for all causes which may affect the life of females in this country, or may prevent the entry of the names of females in the census returns, than by the hypothesis that the crime of female infanticide is carried on by large sections of the people. Even without the aid of infanticide, however, the death-rate among children is very high, owing, no doubt, to the specially unfavourable conditions of food and care which attend the early years of the children of the poorer classes. Nevertheless, the population of these Provinces has increased by 3·65 per cent. in seven years, or by 0·52 per cent. per annum. The annual increase in the United Kingdom in the ten years from 1851 to 1861 was 0·56.

Mortuary registration.

33. Under the new system by which deaths are reported by the Village Police and registered by the clerks at Police Stations, considerable progress has been made towards obtaining full and accurate returns. Much, however, has yet to be done before sufficiently reliable data are forthcoming to form a trustworthy

estimate of the average length of life in these Provinces. The number of deaths registered was 703,248 on a population of thirty-one millions, or a proportion of 23 per thousand as compared with 19·5 in 1871-72. This gives an average life-value of forty-four years, which is very near the English standard. There is little doubt, however, that the death-rate is really much higher, and the average length of life much lower, than this; and a materially higher rate of mortality must be shown, especially among children, before the returns can be accepted as fairly correct.

Principal causes of death.

34. By far the most fatal disease was fever, the number of deaths entered under this head being no less than 490,436, or 15·87 per thousand, which is nearly treble the number five years ago, and higher by 69,305 than in 1871-72. But a considerable portion of this increase must be put down to improved registration, and it is still doubtful whether over-irrigation from canals can justly be blamed for so much as is real. The other most fatal diseases were bowel complaints, which carried off 19,494 persons; small-pox, which killed 20,073; and cholera, which claimed 50,565 as its victims.

Cholera quarantine.

35. After two years of comparative immunity, these Provinces were in the year under review again visited by cholera. The disease had its origin in Oudh, whence it spread to the Allahabad and Jounpore Districts in the beginning of 1872-73, and towards the close of the year it passed northward into the Divisions of Agra and Rohilkhund. It was perhaps partly owing to this peculiar character of the cholera epidemic of 1872, which did not march on with a regular course, but skipping here and there alighted on towns or villages, carrying off a few lives, and then relaxing its hold, that the failure of all attempts to keep out the disease by quarantine is due. A careful account was drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. Planck, of the cordon round Roorkee, which may be summarised as the record of a crucial instance of failure. Cholera broke out in August on the 7th, 8th,

and 15th at different places around the cantonment, and continued to prevail till the end of September, visiting 60 villages in all. A cordon of Chowkeedars was established on the 17th, and as that was found ineffectual (the Chowkeedars being beaten and shoved away by the people), on the 18th posts of Sappers and Miners were substituted for them. A completely efficient quarantine was thus kept up till the 12th September, when the Sappers and Miners were replaced by Police; yet, in spite of this, between the 2nd and 9th September, six cases occurred among the Europeans in the cantonment, of which three ended fatally, and the mortality within the cordon was greater than in the crowded town of Roorkee outside. The only known violation of the cordon was on the part of the Cantonment Magistrate and the Regimental Surgeon, who went out three times, from charitable motives, to visit and succour places afflicted with cholera in the neighbourhood. It is barely possible that the outbreak in the cantonment was connected with these visits: but for this element of doubt, it would be safe to pronounce the quarantine to have been a useless and vexatious precaution.

Jails.

36. There are in the North-Western Provinces six Central Jails (to which long-term prisoners are drafted), 33 District Jails, mostly tenanted by short-term prisoners, and 22 Lock-ups for persons under trial. Accommodation is provided for 20,468 prisoners; the daily average was higher than in 1871, being 16,788 against 15,962; however, the number on the 1st January 1873 was 17,467, as compared with 15,762 on the 1st January 1872, which shows that the gradual increase in the jail population is still going on. This increase, as past experience abundantly proves, arises from the badness of the season and the higher prices of food of the prisoners. Of the entire number of prisoners, 3,469 were employed in manufactures, and £8,720 were paid into the Government Treasuries as the earnings of their labor. The net cost of each prisoner was Rs. 42-13-8, which is slightly higher than in 1871, owing to the increased price of provisions. The average mortality has risen from 4·15 per cent. in 1871 to 4·8 per cent. on

average strength of population. The death-rate in six jails was again excessive, and the causes which led to this are undergoing most careful investigation with a view to their being remedied if possible.

Release of female prisoners from jail.

37. Serious apprehensions were expressed in the course of the year that when female prisoners are released from jail they sometimes do not return to their homes, but resort to an immoral life; and some very sad and lamentable instances were adduced to substantiate this fear. The danger does not attach to the period of imprisonment, for it has been distinctly ordered that nowhere, and under no circumstances, shall a female prisoner be ever under the charge of a male warder. The opportunities and temptation to immorality are not great in a jail. But the fear was that not unfrequently women of respectable morals may be imprisoned, and on being released, through the strangeness and helplessness of their position, being far from their friends or families, they may fall into a life of infamy; and this risk arose chiefly from their being released at the jail door, far from their home, and with no friends to meet them. Orders were accordingly issued that, wherever it is practicable, females should only be imprisoned in the jails of the districts in which they live, and that the barrack accommodation should be increased for this purpose; but where it is absolutely necessary to transfer them to Central Prisons, they are to be returned to the jail of the district to which they belong, at least a fortnight before the date of their release. The Superintendent of the Jail is then to send intimation to the Magistrate, who will summon some one or more relatives of the woman to receive her at the jail door. If no one is present to receive her on the day of her release, the Superintendent has authority, if she wishes it, to retain her at the jail for a few days till her relatives come. In making these arrangements, the Superintendent must of course exercise a careful discretion according to the age and appearance, as well as family and respectability, of the woman in each case.

Dispensaries.

38. The number of dispensaries open during the year was 135, four more than in 1871. Of these 93 are civil hospitals, at which patients are received for medical treatment, and at 41 medicines only are dispensed. One is managed by a European Apothecary, and 33 by Sub-Assistant Surgeons, men who have received a complete medical and surgical education, mostly in the Calcutta College; the rest are under Hospital Assistants, who are Native Doctors of a lower class. All are under the general supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the district. The total number of in-door patients, which was 19,669 in 1871-72, was now 21,927, of whom 16,179 were cured or relieved, and 2,888 died. The number of out-door patients was 739,346, against 696,169 in 1871-72. Local injuries, fever, and diseases of the digestive system were the most common ailments amongst in-door patients, and the two latter and skin diseases amongst out-door patients. The number of important operations performed was 2,367, and the total number of operations was slightly less than in the previous year, having fallen from 53,917 to 51,340. No less than 94 per cent. were successful, and the amount of suffering alleviated or prevented must have been very great. The uniform and rapid increase in the number of patients year by year proves that Native prejudices against European medicines are gradually giving way, and that the superior efficacy of scientific treatment is becoming more felt and appreciated. There are three institutions, two at Bareilly and one at Nynee Tal, where females are regularly trained in medical and surgical science. Some of these women have already set up successfully as private practitioners.

The grant-in-aid system to dispensaries.

39. These useful institutions are partly kept up by the State and partly self-supporting. They are managed on the principle of grants-in-aid. When the people of any place show sufficient interest in the subject to erect a suitable building at their own cost, and guarantee a fixed subscription to cover the salaries of menial establishments and the contingent expenses, the

necessary medical staff is granted and paid for by Government. The total income of the year was £23,721, of which Government contributed £10,451 in the shape of pay of establishment, and £1,033 cost of European medicines supplied; £12,237 was made up from local receipts, such as grants from municipalities, interest of endowments and funds invested, and subscriptions and donations from Europeans and Natives. The expenditure amounted to £23,261. The surplus subscriptions are regularly invested in Government funds, and the total capital of this kind (not including some endowments in land) amounted at the close of the year to £27,680.

Vaccination.

40. The increase in the activity and strength of the Vaccination Department noticed in last year's report still goes on, and the number of persons vaccinated was 414,416, against 322,887 in 1871-72. This has been attained by a very large increase in the staff of operators, who are now 361 as against 272 last year. The cost of the department rose in consequence from £8,232 to £9,422. The proportion of successful cases to all operations, excluding those in which the result was unknown, was 87·03, but in primary operations alone the proportion is 88·7, against 88·4 last year. Of the entire number of vaccinators, 225 were paid by Government, 83 by municipalities, 36 from local funds, and 17 by Native chiefs and landlords. Many of the new vaccinators being somewhat inexperienced and strange to the place where they were employed, it was not to be expected that the amount of work done should increase at first in a corresponding ratio to the establishment. Accordingly the average number of operations performed by each vaccinator during the five months of the vaccine season fell from 1,187 per mensem to 1,144. But the cost of each successful case was only 0-4-6 as compared with 0-5-0, the total expenditure being £9,421 in 1871-72. Of the total number vaccinated, 50·3 per cent. were males and 49·7 per cent. females; only 95,528 infants under 1 year old were vaccinated, which is estimated to represent about 10·3 per cent. of the probable number of births. Though the strange reluctance of the natives gener ally

to avail themselves of this means of escape from one of the most terrible scourges of the country is yielding but slowly to the influences brought to bear on it, yet the returns year by year bear witness to the increased energy of the department and the widening scope of its operations. Next after the enlarged number of persons operated on, the most encouraging sign is the extent to which landholders and municipal bodies are identifying themselves with the system by paying for vaccinators at their own expense. This practical adherence is the best test of their appreciation of the benefits of the protection which vaccine virus affords.

Lunatic Asylums.

41. There are three Lunatic Asylums in these Provinces,—those of Bareilly, Benares, and Agra. The present year was the first complete year of working of the Agra Lunatic Asylum. The total number of patients treated in the three asylums during 1872-73 was 625, against 582 in 1871-72. The yearly percentage of deaths has fallen from 10·35 to 9·09, the lowest figure yet reached. The entire cost of all three establishments for the year was £3,806, against £2,938 in 1871-72. By far the greater part of this increase was due to the higher price of food.

Municipalities.

42. There are now seventy-eight Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces, Act VI. of 1868 having been extended to thirteen new towns during 1872-73. Considerable progress has been made in giving the people a voice in the selection of the members of the Municipal Committees. The total number of members is 1,079, of whom 319 are official, 654 (or 86 per cent.) are appointed by popular election, and the remainder are nominated by District Officers.

The income of the Municipalities for the year under report amounted to £184,926, exclusive of opening balances, and was composed as follows:—

Octroi,	...	...	...	£140,093
Tax on houses, buildings, and lands,			...	„ 3,307

Tax on professions and trades,	...	...	£ 8,409
Do. on carriages, horses, &c.,	...	...	„ 1,252
Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.,	...	...	„ 1,478
Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868,		...	„ 956
Total income from taxation,		...	£155,495
Miscellaneous,	...	...	„ 29,431
	Total,	...	£184,926

The total expenditure amounted to £184,006, of which the following are the details :—

Collection,	...	...	...	£	18,183
Head Office,	...	...	...	„	3,956
Police,	...	...	...	„	39,232
Conservancy,	...	...	...	„	26,385
Lighting,	...	...	...	„	4,899
Watering,	...	...	...	„	2,701
Original Works,	...	...	...	„	46,793
Repairs,	...	...	...	„	20,981
Education,	...	...	...	„	4,012
Vaccination,	...	...	...	„	796
Dispensaries,	...	...	...	„	2,737
Other Charities,	...	...	...	„	1,086
Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	„	12,245
		Total,	...		£184,006

The year opened with a surplus of £35,635, and closed with a surplus of £36,555. This reserve is unnecessarily large, but in many towns the Act was in force for a portion of the year only, and the Committees had not time to devise any public works. In the 65 towns where the Act was in operation for the past two years, the surplus falls from £35,765 in 1871-72 to £33,508 in 1872-73, the decrease of £2,257 being due to a large expenditure in the latter year on local improvements.

The duty of confining the octroi to its legitimate sphere of a tax on consumption has continued to receive the earnest attention of Government. The measures taken to secure this end, and the results which have attended them, are fully reviewed in the Municipal Chapter of the Report. In that chapter will also be found a detailed account of the mode in which the Municipal funds have been expended. The figures,

both of receipts and charges, of every Municipality are given in the Appendices to the Report, as well as a statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles subjected to octroi, the consumption or expenditure per head represented by the imports, and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

Towns under Act XX. of 1856.

43. The changes made in the provisions of Act XX. of 1856 by Act XXII. of 1871 were noticed in para. 83 of the introductory chapter of the report for 1871-72. That these changes were advisable may be judged from the fact that during the year they enabled the Act to be extended to many places in which little or no provision had hitherto existed for police or conservancy. At the close of 1872-73 there were 315 towns and cantonments administered under the Chowkeedaree Act, against 275 at the end of 1871-72. There has thus been an increase of 40, notwithstanding that during the year 13 towns which had hitherto been under Act XX. of 1856 were erected into municipalities. On the other hand, in the case of two towns the converse change took place. Thus the entire number of new towns which were brought under Act XX. of 1856 during 1872-73 was 51.

The total collections from the tax in 1872-73 amounted to £32,711, against £33,261 in the previous year, the apparent decrease of £550 being due to receipts from sources other than taxation having been included in 1871-72. In the year under report these were shown separately, and amounted to £1,161, bringing up the total income to £33,872.

The expenditure for each of the past two years is as follows:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Collection Establishment, ...	£ 2,893	£ 2,838
Head Office ditto, ...	„ 511	„ 367
Police ditto, ...	„ 17,606	„ 17,043
Conservancy ditto, ...	„ 4,564	„ 5,197
Local improvements and public works,...	„ 7,500	„ 7,275
Miscellaneous, ...	...	„ 459
Total, ...	£33,074	£33,179

It is satisfactory to find that reductions in the Collection, Head Office, and Police Establishments have enabled larger

sums to be set apart in these towns for conservancy and local improvements.

Revenue Administration.

44. The total demand on account of Land Revenue (including the demand from land not on the Revenue-roll) for the Revenue year from 1st October 1871 to 30th September 1872 was £4,112,693. Of this £4,091,708 were collected, leaving a balance of £20,985. More than one-third of this (£7,651) was a merely nominal balance, *i.e.*, due to reductions in assessment not yet sanctioned, or to land taken up for public purposes. Of the rest, £7,144 were in course of liquidation at the close of the year, £3,768 were doubtful, while only £2,417 were set down as irrecoverable. The initial outstanding balance of the year was £84,908. By the end of the year this had been reduced to £18,284, a lower figure than has been reached for the last seven years.

Settlement.

45. The progress of settlement operations during the year has been very satisfactory. Of the nineteen districts at present under settlement, there are only six in which the demarcation of village boundaries has not been completed.

* Dehra Doon, Bijnour, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapore, Azimgurh.

46. During the year, measurements were finished in six districts,* and inspection in five (Moozuffernuggur, Kumaon, Bijnour, Shahjehanpore, and Mirzapore). Assessments were completed in Dehra Doon, Allygurh, Kumaon, Shahjehanpore, Furruckabad, Etawah, Etah, and Jaloun. In Etah and Mynpoory the entire work of settlement has been brought to an end, and in Meerut, Allygurh, Furruckabad, and Etawah the conclusion is rapidly approaching.

Excise.

47. The Excise Department deals with distilled liquor, opium, and drugs. The excise on liquor is mostly collected under what is known as the Suddur Distillery system, under which distillation is carried on only at appointed places, under the inspection of Government officers, and a still-head duty paid on every gallon that goes out; each still-owner has also one or more

shops for the retail vend of the spirits thus manufactured, and for these he pays a yearly rent to Government by way of license. But in the wilder and less populous tracts the monopoly of sale of country-made spirits is sold by auction to the highest bidder. This latter is also the method always followed in levying the Government revenue from intoxicating drugs, with the exception of opium, the monopoly of which Government reserves to itself. The opium is bought from the cultivators, and is sold at the Government treasuries or by licensed vendors at a price which leaves a large margin of profit to the State.

The revenue from Excise during the first six months of the year under review was £97,207, or slightly more than the corresponding receipts of the previous year. The cost of the department was £4,983.

Stamps.

48. The gross receipts from Stamps were £320,437, of which £241,756 are due to the purchase of stamps for litigation, and £87,629 to stamps used for deeds, promissory notes, and other documents requiring to be recorded on stamped paper. The receipts under both heads are in excess of those of the year before.

Income Tax.

49. The year under review was the last year of the Income Tax. It was marked by the exemption of all incomes less than £100 a year. The net demand was £65,449, of which £65,386 were collected.

Police. Crime reported.

50. The effect of the unprosperous agricultural year was visible as usual in the Police returns. The number of offences reported was much larger than in the preceding year; the proportion was also higher, and altogether the work done by the Police was considerably greater.

Percentage of convictions.

51. The percentage of convictions to crimes reported is sensibly higher than last year, being 25·71 per cent. The percentage of convictions to cases brought by the Police into Court is 81·5, so that

more than four out of every five cases judicially prosecuted were successful. This is a result for which the department may well take credit, for it testifies to judgment, energy, and skill. Thirty-two per cent. of stolen property was recovered during the year.

Special crimes of the year.

52. There is nothing specially to remark regarding the crime register. Violent crimes were not more common than usual during the year, and numbers of more heinous offences did not differ much from those of 1871-72. There was, however, a considerable increase of petty crime, the ordinary accompaniment of bad harvests.

Strength of Police Force.

53. The total strength of the Provincial and Municipal Police Force is 82,988 men, or 27 for every 10,000 of the population. The force is recruited from among all castes and religions.

Village Police.

54. The reconstitution of the Village Police has been almost completed during the year, and in all but a few districts these men now receive fixed wages besides their traditional perquisites, instead of irregular and uncertain payments in money or in grain or land.

Cost.

55. The entire cost of the Department was £472, 376. Deducting the cost of Municipal and Village Police, the expenditure on the Constabulary Police has been £259,437, or £20,000 less than last year. This reduction of expense has been accompanied by a marked increase of efficiency.

Civil Justice.

56. The Civil Justice returns show that the total litigation of the year 1872 was between six and seven per cent. in excess of that of the preceding year. The value of property in suit was estimated at £2,147,528, or £69,665 less than in 1871, and the average per suit was £21-9-0 against £23-2-0 in the previous year. The work appears to have been done, on the whole, in a creditable manner, and the judgments of the Subordinate Courts for the most part remained undisturbed

under appeal, the percentage of successful appeals being only 29·3. The costs of litigation averaged £2-16-0 per suit.

Criminal Justice.

57. The work done by the Criminal Courts during the year was, as was to be expected from the increase of crime already noted, heavier than that of the year before. The percentage of convictions to trials is 69, the same as in 1871. The bulk of the crime reported during the year was not of a heinous character, and in four out of every seven cases the punishment was fine only. The proportion of fines realized to fines imposed was 76 per cent. The proportion of appeals that succeeded before the Sessions Court was only 24 per cent.

Registration.

58. The work of registration of documents in the North-Western Provinces is mainly performed by the Tuhseeldars, or Native Sub-Collectors of Revenue, who are paid fixed monthly salaries, in addition to their ordinary pay, for performing this duty. Registration is compulsory or optional, according to the nature of the document to be registered; under the former class fall chiefly deeds of sale and mortgage of immovable property of more than £10 in value, and leases for terms exceeding one year. The gross receipts of this department were £30,932, and the net receipts £16,176. The number of documents registered during the year was 66,454, whose registration was compulsory, and 78,318 whose registration was optional. All these figures are considerably in excess of those of the previous year.

Education. Progress in the last twenty years.

59. The great increase in the number of schools directly under Government or assisted by State grants-in-aid which has been made since 1850, will be seen from the following table:—

	1850.		1860.		1872-73.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Directly under Government, ...	75	4,708	2,884	93,956	4,363	160,178
Aided, ...	1	300	9	1,643	373	20,136
Total, ...	76	5,008	2,893	95,599	4,736	180,314

60. Some portion of this increase is only apparent, being due to the drawing of boys from the indigenous schools, or those wholly independent of State aid, to the schools supported by Government. The number of such transfers, however, cannot be large; and the instruction given in the Government institutions is much superior to that imparted by the indigenous schools.

Classification of schools.

61. The aided schools and schools under direct Government management are classified according to the same principle of territorial division as is followed in the revenue administration of the Provinces. The lowest class is that of the Village or Hulkabundee Schools, called also generally Lower Vernacular Schools. These are intended primarily to supply the wants of the agricultural population, and give a plain elementary instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, history, and geography. Next come the Tuhseelee Schools, which ordinarily teach a second oriental language (Persian) besides the vernacular; these are mostly classed as Middle Vernacular Schools. But some Tuhseelee Schools are counted among the Lower Vernacular class, and some Village Schools among the Higher Vernacular, according to the standard of teaching. Above these are the Zillah or District Schools, which are styled Higher English or Middle English Schools, as they are classed as inferior or superior; there are twelve of the former and fourteen of the latter under the direct control of Government. The twelve High Schools, with the school departments of the Colleges, teach up to the College Entrance standard; while the fourteen inferior Zillah Schools, together with the lower department of the Bareilly College, do not attempt to carry their pupils so far. Lastly, there are the four Government Colleges of Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Benares, which prepare students for the University examinations. The Allahabad College is the central college of the Provinces. The Sanskrit and English-Sanskrit Departments of the Benares College furnish a High Vernacular institution. The Normal Schools educate about 500 candidates for the office of teachers in the Village Schools; the higher schools are supplied with teachers from the Colleges.

Indigenous schools.

62. The indigenous schools teach Arabic and Persian, (Musalman schools), or Sanskrit and Hindee (Hindoo schools), and in many cases such elementary arithmetic as is required by petty traders. These schools provide for the instruction of somewhat less than one-fourth of the total number of boys at school in these Provinces. The corresponding proportions for aided and Government schools are respectively above one-twelfth and a little more than two-thirds.

Proportion of school-going population.

63. From statistics which have been collected during the year, it appears that in these Provinces there are about 2,800,000 boys of what is here reckoned as the school-going age,—that is, from 6 to 13 for nine-tenths of the population, and from 6 to 16 for the richer classes, who form the remaining tenth. The proportion of those who are actually at school is about 8 in 100, and of these about 1 in 13 is learning English. In other words, among 10,000 of the people there are about 833 boys of school-going age; of these 67 are at school, and 5 are learning English: 44 of the 67 are at Government schools. There will also be a nearly equal number of girls, of whom about 3 learn (ordinarily the merest rudiments of) reading and writing in their mother-tongue.

Prospects of education.

64. While, therefore, the progress made hitherto, especially of late years, has been satisfactory and encouraging, there yet remains a vast amount to be done before the educational institutions of the country are at all adequate to the wants of the people. There is not, however, much room to look for increased funds for education from Provincial Revenues. The local cess of the new settlement, the introduction of which has recently given such an impulse to education, has now been assessed in every district. The principle is that one-tenth of this cess, and a portion of the acreage cess levied from permanently-settled districts under Act XVIII. of 1871, should be set aside for the education of the tax-payers, to be

expended in the districts where it is raised. The whole allotment comes to about £40,500, and is to be devoted to the erection and maintenance of village schools, the number of which is calculated at 3,800, to give instruction to 135,000 scholars. The number at present is 3,678, and the number of scholars 133,000. No further increase of educational funds can, however, arise from this source. Education must now look to other quarters for fresh help; and if in the future there is to be anything like the rapid extension of popular instruction which has taken place since 1860, it must be by aid of the contributions from municipalities, and of such increase of endowments by wealthy native gentlemen, and of the number of private and aided schools, as may perhaps reasonably be expected from the awakening, by what has already been done, of a more general sense of the advantages of education.

Expenditure.

65. The total expenditure on education (setting aside the Curator's Depôt and the grants for the encouragement of literature) has been £130,038, of which £113,848 were borne by Provincial Revenues, and the rest were made up of fees, endowments, contributions by private persons, and contributions by municipalities.

Female education.

66. The number of female village schools has slightly fallen off, but the number of scholars has risen from 7,917 to 8,130. The subject is one of excessive difficulty. Unless the people themselves will take up the work, Government can do very little. As yet there are hardly any signs of a sincere desire to co-operate with the State in raising the intellectual status of the female sex; and the only course is to wait with patience until the benefits of the education of boys shall have been so clearly revealed to the people that they may begin to see the advantage of extending the blessings of education to their girls also.

Aided schools.

67. The aided schools enable the Government to educate some 20,000 boys at a much less cost than would be possible under direct

Government management, except in the Colleges and female schools. This will be seen from the subjoined table:—

	Cost per head to Government in					
	Government Schools.			Aided Schools.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Colleges, ...	617	10	7	626	6	0
Higher English Schools, ...	71	11	7	12	11	11
Middle do.	32	2	3	8	13	4
Higher Vernacular Schools, ...	2	12	7	2	5	5
Lower do. do.,...	2	11	1	1	7	2
Do. do. Female, ...	3	8	2	4	6	8
Normal Schools, ...	134	9	1	27	0	9

68. The teaching in the English-speaking schools is, on the whole, inferior to that of the Government Professors and Masters, but it is remarkably cheap, and furnishes a means of extending instruction of a most useful kind, at a small cost to the State, by the operation of the grant-in-aid rules.

Government help to indigenous schools.

69. The attention of the officers of the Education Department has been specially called to the duty of fostering the indigenous schools of the country, which are the spontaneous outcome of the desire of the people for that kind of education which they find most useful and needful for their sons. The teachers are encouraged as far as possible to use the Government school-books in place of, or in addition to, their own narrow traditional course of instruction. It is satisfactory to know that considerable readiness has been shown to accept aid of this nature from Government, who will supply the books required. Here, however, State interference must stop; for a closer scrutiny, unless voluntarily undergone in order to qualify the school for a grant-in-aid, would only excite alarm and mistrust. So long as these schools teach sound learning in any part of their course, they are doing the work of the Government, and should be encouraged as coadjutors of our own institutions.

Railways.

70. Railway works have been vigorously pushed on during the year. (1.) The Agra District State Railway, which is to run from Agra *viâ* Bhurtpore, Jeypore, and Sambhur to Ajmere, has been kept continuously in progress, and most of the larger bridges have been finished. The Jumna bridge at Agra is in course of building, and it is expected that the masonry work will be completed against the arrival of the iron portion of the structure from England. (2.) A line of Railway from Gwalior to Agra is under survey. (3.) The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway line has been carried as far as Moradabad, Chundowsee, and Lucknow in the course of the past year. Of the three large bridges on this line, the Ganges bridges at Cawnpore and Rajghat and the bridge over the Ramgunga at Bareilly, the Ramgunga bridge is the furthest advanced towards completion; but on all three good work has been done.

Canals. Area irrigated.

71. The year was one of plentiful and seasonable rains, and the area under irrigation from canals was therefore considerably less than in the three dry years from 1868 to 1871. The number of acres watered was, however, greater than in 1871, being 940,500, against 852,500 in the latter year. The increase was visible in the areas watered for both the spring and the autumn harvests. The gross income of the year was £286,671, of which £231,265 were the direct proceeds of the water-rates, and the rest was the estimated addition to the land revenue arising from increased facility of irrigation. The working expenses of the year were £129,798, and the net direct income was £101,407, the net income direct and indirect being £156,873. These sums represent percentages of 3·46 and 5·35 respectively on the capital invested.

New canals.

72. The works of the Agra Canal, which is taken off from the Jumna near Delhi, and will water the country on the right bank of the river, were vigorously pushed on during the year. The expenditure was £108,974, making the whole sum laid out on this work for so far £421,367. The first 32 miles

of the canal will be opened in March 1874. The collection of materials and housing of establishment destined for the Lower Ganges Canal were completed during the year, and the work itself was begun. This canal, which is taken off from the Ganges at Nurora in the Allygurh District, will add greatly to the irrigation of the Doab. An experienced officer was deputed to carry on the surveys for the projected canals in Bundelkhund; these canals will be drawn from the Cane, Dussan, and Betwa rivers. Lastly, a considerable sum was laid out on the improvement of various details of the Ganges Canal, and of the system of distributing channels.

Canal Act.

73. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act (VIII. of 1873) was passed early in 1873, and draft rules for carrying out the provisions of the Act have been submitted to the Government of India for approval. The chief feature of novelty in the Act is the introduction of what is called the *owner's rate.* This rate is intended to enable Government to claim from the owner of lands irrigated subsequently to the late revision of settlement that yearly sum which he would have paid in the shape of increased land revenue had the lands been under canal irrigation when they were assessed by the Settlement Officer.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

1.—Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate, and Chief Staples.

Area.

1. The territories under the administration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces lie between 23° 51′ 30″ (Mirzapore) and 31° 5′ 30″ (British Gurhwal) north latitude, and 77′ 3′ 45″ (Moozuffernuggur) and 84° 43′ 30″ (Ghazeepore) east longitude. They comprise an area of 82,213 square miles, exclusive of Native territory.

Boundaries.

2. The Province is bounded on the north by the Native State of Tehree or Gurhwal, Thibet, Oudh, the Nepalese Terai, and the Chumparun District of Lower Bengal; on the east by the Behar Division of the Lower Provinces; on the south by the Chota Nagpore Division of the Lower Provinces, the Rewa State, the Native States of Bundelkhund, and the Saugor Division of the Central Provinces; on the west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepore, and Bhurtpore, the District of Goorgaon in the Punjab, and the river Jumna up to its confluence with the Tonse, beyond which point the latter stream forms the boundary separating the North-Western Provinces from the Native States of Sirmoor and Jubal.

General appearance.

3. The greater portion of this area consists of a gently inclined alluvial plain dipping towards the south-east, and open towards the east and south. To the west, from Muttra to Mirzapore, this plain abuts upon the outlying spurs of the great elevated plateau of Central India. It is traversed by great rivers, the principal of which are the Jumna and the Ganges, which enclose between them the tract known as the Doab. To the

north-east lie the plains of Rohilkhund and Oudh, and to the south-east the plains of the Benares Division. To the west of the Jumna lies the tract known as Bundelkhund, which for a few miles from the banks of that river to the south (up to forty miles in Humeerpore and Jaloun) differs little in appearance from the Doab. Beyond this, hills appear, at first isolated, and then gradually assuming the appearance of groups and ranges, until they are finally merged in the Kymore and Vindhyan ranges in the western portions of Banda, Humeerpore, Jhansie, and Lullutpore; further south of this lies the trans-Gangetic portion of the Mirzapore District, where the hills approach that river more closely, and actually touch it at Chunar. Thence to the south and west lies an extensive block of hilly and broken country covered with forests, connected with the great jungles that stretch across Central India, from the Sone to the Godavery, and traversed by streams that form torrents during the rainy season. The scenery of south Mirzapore resembles that of western Bundelkhund, the land being hilly and stony, and covered with jungle. There is little cultivation, except in the valleys and the few plains that occur at intervals. The edge of the plateau itself, where it leans over the Gangetic plain, consists of a very steep descent, pierced at intervals with openings that have admitted, after great labor and expense, of roads being made to connect the uplands with the plains. These tracts compare unfavorably with the Doab and other alluvial plains already mentioned, which are for the most part highly cultivated and fertile. Turning to the north, close to the hills, we are met by a marshy belt of land known as the Terai, and between this and the hills a dry tract, called the Bhabur, and further west the *doons* or valleys, and then the Himalayan ranges. The Terai commences where the springs fed from the drainage of the Himalayas, after disappearing amid the boulder detritus of the Bhabur, again come to the surface at irregular intervals, and unite to form extensive swamps. The Bhabur is a belt of waterless jungle, formed of boulders and the débris of the lower ranges of the Himalayas, and extending from four to fourteen miles in breadth, at the base of the hills under Kumaon. Except in the

upper portions close to the hills, where cultivation is extensively carried on by means of small canals, the face of this tract also is covered with grass jungle. Wells cannot be dug, and without the canals crops could not be raised.

The Doons.

4. To the west of the Bhabur come the Kotah, Patlee, and Dehra *doons*, or valleys, lying nearly parallel to the great chain of the Himalayas, but bounded externally by hills of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet in elevation, known under Dehra as the Sewalicks. The largest of these valleys is the Dehra Doon, which towards the centre is 2,640 feet above the level of the sea, and, especially towards the west, is fertile and highly cultivated. There is little cultivation as yet in the eastern Doon of Dehra and the other *doons*, which are chiefly valuable as timber reserves, containing vast forests of *sal*, *bakla*, and *sain*.

Himalayas.

5. The Himalayan tracts under the Government of these Provinces consist of the Districts of Kumaon and Gurhwal, belonging to the Kumaon Division, and the tract to the west of Mussooric, known as Jounsar Bawur, adjoining the hill station of Chukrata. The Kumaon Division embraces the ranges and valleys from the plains to Thibet. The exterior ranges rise sometimes abruptly, as in the Dehra Doon, and sometimes gradually, as further east from the Doons or the plains, to a height of 7,000 or 8,000 feet, except at the point of exit of the rivers, when, as might be expected, the outline of the mountains is much modified. Between this and the second range a difference is observable of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet; but the elevation gradually increases again, until 10,000 and 11,000 feet are attained in the spurs directly connected with the Snowy Range. We then meet the peaks of the Trisoul (23,382 feet), Nundee Debi (25,661 feet), and Nundee Kot (22,538 feet); these are all situated to the south of the great central axis of the Himalayas, which probably has a mean height of 18,000 to 20,000 feet. It is nearly uniform at about these elevations throughout a great part of the chain, but gradually diminishes towards both ends.

Jounsar Bawur, separated from the Kumaon Division by the Native State of Tehree, comprises a large tract of similar hilly country lying between the upper courses of the Jumna and Tons or Supin rivers. Cultivation all through these hill tracts has since the British occupation increased fully 40 per cent., and of late years has still more rapidly advanced. These tracts form also the great timber reserves of the N.-W. Provinces, and in a small degree supply the iron used in local manufactures. The development of these industries are now obtaining a full share of attention from Government.

The new cantonment of Chukrata lies in Jounsar Bawur, and that of Raneekhet in Kumaon, some 26 miles north of Nynee Tal.

Forests.

6. Central and Western Rohilkhund, and the Doab, the eastern portions of Bundelkhund, and the districts of the Benares Division lying along the left bank of the Ganges, are scantily wooded. Large bare plains are common, and, with the exception of patches of scrubby dhâk jungle, there are no forests. The hilly portions of the Mirzapore District beyond the Ganges, and Western Bundelkhund, are covered with large forests of small but useful timber trees and bamboos, and in the former there is some teak. The only drawback to these forests being more extensively utilised, is their distance from the plains and the difficulty as to carriage. The mhowa tree too is grown extensively in Bundelkhund and also in the lower Doab for its flowers, fruits, and timber. In Rohilkhund and the Benares districts north of the Ganges large groves of mango trees are found. In all the districts bordering on the Terai, there are extensive forests preserved by Government. Some of them for many square miles contain little valuable timber, though sufficient for local agricultural and domestic purposes; others, again, are more valuable. The hills, Bhabur, Doons, and Terai are covered with immense forests, containing an almost inexhaustible supply of timber for all purposes, and now, under careful supervision, capable of supplying all the wants of these Provinces from those portions near the base of

the hills that are easily accessible. Railway sleepers of deodar are obtained from the Jounsar Bawur forests and those leased from the Tehree State, but all other descriptions of timber are procured in abundance from the Doon and Kumaon forests.

2.—Hydrography.

Ganges.

7. The principal river is the Ganges, flowing with a south-easterly course through these Provinces, from its source in the mountains of native Gurhwal, to its junction with the Ghogra in the south of the Ghazeepore District. It receives numerous affluents on its left bank, which themselves are in a measure the great drainage arteries of the tracts through which they flow,—such are the Ramgunga, Goomtee, and Ghogra. On the right bank near Hurdwar the great Ganges Canal is drawn off, and opposite Allygurh a second weir is in course of construction, which will largely supplement the lower supply. The principal towns along its banks are Anoopshuhur, Futtehgurh, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapore, Benares, and Ghazeepore. The Jumna also rises in native Gurhwal to the west of the Ganges, and taking at first a south-westerly course, enters the Dehra Doon near Kalsee. Hence it flows for nearly two-thirds of its course in almost the same direction as the Ganges, until it meets with the outlying spurs of the Bundelkhund ranges, and turns at first gradually, and then abruptly, more and more towards the east, until at length it unites with the Ganges at Allahabad. On the right bank the Jumna receives the Ramgunga, Chumbul, Betwa, and Cane,—all rivers of considerable size that drain the eastern portions of the Rajpootana, Central India, and Bundelkhund States. On the left bank, close to its entrance into the plains, the Jumna gives off the Eastern Jumna Canal. The principal towns on this river are Delhi, Muttra, Agra, and Calpee, all situated on the right bank, and Etawah and Allahabad on the left bank.

The discharge of the Jumna as it enters the plains has been estimated at 4,000 cubic feet per second in March, and that of the Ganges at Hurdwar at 7,000 cubic feet per second; at

Benares the breadth of the Ganges during the cold weather is set down at 1,400 feet, with an average depth of 35 feet, and a discharge of 19,000 cubic feet per second. During the rains at the same place the breadth is 3,000 feet, and the rise 43 feet.

Other rivers.

8. The Ramgunga, fed by numerous small streams rising in the Terai, waters the plains of Rohilkhund, and eventually joins the Ganges on the left bank near Kunouj. The Goomtee rises in the swamps of Phillibheet, and flowing past Lucknow, enters the Jounpore District of the Benares Division, forming the great commercial highway for midland Oudh to the Ganges. Further east flows the Ghogra, called in the first portion of its course the Kalee, where it forms the boundary between Kumaon and Nepal, then known as the Sardah from its entrance into the plains at Burumdeo, as far as the middle of Oudh, and thence on to its junction with the Ganges as the Ghogra or Sardah. This river vies with the Ganges itself in volume and the number of its tributary streams, while it surpasses the Ganges in velocity. The Sardah receives in Kumaon all the rivers that do not find their way to the Ganges, as well as the whole drainage of the Nepal Himalayas and Eastern Oudh, through four degrees of longitude.

Jheels.

9. Jheels, or natural reservoirs of water, are abundant throughout the whole of the Benares Division to the east of the Ganges, except the tracts immediately adjoining that river, and in some places attain a size of 20 or 30 square miles. As might be expected, to the west of the Ganges in Mirzapore, and to the west of the Jumna in Bundelkhund, owing to the hilly nature of the country, these jheels do not exist. In Bundelkhund, however, immense artificial reservoirs have been formed by the former Chandel rulers by embanking the mouths of the valleys. These are found in the Muhoba Pergunnah of Humeerpore and in Jhansie. The jheels of the Doab are numerous, though small, to the south, and appear only at great intervals to the north. In Rohilkhund, to the extreme east, large tracts of

country are covered with swamps, which form a belt all along the eastern frontier towards the Sardah, covered with dense, and in many cases impenetrable, jungle, that gives cover to large number of tigers, deer, and wild pigs. In Lower Kumaon the lakes of Nynee and Mulloca are chiefly remarkable for their picturesque beauty. These jheels or lakes are used for irrigation only.

Canals.

10. The canals of these Provinces irrigate nearly one million acres annually, and in seasons of drought even more, and yield a revenue of close upon a quarter of a million sterling. The principal canals are those which form what is known as the Ganges Canal system, which draws its head-waters from the Ganges at Hurdwar, and running through the Doab, again joins the Ganges at Cawnpore. It consists of 654 miles of main canal and 3,078 miles of distributaries, watering a tract of country in the Doab 320 miles in length and about 50 miles in breadth. In the Moozuffernuggur District a branch is given off to Futtehgurh, and in the Allygurh District a branch to Etawah, and the western portion of the Cawnpore District. The Eastern Jumna Canal is taken off from the Jumna in the upper portion of the Seharunpore District, and again joins the Jumna at Delhi. This canal waters a tract about 120 miles long and 15 broad between the Jumna and the Hindun, and consists of 130 miles of main canal and 619 miles of distributaries. The Doon Canal consists of five small canals, aggregating 67 miles in length, and irrigating about 13,000 acres. The Rohilkhund Canals are small, and have not yet been completed. There are also several small canals in the Humeerpore District, with a total length of 33 miles, but irrigating less than 1,500 acres.

Communications.

11. The East Indian Railway runs through the middle of these Provinces from the Ghazeepore District to the city of Delhi, a distance of 534 miles. At Ghazeeabad the Scind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway carries on the line through Meerut and Seharunpore to the Punjab, a distance of 123 miles. From Allahabad a line to Jubbulpore connects the East Indian Railway with the Great

Indian Peninsula Railway to Bombay and those of Western India. The Oudh and Rohilkhund Railways join the East Indian Railway at three points,—first, the Jounpore and Fyzabad line at Benares, still in process of construction; second, the Cawnpore line to Lucknow, and thence through Shahjehanpore to Bareilly; third, the Allygurh line to Bareilly, with a branch line to Moradabad. The State Railway from Agra by Bhurtpore joins the Rajpootana State Railway through Jeypore to Delhi.

Principal trade roads.

12. The Grand Trunk Road crosses the Kurmnassa, the boundary between these Provinces and the Lower Provinces, in the Benares District, then passing the Ganges at Benares, re-crosses it at Allahabad, and runs through the principal towns of the Doab to Delhi. It is the main line for the entire traffic of these Provinces. The traffic of the hills passes through Dehra to the west, Kotdwara for Gurhwal, and Ramnuggur, Huldwanee, and Burumdeo for Kumaon. The last place is also the great mart for Nepal produce. The Nepal trade more to the south-east usually passes through Goruckpore. There are four principal routes through which the sugar and cotton of Rohilkhund are exported to the Punjab and the west,—first, that through Moradabad to Meerut, and Moozuffernuggur; second, through Moradabad and Anoopshuhur; third, through Bareilly, Budaon, Kassgunge, and Hatrass on to Agra; and fourth, the lines from Bareilly and Shahjehanpore to Futtehgurh; in return for the sugar and other commodities salt is carried back from Delhi and Rajpootana. The great lines of communication with the Bundelkhund States and Central India are the high road from Agra through Gwalior, that from the Phuphoond station of the East Indian Railway through Jaloun, and from Cawnpore through Calpee, all of which meet at Jhansie, and are continued on through Lullutpore to Saugor. Roads from Cawnpore, Futtehpore, and Allahabad meet at Banda, and pass through the States of Adjeygurh and Punna to Dumoh and Saugor. The principal lines to the south are those from Allahabad and Mirzapore, which join at Mungawa, and passing through Rewa go on to Jubbulpore. Main lines

of roads connect Oudh with the Grand Trunk Road at Cawnpore, Futtehpore, and Allahabad. The Benares Division is equally well supplied with roads. First class metalled roads connect Jounpore with Allahabad, Mirzapore, and Benares, and further east a metalled road is continued through Azimgurh to Goruckpore. Azimgurh is also connected directly with Benares and Ghazeepore, and cross-roads run north to Lucknow and Fyzabad through Bustee, Goruckpore, and Sarun to Patna. All these main lines are connected with each other by district lines, which fully supply the means for internal communication.

Climate.

13. With the exception of the Terai and the portions of the Districts of Scharunpore and Moozuffernuggur near the canals, the districts of these Provinces are, as a rule, healthy. The cold season commences with the close of the rains in October, and lasts until April in the upper districts. In the Benares Division it may be considered to extend from November until the beginning of March. In the winter months there is ordinarily a fall of rain which is eagerly looked for to improve the spring harvest; but it is very uncertain both in time and amount. The hot weather succeeds, and lasts until the beginning of the rains. During this time the hot westerly winds usually blow during the day. The thermometer during the hot weather months ranges from 86° to 109° in the shade, the average being about 94°. As a rule, the rains set in about the latter end of June, and continue until the beginning of October. The average yearly fall in the plains is from 30 to 45 inches, increasing gradually towards the hills, where Mussoorie receives 90 inches, and Nynee Tal 115 inches. The climate of the Benares Division is more moist and cool than that of the Upper Doab, and partakes somewhat of the character of that of the Lower Provinces.

14. The prevailing diseases are fever, bowel-complaints, small-pox, and cholera. The deaths from fever are, as a rule, twelve to fourteen times as numerous as those from any cause. Fever is particularly rife in the Terai, Bijnour, and those districts of Rohilkhund and the Upper Doab down to Cawnpore, where the natural moisture of the soil and air has been increased by canal-

irrigation. In the Districts of Bundelkhund, where the black soil known as *mar* prevails, a kind of low fever is endemic, owing doubtless to the soil being peculiarly retentive of moisture. In the jheel tracts of the Benares Division fevers are common, but, owing to the village sites being, as a rule, placed on some rising ground, the mortality is not so great as in the Upper Doab. Deaths from bowel-complaints come next, and are most numerous in the fever districts, increasing in proportion in times of scarcity, when people are obliged to live on inferior and scanty food. Small-pox and cholera are epidemic and irregular in their appearance, and the length of time the outburst lasts. Small-pox at present seems to be prevalent principally in the northern districts, and cholera in the south.

Staples.

15. Grain, consisting of wheat, barley, and the millets jowar and bajra, and in Bareilly and the Benares Division rice, forms the staple food product of these Provinces. Oil-seeds, cotton, indigo, safflower, lac-dye, and saltpetre are also largely exported.

The principal imports are metals, piece-goods, spices, and European wares. Rice too is largely imported into Ghazeepore and Goruckpore. The only important manufactures are those of leather at Cawnpore, and kincobs at Benares. Brass and copper utensils for cooking purposes are manufactured in every considerable town.

3.—Political.

History.

16. The history of these Provinces is simply that of Northern India, and may be very briefly summarised here. From very early times Delhi was the seat of a Hindu monarchy, which fell with the western provinces before the arms of Mahomed Ghorie at the close of the twelfth century. He was followed by successive dynasties of Mussulman rulers, who extended their conquests on all sides, and included under their sway the entire tract now known as the North-Western Provinces, with the exception of Kumaon and Gurhwal, both of which remained independent until the close of the last century. The first acquisitions

of the British were made in 1775, when the Districts of Benares, Ghazeepore, Mirzapore, Jounpore, and a portion of Azimgurh were ceded by Asoph-ud-doulah, the Nawab of Oudh. These were followed by Goruckpore, Bustee, the remainder of Azimgurh, and the Doab Districts as far as Etah, and Rohilkhund in 1801. The Upper Doab, the Delhi territory, and the districts to the west of the Jumna, now in the Punjab, were conquered by Lord Lake in 1803, and added to the British dominions. In 1815 the hill districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Dehra Doon were taken from the Nepalese. In Bundelkhund the Districts of Jhansie, Jaloun, and Lullutpore, and Pergunnahs Jeitpore and Muhoba in the Humeerpore District were acquired by lapse, forfeiture, or treaty since 1840.

In 1833 the North-Western Provinces were formed into a fourth Presidency, known as Agra, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed the first Governor, and the first Lieutenant-Governor in 1835. The next important event was the sepoy revolt in 1857, during the incumbency of Mr. Colvin, after which the tracts to the north-west beyond the Jumna were transferred to the Punjab, and the frontier between Bundelkhund and Gwalior was finally adjusted by the cession to the latter state of the villages lying to the west of the Pahooj river. Since 1861 there have been no territorial changes of importance, and attention has been principally directed to the revision of the assessment of the land revenue, the re-organization of the police, the suppression of infanticide, the establishment of municipalities, the revision of the revenue and rent laws, and the development of the resources of the country by the construction of canals, railways, and roads.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor is the chief executive authority in these Provinces. In each Division there is a Commissioner, and in each District a Magistrate-Collector. These districts are also divided into Regulation and Non-Regulation. The Regulation Districts are those in which all the Laws and Regulations applicable to these Provinces are in force. The Non-Regula-

Form of administration.

tion Districts are those to which only certain portions of the law have been extended, and in which the chief executive authority is invested with civil as well as criminal and revenue jurisdiction.

Non-Regulation tract.

18. The Non-Regulation tracts of these Provinces are the Districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Terai, forming the Kumaon Division; Jounsar Bawur, an outlying pergunnah attached to the Dehra Doon District, which was itself Non-Regulation until July, 1871, and the Districts of Lullutpore, Jaloun, and Jhansie, forming the Jhansie Division. The administration of the Jhansie Districts closely resembles that of the Punjab. The chief executive officer in the district (here styled Deputy Commissioner) has civil, criminal, and revenue functions, and the Commissioner has the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge, but these powers are exercised in subordination, not, as in Kumaon, Jounsar Bawur, and Doodhee, to the local Government, but to the High Court. The Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares in the Benares Division are in revenue matters subject to the Board of Revenue as the supreme controlling authority, with a Deputy Superintendent as the head of the local Courts. The only remaining Non-Regulation tract is Pergunnah Doodhee in the Mirzapore District, a wild tract of hill country as yet little civilized or cultivated.

Civil administration.

19. The Civil (Judicial) administration of the Non-Regulation districts, as already noted, is in the hands of the executive officers. In the Regulation districts there are three classes of Civil Judges—the Moonsiff, or Court of lowest original jurisdiction; the Subordinate Judge, or intermediate Court; and the District Judge, who has also criminal jurisdiction in Sessions cases. There are one or more Moonsiffs in every Regulation district, while the other Civil Courts are distributed over districts or groups of districts as convenience requires, and all are subordinate to the High Court in Allahabad. The revenue jurisdiction in each district is in the hands of the chief executive authority subordinate to the Commissioner of the Divi-

sion within which the district is situated, while Revenue Officers are under the immediate supervision of the Board of Revenue. Each district has a Superintendent of Police subordinate to the Inspector-General, who is in immediate communication with the local Government.

20. With few exceptions, the land tenures of these Provinces may be divided into three great classes,—zemindaree, putteedaree, and bhyachara. Zemindaree tenures are those in which the whole land is held and managed in common, and the rents and whole profits of the estate are thrown into one common stock, and divided amongst the several proprietors, whose rights are estimated according to fractional shares, whether of a rupee, or of the local unit of land measure known as a beegah. Putteedaree tenures may be divided into perfect and imperfect putteedaree or bhyachara. Perfect putteedaree is that tenure wherein the whole lands are held in severalty by the different proprietors, all of whom are jointly responsible for the Government revenue, though each is theoretically responsible only for the quota represented by the proportion of the land he holds to the whole estate. Imperfect putteedaree is where portions of the land are held in severalty, and portions in common, with a joint responsibility for the Government demand. In this case the revenue is primarily made up from the rents of the common lands, and the remainder by a *bâchh* or cess proportioned to the holdings in severalty, and calculated either by custom or on a fixed scale. Talookdaree estates are those in which the profits remaining after the Government revenue has been paid are divided amongst different proprietors or classes of proprietors, the one superior and the other inferior. In such cases a sub-settlement is usually made between the inferior proprietors and the superior, who is known as the talookdar. An estate may pass by the agreement of the sharers from one class to another, the joint responsibility remaining inviolate. The tendency is to increase the number of perfect putteedaree holdings by a partition of the common lands.

Character of land tenure system of survey and settlement.

Survey.

21. The Great Trigonometrical Survey has triangulated and fixed the position of the principal towns and villages in these Provinces. The Topographical Survey is now employed in filling in the details. Next comes the Cadastral Survey, giving the village boundaries and fields, and revising the records of the old Revenue Survey. The Settlement Survey gives a number to all these fields, and an index to the map, showing the occupant and owner, and his rights and liabilities. The recent settlements have been framed on a calculation of the rental assets, half of which, *plus* ten per cent. for cesses for roads, post offices, schools, and police, forms the Government demand. Eight districts are at present under settlement, and in all the rest settlement operations have practically been concluded for terms of twenty or thirty years. The system of settlement is more particularly described in the following paragraphs.

Stages of the work.

22. The successive stages in the work of settlement are :—

(1.) Demarcation of village boundaries.

(2.) Survey and preparation of village maps.

(3.) Inspection of specially appointed Settlement Officers for the purpose of appraising the rental value of each village.

(4.) The assessment of the new revenue demand.

(5.) The preparation of village registers.

Demarcation of boundaries.

23. The demarcation of village boundaries involves the settlement of boundary disputes between the proprietors of adjacent villages. The maps of former surveys were generally roughly and inaccurately drawn on paper of insufficiently durable quality. Opportunity has therefore been given for the resuscitation of many disputes which had been settled at previous surveys. The boundaries now fixed are so thoroughly stereotyped by accurate survey, the use of lasting material, and the erection of solid masonry pillars along the boundary lines, that there is little fear of any necessity arising hereafter for a

revision of this branch of the work. The boundary demarcation has now everywhere nearly approached completion. Some notion of the amount of work involved under this head may be gained from the fact that there are in these Provinces 85,420 villages, the boundaries of each of which must be made the subject of separate investigation.

Survey and preparation of village maps.

24. The next step is the survey and the preparation of village maps. This is a work of great labor and some difficulty. It entails the chain measurement of every field and separate plot of ground in every village. The cultivated area of the Province is 26,990,906 acres, the uncultivated area 17,105,600 acres. The average size of a field in the cultivated area, and of a plot in the uncultivated area, may be taken to be one and five acres respectively. By this estimate the number of plots in the North-Western Provinces requiring separate mapping are 30,412,086. The work has been done entirely by native surveyors of a very low standard of education, but whose work under efficient supervision is surprisingly rapid, neat, and accurate. The area measured under the supervision of each Settlement Officer varies during the season from 550 to 900 square miles, according to the greater or less proportion of cultivated land. The measurements of the districts which have come under survey during the last few years have, on the whole, been so thoroughly and carefully made, as to form a trustworthy basis for future settlements, and to render a complete survey unnecessary at any future time.

Inspection by Settlement Officer.

25. The inspection by the Settlement Officer is the real work of assessment. The Settlement Officer visits each village within the district or portion of a district committed to him. He investigates in each case the nature of the soil, irrigation, class of cultivators, and other local conditions, and at the same time makes a valuation and appraisement of the land in every part of the village, recording in his note-book as he goes the results of his investigations and valuations. This work is continued until the approach of the hot season.

Assessment.

26. At the close of the camping season the Settlement Officer examines the statistics of the tracts which he has been inspecting, contrasts village with village, and compares the rates paid in every part of the inspected area. He is thus enabled to deduce fair average rates for each class of soil under all the varying conditions which have been found to exist. He applies these average rates (which are first submitted with a detailed report for the sanction of the Board of Revenue) to each class of soil in every village which has come under inspection, and obtains by this process a fair average rental in each case. This is the basis of the new revenue. The portion of the average rental thus assumed, which is taken as land revenue, is, as already noted, about 50 per cent. It may range slightly above or below this standard, but not to any great extent. In addition to this demand, 10 per cent. on the revenue is levied under the head of local cesses, and is divided between the items of roads, post office, schools, and police.

Preparation of village records and registers.

27. This is a work of immense labor and detail, and very costly. The necessity for it has been entailed to some extent by the incompleteness of records of past surveys and settlements, but to a greater degree by neglect to maintain the correctness of the records of previous settlements, from year to year, by the entries of the changes continually taking place. The entire registers have therefore had to be prepared afresh.

The basis of the new record is the survey field-book, which is compiled *pari passu* with measurement, and in which is entered the serial number, the area, and the name of the cultivator of each field. These entries are subsequently re-distributed (in the same way as day-book entries are posted in a ledger) in a register showing opposite to the name of each cultivator the fields which constitute his holding, and which generally make up an area of about five or six acres. Other registers are prepared, in which the joint and several rights and interests of the members of proprietary bodies are recorded. The disputes

which attend an investigation into the correctness of these registers are numerous, and the decision of them involves a large amount of judicial work, which is done chiefly by a staff of native revenue officials, whose judgments are subject to an appeal to the Settlement Officer. The number of cases of this kind generally varies from 8,000 to 10,000 in each district for every year of settlement operations.

Fairing out of records.

28. After the settlement of these disputes, triplicate copies of the registers and maps are made for the use of the district officials and of the proprietors. Some notion of the laboriousness of this work may be gathered from the fact that during the past year about a million of entries have been made in the field-books, and probably nearly double the number in the ledger registers; and as each of these entries has to be copied three times, the total number of entries recorded during the year may be reckoned at about eight millions. In addition to these are the entries made in proprietary registers, and tables of a statistical character, containing information of the number of wells, groves, cattle, and other agricultural details of each village.

4.—Civil Divisions of the British Territory.

Civil Divisions.

29. For administrative purposes, these Provinces are divided into seven Divisions, each under the superintendence of a Commissioner; these are the Commissionerships of Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhund, Allahabad, Benares, Jhansie, and Kumaon. Rohilkhund contains five districts, Jhansie and Kumaon three each, and the rest six districts each, or thirty-five districts in all. Each district is again sub-divided into tuhseelees, or sub-collectorates, and these again into fiscal sub-divisions, known as pergunnahs, tuppehs, puttees, or talookas.

5.—Details of the last Census, Tribes, and Language.

Population.

30. Amongst the appendices to this report will be found a statement of the population of each district, based on the records of the census of 1872. Enumerations of the population were made

in 1848, 1853, and 1865; and the work has on each successive occasion been done with increasing accuracy. The total population at the census of 1865 was 29,684,347, and the number of houses 6,125,578, or 4·86 persons to a house. In 1872 the population numbered 30,769,056 souls, inhabiting 6,359,092 houses, or 4·83 persons to each house. The total male population has risen from 15,911,790 in 1865 to 16,406,833 in 1872, while the females have increased from 13,772,557 to 14,362,223. The increase in the total population has been 3·65 per cent., the females adding 42·8 to every thousand of their number, while the males add 31·1. Classified according to age, there are 6,499,308 boys of 15 years of age and under, and 5,271,144 girls, 9,907,530 male adults, and 9,091,079 female adults. According to occupation, 2,045,940 are returned as landowners, 15,330,027 as agriculturists, other than landowners, and 13,387,580 as pursuing avocations not connected with agriculture.

The population, classified according to their religion, shows an increase in the number of Hindus from 25,495,871 in 1865 to 26,569,068 in 1872, or 4·2 per cent. The Mussulmans, on the other hand, appear to have remained almost stationary, the total population for 1872 showing 4,189,348, against 4,188,476 in 1865. The Christians in 1872 numbered 10,640 souls, of whom 5,909 were males, and 4,731 were females. The average population per square mile in 1865 was 368, and in 1872 was 378 (201 males, 177 females). The most densely populated Division was Benares, and the most densely populated District was the Benares District. The most thinly populated Division was that of Kumaon, and in it the Gurhwal District supports fewer inhabitants to the square mile than any other district in these Provinces. In the plains the south-western portions of the Mirzapore District and the Jhansie Division have the fewest inhabitants to the square mile.

Language.

31. With the exception of the aboriginal tribes in the south of the Mirzapore District, and the Bhotiyas, who inhabit the debatable land in the extreme north of the Kumaon Division, and act

as carriers between Thibet and India, the language of the entire population of the North-Western Provinces may be said to be practically the same, although roughly divided into Oordoo and Hindee. These languages are identical in structure, and to a great extent in the words and idioms employed; but the former, which is the result of the mixture of population, caused by the irruption of the Mahomedans into India, draws a large portion of its vocables from the languages of the conquerors—Arabic, Persian, and Turkish. Its influence predominates in the towns, but is more or less felt throughout the agricultural population also, decreasing, however, as one advances further among the Hindu classes of the cultivators.

The following table gives the names and numbers of the principal Hindu castes according to the census of 1872:—

Brahmans, ...	3,234,342
Rajpoots, ...	2,395,688
Buniyas, ...	1,025,342
Other castes, ...	19,910,230

Details of the principal "other castes."

Chumárs, ...	3,870,801
Aheers, ...	2,246,933
Koormees, ...	945,959
Kuhárs, ...	726,160
Jats	724,096
Kachees, ...	1,056,264
Lodhas, ...	642,334
Gureriyas, ...	587,848
Hajjáms, ...	465,881
Telees, ...	452,163
Komhárs, ...	436,517
Lohárs, ...	373,345
Burhais, ...	364,514
Kayaths, ...	342,829
Goojurs, ...	258,855
Mehtars, ...	334,599

A few of these tribes are more numerous in certain parts of the country than in others, and some, as the Jats and Goojurs, may be said to be confined to particular tracts, but the vast majority are pretty equally distributed over the whole of the Province.

The Mussulman population is traditionally divided into Sheikh, Syed, Moghul, and Pathan. The last three classes are well marked and really distinct from the others, but the denomination of Sheikh is very loosely applied. Properly speaking, it denotes descent from the Arab invaders of India, as Pathan does that from the Afghan, and Moghul that from the Mongolian conquerors; but it is generally assumed by all Mahomedans who do not come under the other three classes. The Syeds are returned as numbering 166,016 souls in 1865, and 152,965 in 1872; the Moghuls are entered as 40,782 in 1865, and 37,216 in 1872; and the Pathans as 509,082 in 1865, and 537,391 in 1872, while the Sheikhs are returned at 1,125,548 in 1865, and 2,128,244 in 1872. The remaining Mussulman population is made up of Jullaha (weavers), Bhistee (water-carriers), Kassaees (butchers), Rungreze (dyers), and other classes which take their name from their trade, and maintain among themselves caste distinctions as to marriage, &c. (though not as to food), which they have adopted from the Hindus. The most numerous of these inferior classes is the Jullaha. Throughout the North-Western Provinces, but principally in the Upper Doab, are found extensive settlements of converted Hindus, chiefly Rajpoot, Jat, and Goojur. The richer and more educated members are often in no way distinguishable from other Mussulmans; but the poorer and more ignorant converts are for the most part but half-converted; they retain their class customs and family superstitions and traditions, and sometimes among the Mussulman Rajpoots have two names, one Hindu and the other Mussulman. They numbered 32,638 souls in 1872.

6.—Changes in the Administration.

32. The administration throughout the year was that of Sir William Muir, Lieutenant-Governor. The changes in the administration of the land revenue are noted in the ensuing chapter.

7.—Relations with Military States and Frontier Affairs.

33. None of these were sufficiently important to deserve notice.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

1.—Changes in the Administration.

34. The administration of the land in these Provinces is conducted by the Board of Revenue, subject to the control of the Local Government. The changes which took place in the Board of Revenue during the year were as follows:—

During the month of March, 1872. { Mr. H. S. Reid, *Offg. Senior Member.* / Mr. F. O. Mayne, *Offg. Junior Member.*

From April, 1872, *to 24th December*, 1873. { The Hon. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I., *Senior Member.* / Mr. H. S. Reid, *Junior Member.*

From 25th December, 1872, *to 31st March*, 1873. { Mr. H. S. Reid, *Offg. Senior Member.* / Mr. W. A. Forbes, *Offg. Junior Member.*

From 1st April, 1873. { The Hon. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I., *Senior Member.* / Mr. H. S. Reid, *Junior Member.*

35. The above changes were caused by the death of Mr. Mayne and the deputation of the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis to Calcutta during the cold weather of 1872-73.

2.—Surveys.

Professional Survey Staff.

36. The professional Survey staff have been working in the Moradabad, Muttra, Humeerpore, and Agra Districts, and have measured in all 994,237 acres in the first three districts, and in the fourth 261 villages. The particulars of the work are shown below:—

District.	Area measured before 1872-73.	Area measured during 1872-73.	Total.
Moradabad, ...	272,501	373,042	645,543
Muttra, ...	301,542	386,048	687,590
Humeerpore, ...	*Nil.*	235,147	235,147
Agra, ...	*Nil.*	261 villages.	261 villages.

They will take up the survey of the only remaining district (Banda) in the ensuing year. An enquiry is on foot as to the comparative cost of survey by the Settlement and by the professional Survey staff.

3.—SETTLEMENT.

Revision of settlement made under Regulation IX. of 1833.

37. During the last eighteen years nearly the whole of these Provinces, except the permanently-settled Province of Benares, has been undergoing revision of settlement. At the beginning of the year under review there were only four districts—those of Moradabad, Agra, Humeerpore, and Banda—which were still under the settlement of 1833; and in each of these the term of that settlement expired on the 1st July, 1872. From the details which follow, it will appear that in the Humeerpore and Moradabad Districts considerable progress has already been made in measurement and survey.

Division of work.

38. It will be convenient to consider the work of settlement under the different heads of—(1) demarcation of village boundaries, (2) measurement, (3) inspection, and (4) assessment. The results shown in the following paragraphs are those of the revenue year between 31st May, 1872, and 1st June, 1873.

Settlement where concluded.

39. The settlement of the following districts had been completed before the beginning of the year under review:—

Dehra (except Jounsar Bawur.)
Seharunpore.
Goruckpore.
Bustee.
Jhansie.
Lullutpore.
Gurhwal.
Boolundshuhur.
Budaon.
Bareilly.

The assessment of Moozuffernuggur, which had been sanctioned, has been re-opened, and is now under revision.

Demarcation of village boundaries.

40. The following statement shows the work done in marking out village boundaries up to the end of the year under review. It will be seen that in only six districts this part of the settlement

work yet remains incomplete; and in three of these—Muttra, Agra, and Cawnpore—the work still to be done is very small.

Statement showing the amount of Boundary work done in Districts under Settlement up to the end of May, 1873.

District.	No. of villages the boundaries of which have been completed.	No. of villages the boundaries of which remain incomplete.	Remarks.
Dehra Doon (Jounsar Bawur)	39	...	
Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,054	...	
Allygurh, ...	1,804	...	
Kumaon, ...	6,607	...	
Bijnour, ...	2,979	...	
Moradabad, ...	2,665	182	
Shahjehanpore, ...	2,363	...	
Muttra, ...	914	7	
Agra, ...	541	8	
Furruckabad, ...	1,877	...	
Mynpoory, ...	1,433	...	
Etawah, ...	1,559	...	
Etah, ...	1,368	...	
Cawnpore, ...	2,143	7	
Futtehpore, ...	1,422	200	
Humeerpore, ...	367	*	* Not known.
Allahabad, ...	3,987	...	
Azimgurh, ...	5,541	...	
Mirzapore (Bhudohee and Doodhee Perghs.)	1,175	...	

Measurements.

41. Measurements had been completed before the beginning of the year under review in the following districts:—

Meerut.	Shahjehanpore.
Moozuffernuggur.	Jaloun.
Allygurh.	Furruckabad.
Kumaon.	Mynpoory.
Budaon.	Etawah.
Bareilly.	Etah.
Phillibheet.	Mirzapore (Pergunnah Bhudohee).

Area measured and remaining.

42. The following statement shows the number of acres measured before the beginning of the year, the number measured during the

year, and the amount of work of this kind remaining to be done, in each of the districts noted below:—

Statement showing the area measured during the year 1872-73.

Division.	District.	Measured		
		Up to end of 31st May, 1872.	During year ending 31st May, 1873.	Remaining.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	6,398	18,544	...
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,054,065	...	...
	Allygurh, ...	1,252,644	...	...
	Total, ...	2,313,107	18,544	...
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	292,883	...	...
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	1,139,270	72,724	...
	Moradabad, ...	272,501	373,042	824,216
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,108,699	...	...
	Total, ...	2,520,470	445,766	824,216
Agra.	Muttra, ...	301,542	386,048	366,586
	Furruckabad, ...	1,118,041	...	...
	Etawah, ...	1,083,998	...	...
	Etah, ...	967,565	...	...
	Total, ...	3,471,146	386,048	366,586
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	866,060	627,591	...
	Futtehpore, ...	542,509	339,633	129,284
	Humeerpore, ...	...	235,147	1,229,097
	Allahabad, ...	1,395,159	453,676	...
	Total, ...	2,803,728	1,656,047	1,358,381
Benares.	Mirzapore, ...	295,651	63,381	...
	Azimgurh, ...	1,009,638	356,261	...
	Total, ...	1,305,289	359,642	...
Jhansie.	Jaloun (Pergunnah Koonch),	101,173	...	...
	Grand Total, ...	12,807,796	2,866,047	2,549,183

43. It will be seen that of the entire number of districts under revision of settlement there are only two (Futtehpore and Humeerpore) of the Allahabad Division, and one each (Moradabad and Muttra) of the Rohilkhund and Agra Divisions, in which the measurements have not been completed. In the Districts of Dehra Doon, Bijnour, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapore, and Azimgurh measurements were completed in the course of the year. The work done in Moradabad, Muttra, and

Measurements in certain districts.

Humeerpore has been carried on, not by the Settlement, but by the Survey Department; in all the other districts operations have been, as hitherto, under the supervision of Settlement Officers.

Inspection.

44. Under the second division of work, that of inspection (preliminary to assessment), the following table shows the work done, measured in acres:—

Statement showing the area inspected by the Settlement Department during the year 1872-73.

Division.	District.	Inspected		
		Up to end of 31st May, 1872.	During year ending 31st May, 1873.	Remaining.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	24,942	...	...
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,020,717	33,438	...
	Allygurh, ...	1,252,644	...	...
	Total, ...	2,298,303	33,438	...
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	206,211	86,672	...
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	1,139,270	72,724	...
	Moradabad, ...	...	195,927	1,273,832
	Shahjehanpore, ...	979,035	129,664	...
	Total, ...	2,118,305	398.315	1,273,832
Agra.	Muttra, ...	...	185,990	868,186
	Furruckabad,... ...	1,118,041	...	...
	Etawah, ...	1,083,998	...	...
	Etah, ...	967,565	...	...
	Total, ...	3,169,604	185,990	868,186
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	300,036	235,821	957,794
	Futtehpore, ...	149,294	190,806	671,326
	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	1,464,244
	Allahabad, ...	781,519	891,593	675,723
	Total, ...	1,230.849	818,220	3,769,087
Jhansie. Benares.	Mirzapore, ...	292,495	6,537	...
	Azimgurh, ...	562,844	348,044	455,011
	Total, ...	855,339	354,581	455,011
	Jaloun (Pergunnah Koonch),	101,173	...	...
	Grand Total, ...	9,979,784	1,877,126	6,366,116

Inspection in certain districts.

45. It will be seen that the work of inspection had been brought to a close before the beginning of the year in Dehra Doon and Allygurh of the Meerut Division, and in Furruckabad, Etawah,

and Etah of the Agra Division; while in Moozuffernuggur, Kumaon, Bijnour, Shahjehanpore, and the Pergunnah of Bhudohee in Mirzapore it was finished before the end of the year.

Assessment.

46. Turning now to the assessment, we find the results to be, as regards the areas assessed, in acres, as follows:—

Statement showing the area assessed by the Settlement Department during the year 1872-73.

Division.	District.	Assessed		
		Up to 31st May, 1872.	During year ending 31st May, 1873.	Remaining.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	...	24,942	...
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	690,975	258,478	104,612
	Allygurh, ...	846,204	406,440	...
	Total, ...	1,537,179	689,860	104,612
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	199,447	93,436	...
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	769,135	370,864	71,995
	Moradabad, ...	...	...	1,469,759
	Shahjehanpore, ...	779,074	329,625	...
	Total, ...	1,548,209	700,489	1,541,754
Agra.	Muttra, ...	...	...	1,054,176
	Furruckabad, ...	1,091,042	26,999	...
	Etawah, ...	614,611	469,387	...
	Etah, ...	669,523	298,042	...
	Total, ...	2,375,176	794,428	1,054,176
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	1,493,651
	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	1,011,426
	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	1,464,244
	Allahabad, ...	428,748	231,870	1,188,217
	Total, ...	428,748	231,870	5,157,538
Benares.	Mirzapore, ...	283,460	15,561	11
	Azimgurh, ...	450,021	112,823	803,055
	Total, ...	733,481	128,384	803,066
Jhansie.	Jaloun (Pergunnah Koonch),	...	101,173	...
	Grand Total, ...	6,822,240	2,739,640	8,661,146

Assessment in certain districts.

47. The results of the year have been the completion of assessments in Dehra Doon (Pergunnah Jounsar Bawur), Allygurh, Kumaon, Shahjehanpore, Furruckabad, Etawah, Etah, and

Pergunnah Koonch, Jaloun. The work in the Bhudohee Pergunnah of Mirzapore is not an assessment of revenue, but a revision of the inferior tenures held under the Maharajah of Benares in the Family Domains. It is, as will be seen, almost completed, and awaits only final orders.

Records and Registers.

48. In the Districts of Etah and Mynpoory the settlement records have been finished and faired out. In Meerut only the fair copying of a part of the records remains to be done. In Allygurh, Furruckabad, and Etawah the records are ready in the rough state, and what work is left is only that of copying. The completion of the settlement in these districts will not be much longer delayed.

Fiscal results.

49. The fiscal results of the new assessments are recorded in the following table, the net increase of land revenue being £345,865 :—

Statement showing the financial results of assessment up to the 31st May, 1873.

District.	Former land revenue without cesses.	Revised land revenue without cesses.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Dehra Doon, ...	4,020	5,779	1,777	...
Seharunpore, ...	110,068	116,554	9,741	3,255
Moozuffernuggur, ...	103,403	109,080	9 084	3,416
Meerut, ...	182,614	218,467	35,808	17
Boolundshuhur, ...	111,368	125,166	13,898	101
Allygurh, ...	184,857	214,679	29,822	...
Kumaon, ...	15,288	28,989	13,701	...
Gurhwal, ...	6,927	9,631	2,704	...
Bijnour, ...	118,250	117,811	6,057	6,496
Budaon, ...	92,822	102,944	10,122	...
Bareilly, ...	137,832	166,267	28,571	136
Phillibheet,... ...	31,136	41,205	10,069	...
Shahjehanpore, ...	97,537	118,696	21,165	4
Furruckabad, ...	112,546	124,698	12,152	...
Mynpoory, ...	112,105	127,626	15,521	...
Etawah, ...	119,128	132,780	13,652	...
Etah, ...	73,246	93,922	20,978	302
Allahabad, ...	80,642	103,777	23,135	...
Jaloun, ...	88,008	90,253	3,567	...
Jhansie, ...	55,682	45,907	...	9,775
Lullutpore, ...	15,267	13,399	...	1,877
Goruckpore and Bustee,	208,260	283,418	75,158	...
Azimgurh, ...	58,467	72,065	13,598	...
Total, ...	2,118,405	2,463,114	345,865	25,415

4.—Estates under the Court of Wards.

50. An account of these estates, and of their management during the year, will be found in that part of Chapter V. which treats of the land revenue.

5.—Government Estates.

Government estates.

51. Besides the estates under the Court of Wards, a large number are also held immediately by Government. These are chiefly of two classes—estates encumbered or confiscated; and in some instances it has devolved on Government, in the absence of any zemindar or other person with full proprietary title, to assume the position and duties of landlord. The number of properties of the first of these classes is likely to increase under the efforts now made by Government to prevent the sale of ancestral landed property, and the downfall of old families of local influence and importance.

The Majholi Raj.

52. The largest estate of this kind at present is the Majholi Raj in the Goruckpore District, which has an income of nearly one and a half lakhs (£15,000), and was founded more than two hundred years ago. When this estate was on the verge of ruin (in 1869) Government interfered, and, after paying the debts, which amounted to over eight lakhs (£80,000), placed the estate under management until the advance should be recovered. As the number of the properties increases, it may be found necessary to pass some special law defining more clearly the position of the proprietors and their power of incurring liabilities during the period of management.

Confiscated estates.

53. Confiscated estates are either such as have been confiscated in perpetuity on account of the misbehaviour of their proprietors, or such as are only temporarily confiscated for arrears of revenue or other causes. The former class almost all date from the mutiny, and, as it has been considered best to sell them whenever an opportunity offers, are not very numerous, though

sufficiently so to bring in a large revenue and entail a considerable amount of labor on the District Officers. The usual course is to lease them for a term of years, but in a few collections are made directly. The latter class are merely estates held under kham tuhseel for revenue arrears, and call for no especial notice.

Estates held directly under Government.

54. The estates in which Government stands in the position of zemindar are the most important of all, both on account of their size and of the close relations between Government and the tenants. Besides a few small properties, three large tracts—the Doodhee Tuppehs of Mirzapore, the Kham holdings in the Terai, and the Kumaon Bhabur and Chilkea Ilaquas—come under this head. The management of the first of these was assumed by Government on discovering that the Rajah of Singrowlee, who had held the land for some time in forcible possession, had no legal right to retain it, and that there was no other person with any proprietary title. The estate is a tract of broken and generally stony and barren land, lying among the spurs of the Vindhyá range, which cross the south of the District of Mirzapore. During the past year this tract was subjected to severe distress by the failure of the harvests, and it was only by great exertions on the part of Government that cases of actual starvation were prevented. The two latter estates have always been held directly under Government, and yield a large income, a great part of which is annually expended in irrigation works and in roads, by which the natural resources of the country have been developed and a stimulus has been given to cultivation. Indeed, all the three estates have derived much benefit from the Government management; works of improvement have been freely made, tuccavee advances have been granted, and in unprosperous seasons means have been taken to mitigate the evils of dearth and cattle disease.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

1.—Legislating Authority.

55. The Supreme Legislative Council of India alone has the power to make Laws and Regulations binding on the inhabitants of these Provinces.

2.—Course of Legislation.

56. The course of legislation during the year has been noted in the introductory chapter.

3.—Police.

57. The agricultural year was a less prosperous one than either of its immediate predecessors, and prices stood throughout the year higher, on an average, by 19 per cent. The usual increase of crime followed on the greater dearness of food. The number of offences rose from 73,677 in 1870, and 74,691 in 1871, to 84,535 in 1872. The table in the margin shows that the register of ordinary crime (deducting charges under sanitary and municipal bye-laws) contained an increase of 10,689 offences. Nearly half this increase is due to the greater number of petty thefts, most of which were probably attributable to want. A part of this increase of reported crime may, however, justly be attributed to the improved constitution of the village

Amount of crime.

	Offences reported.	Deduct nuisances, &c.	Balance of ordinary crime.
1871, ...	74,691	8,408	66,283
1872, ...	84,534	7,562	76,972

	1871.	1872.
Thefts under Rs. 10, ...	18,876	23,463

police. During the year 1872 the new system (hitherto only partially introduced) was in force in nearly every district of the North-Western Provinces, by which the chowkeedars, instead of a precarious subsistence from lands given by the zemindars, receive a fixed salary of Rs. 3 from Government, and a fresh force of road chowkeedars was also entertained to patrol the main channels of traffic. The increase especially in reported cases of burglary (32,886 against 28,966 in 1871) may safely be ascribed to the greater efficiency of the force brought about by these changes. This offence, and that of petty theft, account for no less than 8,029 of the 10,689 reported cases by which the returns of ordinary crime for 1872 exceed those of the previous year.

Number of cases enquired into by Police.

58. By orders which came into force on the 1st January, 1872, an important change was introduced into the procedure of the Police, who were instructed to enquire into all cognizable cases reported to them, except petty thefts below Rs. 10. The result of this change has been a great increase in the proportion of cases enquired into to the total number of cases reported. Putting aside the class of cases known as nuisances (that is, offences against sanitation, which imply no criminality in the offender, and exact no great amount of activity from the Police), the following table shows how greatly the work of the Police has increased since the previous year:—

Year.	Offences reported, deducting sanitation.	Offences enquired into.	Percentage.
1870, ...	66,582	34,170	51·32
1871, ...	68,096	36,016	53·87
1872, ...	77,917	66,345	84·14

The main cause of this increase is the order above-mentioned, prior to which no investigation needed to be made into

thefts below Rs. 50, or into burglaries where nothing was stolen.

Cases enquired into by order of Magistrate.

59. The total number of cases of all kinds which were enquired into by both Police and Magistrates during the year was 76,484. Of these 72,960 were enquired into by the Police *suo motu*, 2,844 were made the subject of enquiry by order of the Magistrate after the Police had refused to enter upon an enquiry, and 680 were made over to the Police for investigation on petitions preferred directly to the Magistrate. These numbers are all larger than those for last year, except the last, which in 1871 was as large as 2,980. It is satisfactory to note the decrease under this head, the tendency to avoid recourse to the Police by direct petition to the Magistrate being thus much less marked in 1872 than in 1871.

Proportion of convictions to offences reported.

60. The proportion of convictions to offences reported for the last three years is shown in the following table, which furnishes the second test of the efficiency of the Police :—

Year.	Offences reported, deducting sanitation,	Offences prosecuted to conviction,	Percentage.
1870, ...	66,582	15,627	23·47
1871, ...	68,096	16,343	24·00
1872, ...	77,917	20,040	25·71

Importance of this test.

61. This is a most important table, as it shows the proportion between crime committed and the success of the Police in bringing punishment home to the offender. It is thus a test of their activity, as well as of their sound judgment. The improvement shown in the year under review is marked and satisfactory, and the percentage of convictions now stands higher than it has ever stood hitherto. The following table shows for each district the entire number of cases reported and of

convictions obtained, excluding only offences against sanitary and municipal laws :—

Number.	District.	Total number of cases as shown under Col. V A. of Statement A.	Number of cases prosecuted to conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total number of cases.	Number of cases expunged from records as false, and therefore not entered as reported
1	Kumaon, ...	200	145	72·5	...
2	Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces, ...	943	431	45·70	...
3	Dehra Doon, ...	355	158	44·50	81
4	Government Railway Police, Punjab, ...	81	34	41·97	...
5	Bustee, ...	1,817	682	37·53	445
6	Terai, ...	188	68	36·17	...
7	Muttra, ...	1,471	526	35·75	16
8	Humeerpore, ...	2,696	925	34·31	177
9	Goruckpore, ...	3,561	1,197	33·61	811
10	Mynpoory, ...	1,340	446	33·29	225
11	Futtehpore, ...	1,569	504	32·12	17
12	Bijnour, ...	923	292	31·63	11
13	Cawnpore, ...	3,997	1,240	31·02	246
14	Gurhwal, ...	50	15	30·	...
15	Jhansie, ...	1,712	506	29·55	297
16	Ghazeepore, ...	2,710	774	28·56	709
17	Benares, ...	3,327	906	27·23	470
18	Mirzapore, ...	2,362	629	26·62	581
19	Jaloun, ...	1,287	336	26·10	7
20	Meerut, ...	2,472	625	25·28	464
21	Shahjehanpore, ...	3,128	777	24·84	64
22	Agra, ...	3,448	851	24·68	132
23	Moradabad, ...	1,734	421	24·27	142
24	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,054	254	24·09	50
25	Banda, ...	2,719	650	23·90	398
26	Azimgurh, ...	2,887	680	23·55	307
27	Etah, ...	2,047	474	23·15	104
28	Furruckabad, ...	2,426	548	22·58	132
29	Allahabad, ...	4,026	904	22.45	526
30	Seharunpore, ...	1,846	400	21·66	151
31	Budaon, ...	2,547	535	20·84	213
32	Etawah, ...	2,285	444	19·43	406
33	Allygurh, ...	2,053	386	18.80	7
34	Bareilly, ...	6,288	1,180	18·76	51
35	Lullutpore, ...	1,101	199	18·07	231
36	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,638	288	17 58	107
37	Jounpore, ...	3,609	610	16·90	493
	Total, ...	77,917	20,040	25·71	8,071

Bustee, Humeerpore, Muttra, and Goruckpore have all improved. Meerut, Cawnpore, and Benares have fallen

considerably since last year. Jounpore is still, as it was in 1871, the worst district in the North-Western Provinces.

Expunged cases.

62. The figures showing the number of reported cases may be differently understood to represent the number which have been reported and are found to be true, or which are not proved to be false. It has been found that different practice prevails in different provinces respecting the expunging of cases; and even in the North-Western Provinces there had previously been a considerable divergence of procedure, till instructions were issued in the course of 1872. Some officers only allowed a case to be struck off when the person bringing the charge is judicially convicted of falsehood. In some the Magistrate used to strike off a case when he considers that there is direct proof or strong presumption that the charge is unfounded; and it is this course which the Government approved and enjoined. Although the number of expunged cases is larger this year than last year, the proportion of these to the total number of cases reported has fallen from 11·4 to 9·7. The districts where the numbor is largest, and those in which it is least, are shown below, and the variations are striking:—

District.	Number of cases reported.	Number expunged.	Percentage.	Percentage in 1871.
Ghazeepore, ...	2,838	709	25	28
Bustee, ...	1,806	445	25	26
Mirzapore, ...	2,441	581	24	...
Goruckpore, ...	3,647	811	22	25
Lullutpore, ...	1,121	131	20	22
Allygurh, ...	2,241	7	·3	...
Jaloun, ...	1,297	7	·5	...
Bareilly, ...	6,247	51	·8	...
Muttra, ...	1,529	16	1·0	...
Futtehpore, ...	1,548	17	1·0	...
Bijnour, ...	1,021	11	1·0	...

The habit of expunging seems to be most common in the Benares Division, and in two districts of the Jhansie Division, and extends to almost every variety of crime, though thefts

and burglaries appear to be the classes under which charges are most frequently held to be false.

The figures now given show that no less than 1,640 persons were arrested on charges which ultimately were declared to be false.

Such arrests must, no doubt, occur sometimes, but if they are frequent, it is indicative of incautious action on the part of the officer ordering the arrest, and much unnecessary hardship to the persons so arrested.

Proportion of convictions to decisions.

63. The third test of Police action is the proportion between cases prosecuted to conviction, and cases judicially decided during the year, and this may be regarded as a test of detective skill in collecting evidence, and of judgment in bringing cases into Court. The following are the figures for the Province for the last two years, deducting only offences against sanitation and municipal bye-laws:—

Year.	Cases decided.	Cases convicted.	Percentage.
1871, ...	20,793	16,343	78·6
1872, ...	24,595	20,051	81·5

The improvement here shown is satisfactory, since not only has work been better done, but more of it has been done.

The following table gives the figures for each district:—

No.	Districts.	Cases.			
		Number of cases actually disposed of within the year, convicted and acquitted.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to cases actually disposed of during the year.
1	Government Railway Police, Punjab, ...	36	35	1	97·22
2	Terai, ...	72	68	4	94·44
3	Jhansie, ...	558	506	52	90·68
4	Etah, ...	531	474	57	89·27
5	Bustee, ...	765	682	83	89·15
6	Gurhwal, ...	27	24	3	88·89
7	Allahabad,... ...	1,025	904	121	88·19
8	Mynpoory, ...	506	446	60	88·14
9	Futtehpore, ...	572	504	68	88·11
10	Goruckpore, ...	1,363	1,197	166	87·82
11	Cawnpore, ...	1,416	1,240	176	87·57
12	Humeerpore, ...	1,057	925	132	87·51
13	Azimgurh, ...	782	680	102	86·95
14	Muttra, ...	606	526	80	86·79
15	Moradabad, ...	490	421	69	85·92
16	Bijnour, ...	341	292	49	85·63
17	Dehra Doon, ...	185	158	27	85·40
18	Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces, ...	508	432	76	85·04
19	Allygurh, ...	471	386	85	81·95
20	Jounpore, ...	746	610	136	81·77
21	Shahjehanpore, ...	952	777	175	81·30
22	Mirzapore, ...	776	629	147	81·06
23	Etawah, ...	554	444	110	80·14
24	Agra, ...	1,067	851	216	79·76
25	Furruckabad, ...	691	548	143	79·30
26	Benares, ...	1,155	906	249	78·44
27	Jaloun, ...	430	336	94	78·14
28	Banda, ...	834	650	184	77·93
29	Bareilly, ...	1,518	1,180	338	77·73
30	Budaon, ...	689	535	154	77·65
31	Boolundshuhur, ...	379	288	91	75·98
32	Lullutpore, ...	270	199	71	73·70
33	Kumaon,... ...	198	145	53	73·23
34	Meerut, ...	884	625	259	70·70
35	Seharunpore, ...	582	400	182	68·73
36	Ghazeepore, ...	1,169	774	395	66·21
37	Moozuffernuggur, ...	390	254	136	65·13
	Total, ...	24,595	20,051	4,544	81·52
	Total of nuisance cases, serial Nos. 57 and 58.	7,471	6,971	500	93·31
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	32,066	27,022	5,044	84·27

Above the general average.

Below the general average.

Etah has risen very much since last year, and so has Jhansie, while Cawnpore, Etawah, Agra, Benares, and Meerut have fallen off. Seharunpore is unaccountably low. Ghazeepore and Moozuffernuggur are in almost the same position as last year, *i. e.*, at the bottom of the list.

Proportion of convictions to arrests.

64. The fourth test is the proportion of convictions to arrests of persons, and this is a useful standard of the efficiency of the Police, for there are few things more discreditable to their sagacity, or more harassing to the people, than that frequent arrests should be made of persons whom afterwards the Police fail to prove guilty. The figures for the Province for the last three years are given below :—

Year.	Persons arrested.	Convicted.	Per-centage.
1870, ...	36,479	24,316	66·65
1871, ...	36,877	26,087	70 74
1872, ...	41,160	29,911	72·67

Here, too, with larger numbers, a greater measure of success has been obtained.

The statistics for each district are as follows :—

Number.	Districts.	Persons. Total number of persons whose cases have been finally disposed of.	Persons convicted.	Persons discharged before trial.	Persons acquitted after trial.	Percentage of convictions to persons whose cases have been finally disposed of.	
1	Teral, ...	150	130	6	14	86·67	Above the general average.
2	Jhansie, ...	796	684	52	60	85·93	
3	Bijnour, ...	560	478	13	70	85·36	
4	Cawnpore, ...	1,992	1,653	9	330	82·98	
5	Goruckpore, ...	2,521	2,081	114	326	82·43	
6	Etah, ...	930	758	10	162	81·50	
7	Bustee, ...	1,223	996	41	186	81·44	
8	Futtehpore, ...	1,067	857	14	196	80·31	
9	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	701	563	9	129	80·31	
10	Allahabad, ...	1,677	1,346	52	279	80·26	
11	Humeerpore, ...	1,519	1,206	124	189	79·39	
12	Government Railway Police, Punjab, ...	43	34	9	...	79·07	
13	Moradabad, ...	995	769	37	189	77·25	
14	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,499	1,143	26	330	76·25	
15	Muttra, ...	1,029	782	134	113	76·00	
16	Etawah, ...	863	651	37	175	75·43	
17	Azimgurh, ...	1,393	1,031	26	336	74·01	
18	Mynpoory, ...	874	642	61	171	73·45	
19	Jaloun, ...	612	446	27	139	72·87	
20	Agra, ...	1,657	1,197	113	347	72·24	Below the general average.
21	Allygurh, ...	883	616	27	240	69·76	
22	Bareilly, ...	2,635	1,819	19	797	69·03	
23	Dehra Doon, ...	331	228	48	55	68·88	
24	Mirzapore, ...	1,361	934	23	404	68·63	
25	Furruckabad, ...	1,219	836	13	370	68·58	
26	Banda, ...	1,434	972	7	455	67 77	
27	Budaon, ...	1,280	866	375	39	67·65	
28	Lullutpore, ...	430	290	...	140	67·44	
29	Jounpore, ...	1,372	924	296	152	67·35	
30	Gurhwal, ...	48	31	4	13	64·78	
31	Kumaon, ...	351	226	60	65	64·38	
32	Boolundshuhur, ...	629	404	176	49	64·23	
33	Benares, ...	2,034	1,300	328	406	63·91	
34	Seharunpore, ...	1,034	654	190	190	63·25	
35	Meerut, ...	1,510	898	287	325	59·47	
36	Ghazeepore, ...	1,831	1,078	491	262	58·87	
37	Moozuffernuggur, ...	677	388	36	253	57·31	
	Total, ...	41,160	29,911	3,293	7,956	72·67	
	In nuisance cases, serial Nos. 57 and 58.	14,705	13,624	303	778	92·65	
	Grand Total, ...	55,865	43,535	3,596	8,734	77·75	

It will be seen that in ten districts the proportion of convictions to arrests is not less than 80 per cent., *i. e.*, in these districts four out of every five persons arrested have been

convicted; and considering the steady progress which has been made of late years, the Lieutenant-Governor does not despair of seeing the whole Province reach this standard before long. Looking at the order in which the districts stand, it appears that Bijnour and Etah have risen considerably, and Azimgurh and Jaloun a little above their position last year; while Dehra, Meerut, and Benares have fallen very much, and Cawnpore, Agra, and Budaon a little. Moozuffernuggur and Ghazeepore are where they always are—at the bottom of the list.

Nature of arrests.

65. Of the total number of persons arrested during the year, 49,285 were arrested by the Police *suo motu*, and 8,216 by order of the Magistrates; of these latter, 5,196, or 63 per cent., were convicted. The number of cases which were left by the Police for the interposition of the Magistrates is unduly large: in most of them it may be presumed that the Police ought to have acted on their own responsibility, and that by their omission to arrest persons who were proved to be guilty, the risk of a miscarriage of justice was incurred.

Convictions on arrests made by Police *suo motu*.

66. The percentage of convictions to arrests made by the Police *suo motu* (excluding cases in which arrest was made by order of the Magistrates) is 75·75, against 74·65 last year; and the order in which the districts stand to each other is very nearly the same as in the previous table. The same improvement over last year's figures is traceable here, and it is gratifying to find that 12 districts have reached the prescribed standard of 80 per cent.

Proportion of stolen property recovered.

67. The sixth and last test of the efficiency of the Police is the proportion of property recovered by their means to property stolen during the year. The figures for the Province for the last two years are given below:—

Year.	Property stolen.	Property recovered by the Police.	Percentage.	Property recovered in cases where the thief also was convicted.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1871, ...	10,22,179	3,00,242	31·	1,91,830
1872, ...	11,58,631	3,69,599	32·3	2,51,245

Tried by this test also, the work done by the Police in the the previous year. The figures for each district are shown

Number.	Districts.	Total amount of property stolen.	Total amount of property recovered.	Detail of: Amount of property recovered in cases in which the Police took no action whatever.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Goruckpore, ...	24,245	18,427	111
2	Etah, ...	15,183	11,533	526
3	Humeerpore, ...	15,804	9,723	309
4	Bustee, ...	31,806	19,062	1,514
5	Lullutpore, ...	10,587	6,388	591
6	Ghazeepore, ...	40,105	20,064	7
7	Dehra Doon, ...	7,360	3,902	361
8	Jhansie, ...	19,943	9,667	130
9	Cawnpore, ...	45,509	21,703	79
10	Budaon, ...	24,155	11,204	1,940
11	Bareilly, ...	60,254	24,344	71
12	Seharunpore, ...	31,797	14,319	1,897
13	Banda, ...	33,494	14,190	1,473
14	Bijnour, ...	22,271	7,876	34
15	Shahjehanpore, ...	22,782	8,767	723
16	Furruckabad, ...	29,246	9,990	25
17	Futtehpore, ...	16,430	5,805	93
18	Allygurh, ...	30,177	11,685	1,727
19	Azimgurh, ...	33,370	16,170-	5,256
20	Government Railway Police, North-Western Provinces,	21,376	7,575	652
21	Mirzapore, ...	44,970	13,529	163
22	Allahabad, ...	53,354	15,669	300
23	Benares, ...	82,119	25,904	6,764
24	Agra, ...	89,299	29,060	5,044
25	Jounpore, ...	30,238	8,732	612
26	Moradabad, ...	36,408	9,491	257
27	Mynpoory, ...	24,200	9,322	3,620
28	Jaloun, ...	33,623	8,571	1,330
29	Moozuffernuggur, ...	31,166	7,997	1,974
30	Muttra, ...	50,844	12,405	3,235
31	Etawah, ...	23,065	6,697	2,614
32	Boolundshuhur, ...	32,525	12,218	7,957
33	Meerut, ...	75,927	28,284	19,975
34	Terai, ...	5,354	2,626	...
35	Kumaon, ...	7,370	5,713	...
36	Gurhwal, ...	1,212	1,147	...
37	Government Railway Police, Punjab, ...	1,063	133	...
	Total, ...	11,58,631	4,49,882	70,664

year under review is found to be better than the work done in in the following table:—

Recoveries.					
Amount of property recovered in cases in which Police took action, but in which no conviction of offenders took place.	Amount of property recovered in cases in which on Police action the recoveries effected were accompanied with conviction of offenders.	Net recoveries.	Grand percentage of recoveries to loss.	Net percentage of recoveries to loss (being the actual one allowed), struck after deduction of recoveries in the cases in which the Police took no action.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
2,272	16,044	18,316	73	75	Above the general average.
3,607	7,400	11,007	76	72	
3,123	6,291	9,414	62	60	
7,673	9,875	17,548	59	55	
1,766	4,031	5,797	60	55	
7,563	12,494	20,057	50	50	
2,409	1,132	3,541	53	48	
5,509	4,028	9,537	48	48	
1,385	20,239	21,624	47	47	
5,293	4,671	9,964	46	41	
8,963	15,310	24,273	40	40	
2,473	9,949	12,422	45	39	
1,482	11,235	12,717	42	38	
6,024	1,818	7,842	35	35	
2,117	5,917	8,034	38	35	
5,844	4,121	9,965	34	34	
2,583	3,129	5,712	35	34	
1,915	8,043	9,958	38	33	
4,010	6,904	10,914	48	33	
1,436	5,487	6,923	35	32	Below the general average.
6,521	6,845	13,366	30	30	
1,345	14,024	15,369	29	29	
5,529	13,611	19,140	31	28	
7,723	16,293	24,016	32	27	
3,310	4,810	8,120	28	27	
2,325	6,909	9,234	26	25	
3,431	2,271	5,702	38	23	
2,402	4,839	7,241	25	22	
1,631	4,392	6,023	26	19	
1,534	7,636	9,170	24	18	
2,341	1,742	4,083	29	17	
891	3,370	4,261	38	13	
1,924	6,385	8,309	37	11	
...	...	...	49	...	
...	...	...	77	...	
...	...	...	95	...	
...	...	...	13	...	
1,18,354	2,51,245	3,69,599	38·83	32·31	

The chief improvement is seen in the returns of Goruckpore, Etah, Lullutpore, Dehra, Cawnpore, Bareilly, Seharunpore, Banda, and Bijnour; while Jhansie, Shahjehanpore, Futtehpore, Allahabad, Benares, Moradabad, and Mynpoory have fallen off. A greater variation is noticeable in this table between the district figures of different years than in the others: and this is natural, because the amounts stolen must vary greatly from year to year, and the recoveries, though in the long run they attest skill and perseverance, yet in any short period are greatly affected by accident.

Mode of recovery.

68. From the preceding table it will be seen that somewhat more than one-sixth of the total amount of property recovered was recovered without the aid of the Police. The proportion is higher than last year, when it was one-eighth only. The total proportion of recoveries of all kinds to thefts, in point of value of the property concerned, is 38·83 per cent., which again shows an improvement on last year, when the percentage was 37·83.

Use of the six tests.

69. The above six statistical tests are useful as affording a general standard of comparison of the work done by the Police in different years, and of the efficiency of the force in different districts in the same year. They do not, however, furnish more than *primâ facie* grounds of judgment; and in considering the Police administration of a series of years, or of a number of districts, due allowance must be made for those accidents which commonly affect both the commission and detection of crime, such as the character of the seasons, or the local peculiarities of the district. With these considerations kept in view, a common and uniform standard is useful as a guide to the judgment and to criticism, and as a test of the way in which the mass of average work is disposed of.

Heinous crime: Murders.

70. The total number of murders reported during the year was 316 against 301 the year before; including pending cases there were 402 under inquiry, of which convictions were obtained

in 187; of 798 persons arrested, 340 were convicted. These results may be regarded as satisfactory. The number of persons arrested and not convicted is certainly large; but considering the heinous nature of the offence, which is one that strikes at the roots of society, the Lieutenant-Governor would not wish the Police to be too slow, or to require too complete proof before they arrest persons against whom suspicion exists.

Poisonings.

71. The number of professional poisoning cases was 19 against 20 in 1871, and of these one ended fatally. In six cases the poisoner has been convicted, and in two committed to the Sessions. In none of these cases does there seem to be any ground for believing that the poisoners belonged to an organized fraternity. It is merely a rude form of robbery committed on unwary travellers, and the drug used in most cases is *dhatoora*, which, as a rule, only causes temporary insensibility.

Dacoities.

72. In dacoities the same measure of success was not obtained. In 1871, 82 cases were under enquiry, and 29 convictions were obtained; in 1872 the numbers were 81 and 28. But last year, of 313 persons arrested, 151 were convicted, while this year only 110 were convicted out of 288. The number of dacoities actually reported to have occurred in the year was 71 against 66 last year. But many of these were merely "technical dacoities," *i. e.*, ordinary robberies classed as dacoities only because five men or more were concerned. The number of bad dacoities during the year was 16; they occurred in the following districts:—

Jounpore, ...	... 2	Mynpoory, ...	... 2
Goruckpore, ...	... 1	Etawah, ...	... 1
Bustee, ...	... 1	Agra, ...	... 2
Furruckabad, ...	... 2	Muttra, ...	... 1
Lullutpore, ...	... 4		

The dacoities by the Lullutpore gang were only a prelude to a long series of lawless actions, which perplexed the Police and

troubled the district authorities in 1873, till the setting in of the rains compelled the outlaws to take refuge elsewhere. The cases bracketed together at the close of the list are believed to have been connected together, and committed either by one gang, or by parties working under a common head. The Police have worked out most of these cases uncommonly well, and many of the offenders have been convicted and punished, and it may be hoped the gang is broken up. In 1871 there were only four regular dacoities—three in Goruckpore and one in Benares; and the great increase of this crime in 1872, especially in the middle Doab, together with the audacity and concert with which the dacoities were carried out, must be looked upon as a very serious sign.

Infanticide.

73. The action of the Police under the rules for the suppression of infanticide will be found in the separate chapter of this report on that subject.

Kidnapping.

74. The number of kidnapping cases reported and convicted (52 and 35 respectively) is slightly better than last year, but in the recovery of children the figures are not quite so good as before, only 47 having been recovered out of 55 lost. Still the results are very creditable on the whole, and in some districts, as Banda and Bustee, particularly so.

Criminal tribes.

75. During the year proposals went up to the Government of India to proclaim as criminal tribes the Bowreeahs of Bedowlee, the Haboorahs and Aheeriahs of certain villages in Etah, the Bowreeahs of Cawnpore, and the Sonowriahs of Lullutpore. Sanction has been received in the first two cases, and the Act is now in force. Its effect is that a register of the members of each family is kept up, and they are compelled to be present at roll-calls, which are held at uncertain periods: they cannot thus wander away on thieving excursions, and are compelled to devote themselves to the trades and pursuits which they profess to follow, but which formerly were only a cloak for robbery.

Cattle-theft.

76. There has been a slight improvement in the detection of offenders in cases of cattle-theft, the percentage of convictions to cases being 26·91 against 22·41 in the year before. The total number of cases was 3,903, against 3,243 in 1871. The percentage of recoveries to losses is 65·31: this is a high figure, considering the low percentage of convictions, and shows, as was remarked in last year's report, that the owners of stolen cattle are content to pay a kind of black-mail to the cattle-lifters for restoring the stolen beasts, rather than have recourse to the aid of the Police for the arrest and punishment of the offenders.

Ordinary theft.

77. The Police have been more successful in dealing with ordinary thefts. The large increase of this crime during the year has already been pointed out, but the percentage of convictions has, nevertheless, risen from 25·80 to 30·65 on the total number of offences reported. In other words, nearly one case in every three has been prosecuted to conviction, instead of about one case in every four, as in the previous year. This improvement may be attributed, in a great degree, to the wider range of investigation enjoined upon the Police.

Burglary.

78. The most unsatisfactory results were, as usual, obtained in dealing with lurking-house trespass and house-breaking, and attempts to commit these offences. By the new rule already mentioned, which came into effect on the 1st day of the year, the Police were authorized to enquire into these attempts; and the result, as will be seen from the following table, has been a very great increase in the number of enquiries:—

Year.	Number of attempts.	Number enquired into.	Number prosecuted to conviction.
1871, ...	12,807	959	2
1872, ...	13,118	12,879	204

The proportion of convictions to inquiries is still extremely low, and the vast majority of inquiries have been wholly fruitless; but the increase in the number of convictions is a hopeful sign, though it has been obtained with much labor of investigation to no purpose. It would be premature, after so short a trial, to form any conclusive opinion on the new practice. It is, moreover, evident that great variety prevails in the classification of attempts at house-breaking. Thus while Bareilly registers 2,308 such offences, Banda has only 89, and Bustee 81; and while Jounpore has 1,221 "attempts," the adjoining but large district of Allahabad has only 147. Again, in most districts, the number of the completed offences of house-breaking is larger than the number of "attempts," but in those named in the margin the proportion is reversed, and attempts are more numerous than the actual offence.

District.	House-trespass and house-breaking.	Attempts at house-trespass and house-breaking.
Bareilly, ...	924	2,308
Budaon, ...	360	722
Mynpoory, ...	249	335
Etawah, ...	502	777
Etah, ...	457	713
Futtehpore, ...	218	392
Jounpore, ...	1,007	1,221
Total of N. W. P.,	19,877	13,118

A fairer comparison of the year under review and the year before may be obtained by adding together cases of house-breaking completed and cases of attempts in the manner shown in the following table :—

Year.	Number of cases of house-breaking, &c., including attempts.	Number of cases convicted.	Percentage.
1871, ...	28,966	1,850	6·3
1872, ...	32,666	2,317	7·1

The increase in the percentage of convictions here shown is very satisfactory, and is not so sudden as to give rise to

the suspicion that it is attributable to erroneous returns or to exceptional circumstances ; on the contrary, there is reason to hope that the improvement may go on from year to year. The Districts of Jhansie and Futtehpore have done best in prosecuting this offence to conviction.

Offences against municipal bye-laws.

79. The decrease in the prosecutions of nuisance cases (offences against sanitary and municipal bye-laws) is an excellent result, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the readiness with which his suggestions have been met by the Municipal and Magisterial authorities in the Province. The High Court also have mentioned this feature as an improvement in their note on the administration of criminal justice during the year.

Railway Police.

80. At the beginning of the year the Railway Police were divided, according to an arrangement introduced early in 1871, into two classes, public and private, the latter of which only were paid by the Company, and employed for their own special purposes ; but the men of both classes were responsible for all duties which a policeman is bound by law to render. This scheme was not found to work well ; and on the 18th June, 1872, by order of a Committee assembled at Calcutta by the Government of India to consider this subject, a new scheme was introduced. The public Police were retained as before, but the private Police were divided into two classes. The duty of the first of these classes was declared to be the assistance of the public Police in the maintenance of order at Railway Stations, the guarding of Railway property, &c. ; they were, as before, to be paid by the Railway Company, but were not to be reduced below a minimum without the consent of the Local Government. This minimum was fixed by the Committee at 81. The services of the second class were to be wholly at the disposal of the Company, who might increase or diminish their numbers, with the sanction of the Government of India in the Railway Department. It was further agreed that the contingent expenses of the entire force were to be

divided between the Company and the Government, in the proportion of 70 per cent. to the former, and 30 per cent. to the latter. The result of these changes has been to raise the cost of the Railway Police to Government from £2,542 to £2,582, and to lower it to the Company from £8,002 to £5,140, the number of the Police entertained by the Company having been reduced from 416 to 253.

Additional punitive Police.

81. In 25 cases it was found necessary to depute additional Police to supplement the ordinary Police for the protection of fairs and other large assemblages. The year furnishes only two fresh instances of the quartering of additional Police as a punitive measure. The first of these was in Moradabad city, where extra Police were quartered for the entire year in consequence of riots at the Mohurrum festival of 1872. The second was in ten villages of the Meerut District. In four cases the term of maintenance of additional Police already quartered expired within the year; in another instance, that of Bareilly and Phillibheet cities, the term was renewed, and expired within the year; and in a sixth case, that of Bindhachul, Mirzapore, which was rendered necessary by the lawless character of the priests of the temple, there was a renewal of the term, which will not expire until 1873.

Departmental reforms.

82. There have been three departmental reforms during the year. The Sub-Inspectors have been re-distributed among the districts, looking to the area, population, criminal statistics, &c., of each district, and to the general uniformity of promotion, which is usually local. A change has been made in the gradation of Head Constables by putting fewer men on the higher, and more men on the lower grades. By means of the saving thus effected, and a grant of Rs. 16,000 from Government, the deductions from the monthly pay of Constables on account of clothing and superannuation funds, have been reduced to a fixed sum of Rs. 0-4-0, instead of being a fluctuating and considerably greater charge. All of these are measures of useful reform.

Strength of the Police Force.

83. The strength of the different grades of the Police Force, as sanctioned during the year 1872, was as follows:—

	Provincial.	Municipal.	Town.	*Railway Police.* Paid by Government.	*Railway Police.* Paid by the Company.
Inspectors, ...	146	3	1	6	...
Sub-Inspectors, ...	486	12	2	9	...
European Sergeants, ...	6	...	...	8	...
Head Constables, ...	2,550	231	53	40	...
Constables, ...	12,104	2,120	345	59	253
Mounted Police, ...	566	1	...	...	...
Duffadars of Magistrates' Burkundaz Guards, ...	35	181	186	...	...
Chowkeedars, ...	...	3,061	2,875	...	...
Orderly Peons and Burkundazes of Magistrates' Guards, ...	246	...	...	...	...
Rural, ...	57,403	...	...	...	...

Departmental punishments.

84. The number of men departmentally punished is still very large, and has increased slightly since last year. The following table shows the number of punishments inflicted in each of the last two years:—

	1871. Officers.	1871. Men.	1872. Officers.	1872. Men.
Punished departmentally, ...	491	1,122	507	1,217
Judicially under Police Act, ...	17	81	8	85
Judicially under Penal Code, ...	21	98	25	106
Total, ...	529	1,301	540	1,408

The total number of punishments is thus 1,948 against 1,613 in 1871. The percentage of officers punished is 15·24, that of men only 9·10. The number of rewards given during the year was 1,510, to the amount of £1,344.

Dismissals and resignations.

85. Besides these punishments, 32 officers and 301 men were dismissed the service. Many of these dismissals, however, were in consequence of judicial sentence, and are thus included in the cases of punishment under that head. The number of discharges (130), and of resignations without pension or gratuity (401), are considerably less than in last year, when the numbers were 591 and 612 respectively. This is satisfactory, as is also the fact that 10,088 men, or more than half the force, were of more than 10 years' service. The death-rate was 18 per mille, which is higher than might have been expected in a body of men in the prime of life. The number of enlistments was 1,151, or six per cent. of the force,—a ratio which assumes an average length of service of 16 years. The force is recruited from among all castes and religions, as will be seen from the marginal table.

Christians,	10
Mahomedans,	5,650
Brahmins,	2,737
Rajpoots,	2,304
Goorkhas,	259
Seikhs,	814
Punjabees,	197
Jats,	217
Kayets,	378
Other Hindoo castes,	2,882

Literary qualifications.

86. Of the entire force, 2,134 officers and 1,064 men were able to read and write, while 1,408 officers and 13,793 men were not able. The being able to read and write is a necessary qualification of officers serving in the higher ranks, who are expected to furnish reports, and to keep up records; and a knowledge of Oordoo to this extent will in future be made a condition of promotion to the rank of Head Constable, except where such officers are entertained solely for military duties.

Strength of Police Force of all kinds—

87. The total strength of the Police Force of all kinds is therefore, as shown in the margin, 82,988. Assuming the population of these Provinces at 30¾ millions, there are 27 policemen to every 10,000 of the people. The cost of the entire department during the calendar year was

Provincial Police,	16,139
Rural Police,	57,403
Municipal Police,	5,609
Town Police,	3,462
Railway Police,	375
	82,988

£472,376, which was distributed as shown in the following table:—

Items.	Budget Estimate for 1872-73.	Actual expenditure from January to December, 1872.
	£	£
Superintendence, ...	11,552	11,635
District Executive Force, ...	253,346	248,710
Thuggee Police, ...	145	125
Kumaon and Terai Civil Police, ...	1,851	1,752
Government Railway Police, ...	10,614	8,850
Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Police, ...	...	10,928
Rural Police, ...	199,072	190,376
Total, ...	476,580	472,375

There has thus been a saving on the whole of £4,205.

4.—Criminal Justice.

Magistrates' Courts.

Statistics of crime.

88. From the returns furnished by the High Court, it appears that the number of offences reported and prosecuted in 1872 considerably exceeds the corresponding number of the preceding year. The following statement shows the number of offences reported and prosecuted, and the number of persons brought to trial, acquitted or convicted, and committed in the several Magistrates' Courts of these Provinces during the last three years:—

	Offences reported.	Offences prosecuted.	Persons under trial.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons whose cases were pending at close of year.	Percentage of convictions and committals to persons whose cases were disposed of.
1870, ...	106,191	58,707	110,339	34,028	74,879	970	68·7
1871, ...	108,425	56,682	107,663	31,939	74,216	1,002	69·5
1872, ...	119,569	63,239	115,949	35,211	79,146	1,242	68·9
Increase on 1871,	11,144	6,557	8,286	3,272	4,930	240	...
Decrease from 1871.	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6

In order to ensure a correct comparison of the statistics of 1870 with those of 1871 and 1872, the returns for Ajmere have been excluded from the figures of 1870. It will be seen that there is an increase of more than 10 per cent., as compared with 1871, in the number of crimes reported and prosecuted. This increase, as will be shown below, is principally due to the larger number of petty thefts, and the chief cause of it is the dearness of food, and the badness of the autumn harvest of 1871 and the spring harvest of 1872. On the other hand, the number of petty offences against municipal regulations and special or local laws is considerably less in this year than in the year before,—a decrease which is owing to the repeated instructions conveyed by Government in reviewing the municipal reports. Of the entire number of persons whose cases were disposed of, the proportion of persons convicted is 69 per cent. This is slightly lower than the corresponding percentage of last year, but may, nevertheless, be regarded as fairly satisfactory.

Graver offences.

89. The statistics of the graver offences committed during the year, with the corresponding figures for 1870 and 1871, are shown in the following table :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Murder, ...	339	322	321
Culpable homicide, ...	215	263	293
Dacoity, ...	79	80	83
Robbery, ...	488	404	391
Theft, ...	26,692	25,614	31,139
Burglary, ...	17,068	20,238	19,771

It will be seen that no material difference is shown between the returns of this year and those of last year, except as regards theft, the increase in which almost accounts for the entire excess in the crime of this year over that of last year. As the number of persons tried for this offence in 1872 was 16,485 against 12,512 in 1871, and the percentage of convictions was 75 against 70 in 1871, the increase in crime has

been fairly met by the exertions of the Police. The graver offences against person and property are, on the whole, fewer than they were in 1871: there is a slight increase in culpable homicide and dacoity, and a decrease in robbery and burglary. The number of murders is 321, against 322 in the preceding year.

Petty crime.

90. The following table shows the number of persons charged in 1871 and 1872, respectively, with the offences which make up the bulk of the petty crime of the country:—

	1871.	1872.
Grievous hurt, ...	2,107	1,962
Hurt, ...	10,108	11,314
Assaults or criminal force, ...	7,611	8,673
Mischief, ...	5,098	5,551
Criminal trespass, ...	2,653	2,898
Nuisances under the Penal Code, ...	1,570	2,120
Nuisances under Municipal or Police Acts, ...	9,642	8,182

There has been an increase of about 2,000 altogether in the number of persons accused, principally under the heads of hurt and assault. So small an increase hardly demands the assignment of any special reason: it may possibly be due to the scarcity already referred to. The number of persons charged with nuisances under the Indian Penal Code has increased by 550, while the number of persons charged with nuisances under Municipal or Police Acts has fallen by 1,460, so that the total number of persons charged with nuisances shows a decrease of 910, or about 8 per cent. The number of offences against special and local laws, such as those relating to excise, stamps, customs, canals, &c., is only 6,910, against 11,064 in 1871: the decrease is specially remarkable in offences against municipal bye-laws, which have fallen from 4,460, to 2,604,—a result which is to be regarded with satisfaction, as there is reason to believe that the returns of last year under this head were unduly swelled by a number of petty prosecutions. The number of attempts to commit

offences (not separately classed under special sections of the Indian Penal Code) have increased from 4,276 to 5,243.

Proportion of convictions and committals.

91. Of the entire number of persons whose cases came before the Courts, the proportion of persons who were convicted or committed was 68·9 in 100, against 69·5 for 1871, and 68·7 for 1870. The decrease, which is slight, may probably be ascribed to the decrease in offences against municipal, canal, and excise laws, under which convictions are obtained with comparative ease.

Manner in which persons for disposal were dealt with.

92. At the beginning of the year the Magistrates had before them 1,102 persons awaiting trial. During the year 53,934 persons were brought before the Magistrates for trial under warrant of arrest, 60,501 appeared in obedience to summons, and 412 were received by transfer. The total number of persons before the Courts was 115,949. These persons were dealt with as shown in the following table, which also gives the percentage under each head on the total number of persons whose cases were disposed of:—

	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.
Discharged without trial, ...	17,652	15·4	17,398	16·1	19,034	16·6
Acquitted, ...	17,069	14·8	14,541	13·5	16,177	14·1
Convicted or committed, ...	78,132	68·4	74,216	68·9	79,146	68·2
Died, escaped, or transferred,...	516	·5	406	·3	350	·3
Pending at close of year, ...	1,003	·9	1,102	1·0	1,242	1·0

Proportion of persons discharged without trial.

93. The percentage of persons discharged without trial shows an increase of ·5 on the corresponding percentage for 1871. The increase is hardly perceptible, but the number of persons thus discharged is to be regretted. In Police cases the error is attributable to the officers of that department, and the subject is touched on in the Police Chapter of this Report. In other cases, it is probable that by a patient and judicious examination of complaints, before issuing the processes of the

Courts, a sensibly smaller number of persons would be unnecessarily brought up for trial. The High Court has taken notice of those districts in which the number of discharges without trial was peculiarly large, and hopes for improved returns during the current year. The percentage of persons acquitted after trial is also slightly in excess of that for 1871. The percentage of persons convicted or committed was highest in the districts noted in the margin. Of the 1,242 persons whose cases were still undisposed of at the close of the year, 718 were in custody, and 524 at large on bail or recognizance. At the end of the year there were pending 69 cases of more than six weeks' standing. Of these, 34 were in Cawnpore, 23 in Banda, 4 in Dehra Doon, 2 in Moradabad, 2 in Allahabad, and 1 in each of the Districts of Budaon, Furruckabad, Benares, and Ghazeepore.

Bijnour,	... ·84	Moradabad,	... ·73
Cawnpore,	... ·82	Bareilly,	... ·57
Mynpoory,	... ·79	Allygurh,	... ·57
Allahabad,	... ·78	Shahjehanpore,	... ·61
Azimgurh,	... ·78	Jounpore,	... ·62
Goruckpore,	... ·76	Benares,	... ·62
Bustee,	... ·76	Dehra Doon,	... ·62
Etawah,	... ·75	Ghazeepore,	... ·63
Etah,	... ·75	Kumaon,	... ·63
Futtehpore,	... ·74	Boolundshuhur,	... ·63
Muttra,	... ·73	Gurhwal,	... ·64
Budaon,	... ·73	Humeerpore,	... ·64

94. The following punishments were inflicted by the Magisterial Courts during 1872 and the two previous years. The percentage has been struck on the total number of punishments inflicted, excluding the last three heads, which are more properly classed as precautionary measures against crime than as punishments :—

	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.
Fined, ...	45,643	65·2	44,721	68·1	43,869	62·
Imprisoned, ...	11,653	23·8	14,901	22·7	18,837	26·6
Flogged, ...	4,140	5·9	3,280	5·0	4,652	6·5
Imprisoned and fined, ...	3,028	4·3	2,376	3·6	2,809	3·9
Imprisoned and flogged, ...	535	·8	408	·6	582	·8
Fined and flogged, ...	9	...	6	...	13	...
Security for good behaviour,...	1,293	...	1,296	...	1,253	...
Security to keep the peace, ...	1,035	...	1,802	...	2,174	...
Recognizance to keep the peace,	2,129	...	2,370	...	1,810	...

The proportion of fines to the total number of punishments inflicted has fallen by six per cent., while the proportion of persons imprisoned has risen by four per cent., and that of persons flogged by one and a half per cent.

Fines.

95. Including persons imprisoned and fined, and persons flogged and fined, 46,691 persons were sentenced to fine in 1872. Of these 36,699 were fined sums not exceeding Rs. 5; 9,509 were fined sums above Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 50; 437 were fined sums between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200; and 46 persons were fined sums exceeding Rs. 200.

The aggregate amount of fines imposed during the year was £29,494, of which amount £22,318, or 76 per cent., were recovered, against 77·9 per cent. last year. The High Court considers this result very creditable, as showing that fines were assessed with judgment, and realized with diligence.

Imprisonment.

96. Including persons imprisoned and fined, and persons imprisoned and flogged, 22,228 persons were sentenced to imprisonment during the year. Of these 21,147 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and 1,081 were sentenced to simple imprisonment; 2,753 sentences of rigorous and 474 sentences of simple imprisonment were for periods not exceeding 15 days; 12,191 sentences of rigorous and 579 sentences of simple imprisonment were for periods not exceeding six months; 6,173 sentences of rigorous and 29 sentences of simple imprisonment were for periods not exceeding two years; and 30 sentences of rigorous imprisonment were for periods between two and seven years. During the year 1,042 persons were imprisoned in default of furnishing security to keep the peace, or for good behaviour.

Flogging.

97. The punishment of flogging is inflicted upon adults for thefts and other offences of a specially disgraceful character, while upon boys it may be inflicted for any offence. On a second conviction of any offence punishable in this manner, imprisonment

may be added to flogging. Of the 4,652 persons punished with flogging, 3,872 were adults and 780 were boys. The average number of stripes inflicted was 17.

Attendance of witnesses.

98. During the year 258,707 witnesses attended the Magistrates' Courts, being 24,636 more than in 1871, and nearly the same number as in 1870. Of these only 15,371 were detained longer than one day, and of this latter number only 1,526 were detained longer than three days. The number of witnesses detained for more than seven days was 120, of whom no less than 70 belonged to the Banda District, owing to the culpable remissness of the Magistrate, who has been duly admonished on the subject.

Duration of cases.

99. The average duration of cases in the Magistrates' Courts was the same as last year—eight days. Of the 1,242 cases pending at the end of the year, only 69 were of more than six weeks' standing.

Appeals.

100. The subjoined statement shows the number and result of appeals from Subordinate Magistrates to Magistrates during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, respectively :—

		1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.
Number of appeals,	...	2,707	...	2,262	...	2,791	...
Appeals rejected,	...	119	4·5	145	6·5	199	7·3
Do. failed,	...	1,730	65·0	1,259	56·0	1,557	56·5
Do. prevailed,	...	766	28·8	755	33·9	957	34·8
Do. remanded,	...	46	1·7	69	3·1	39	1·4
Do. pending,	...	43	...	34	...	39	...

These results cannot be counted satisfactory. Although the percentage of cases which have had to be remanded for more complete investigation by the Subordinate Magistrates has been reduced, and the percentage of unsuccessful appeals has been slightly increased, yet the percentage of successful

appeals is higher than it was in 1871, and very considerably higher than the corresponding percentage of 1870.

Honorary Magistrates.

101. The Honorary Magistrates had before them during the year 13,194 persons, against 11,034 in 1871. They examined 24,492 witnesses, against 17,290 in 1871; 3,159 persons were discharged without trial, 1,898 acquitted, and 7,624 convicted. The corresponding returns for 1871 were 2,340, 1,067, and 7,595, respectively. It will be seen that while the number of persons convicted has remained nearly the same, the number of persons discharged without trial or acquitted has largely increased. This is not a satisfactory result, and shows that in general the preliminary examination of complainants has not been made with sufficient care and minuteness before requiring the attendance of the accused. The number of persons committed or referred to a superior Court was 511, and 33 cases were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases in these Courts was only seven days, or less by two days than last year. On the whole, the work done by this class of officials was good, and they are annually taking a more prominent and useful part in administering the judicial business of the country.

Sessions Courts.

Committals.

102. The number of persons committed for trial to these Courts in the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 are shown below, with the percentage of the persons convicted and acquitted on the total number of persons committed whose cases were disposed of in each year :—

	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.
Persons committed, including those awaiting trial at beginning of the year, ...	2,960	...	3,089	...	3,148	...
Convicted, ...	1,959	73·4	1,998	73·8	2,022	71·8
Acquitted, ...	718	26·6	711	26·2	772	28·2
Pending, ...	237	...	337	...	335	...

Percentage of convictions.

103. The percentage of convictions is sensibly lower than in either 1871 or 1870. The highest percentage of convictions was obtained in Humeerpore, where it was 91; in Bustee 89; in Dehra Doon and Banda 88; in Mirzapore 86; in Moozuffernuggur and in Moradabad, where it was 80. The lowest percentages of convictions were in Gurhwal, where of 8 persons committed, only 2 were convicted; in Lullutpore, where of 4 persons committed, only 2 were convicted; in Benares, where the percentage was 56, in Allygurh 69, and in Seharunpore 61. The general equality in the results of commitments, which was remarked in the report of last year, has been preserved during the year now under review. The number of persons whose cases were pending at the close of the year is almost the same as in the year before.

Punishments inflicted.

104. The number of persons punished during the year by the Sessions Courts, and the punishments inflicted, are shown in the following statement, with the corresponding returns for 1870 and 1871:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Fined, ...	25	26	33
Imprisoned, ...	1,452	1,691	1,726
Flogged, { Men, ...	3	6	1
{ Boys, ...	9	7	2
Imprisoned and fined, ...	288	176	159
Ditto and flogged, ...	8	6	2
Sentenced to death, ...	105	89	100
Of the persons imprisoned.			
Sentenced to transportation for life, ...	191	194	170
Ditto for term of years	3	1	4

1,672 persons were sentenced to rigorous, and 41 to simple imprisonment.

Fines

105. The fines imposed by the Sessions Courts amounted in all to £1,895, against £2,835 in the year before. Of this sum £888, or 46·8 per cent, were recovered, against £620, or 21·8 per

cent., last year. This increase in the percentage of fines recovered is to be regarded with satisfaction. The difference between this percentage and the corresponding percentage (76) of fines imposed by the Magistrates' Courts is to be attributed, as noted in the report for 1871, to the more prompt action of the law in the inferior Courts.

Assessors.

106. The aid of assessors was used in 1,427 cases, and the average number of assessors in each case was three. The total number of assessors was 3,978; of this number 1,902 were landowners, and 1,287 were bankers or traders. In 1,269 cases the Judges agreed with the assessors, and in 158 differed from their opinion. The High Court note that those of the Judges in whose judgment the Court is disposed to place most confidence maintain their high appreciation of the assistance which a judicious Judge may obtain from this agency.

Duration of Sessions cases.

107. The average duration of trials of persons committed to the Sessions Courts was 36 days, including the interval between commitment and trial.

Appeals.

108. The number of appeals from the Magistrates' Courts to the Sessions Courts, and the manner in which they were disposed of, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful appeals to the whole number of appeals disposed of, and the corresponding figures for 1870 and 1871, are shown in the following table:—

	1870.	Per cent.	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.
Number of appeals, ...	3,936	...	3,647	...	3,658	...
Appeals rejected, ...	601	15·8	551	15·8	612	17·4
Do. failed, ...	2,091	54·9	2,092	60 0	2,129	60·6
Do. prevailed, ...	1,074	28·2	845	24·2	760	21·7
Do. remanded, ...	42	1·1	...	...	10	·3
Do. pending, ...	127	...	133	...	147	...

These results are all more favorable than those of the last two years. There is a slight increase in the number of cases undisposed of at the end of the year.

High Court.

Original jurisdiction.

109. The High Court, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, had before it 23 cases, against 14 in 1871. Of these 20 were disposed of on the merits. They were tried before a Barrister Judge and a Jury in a sitting of 15 days: 16 persons were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment not exceeding five years.

Reference.

110. During the year 101 sentences of death were referred to the High Court for confirmation. Of these 74 were confirmed, 24 were modified, and in 3 cases the accused were acquitted.

Appeal and revision.

111. Under this head 770 cases came before the High Court. In 481 of these the orders of the Lower Court were confirmed, in 198 they were modified, or the cases were remanded, and in 91 the sentences were reversed.

Superintendence.

112. Under Sections 404 and 434 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the proceedings of a Subordinate Court may be brought to the notice of the High Court by the official superior of the subordinate officer, on account of a supposed error of law or procedure; or the High Court may of its own motion call for the record of a case decided by a Subordinate Court. In the exercise of these powers, the High Court dealt with 272 cases during the year. In 199 of these the original order was upheld, in 46 it was modified, and in 27 the accused were acquitted. These results are not unsatisfactory, and show a general attention to law on the part of the Subordinate Courts. The sections mentioned above are those of the old Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV. of 1861), and correspond to Chapter XXII. of the new Code (Act X. of 1872), which came into force on the 1st January, 1873.

5.—PRISONS.

Staff.

113. The Jail Department was administered during the calendar year 1872 by Surgeon W. Walker, Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

Number of jails.

114. The number of jails in these Provinces is 39. Of these 6 are Central, and 33 District Jails. The Central Jails are those of Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Meerut, Agra, and Futtehgurh. There are also 22 Lock-ups for the confinement of under-trial prisoners.

Number of prisoners.

115. The statistics of the prison population for 1871-72 and 1872-73 respectively are shown in the following table :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
Prisoners under trial (population), ...	32,257	36,371	4,114	...
Civil and revenue prisoners (do.), ...	1,774	1,961	187	...
Convict population, ...	44,873	50,427	5,554	...
Total population, including all classes,...	78,904	88,759	9,855	...
DEDUCT—				
Number of under-trial prisoners convicted during the year.	15,924	18,432	2,508	...
Transferred for transportation, &c., and admitted *en route* to other jails	301	3,335	34	...
Transferred to other jails to undergo sentences.	4,252	5,743	1,491	...
Transferred to lunatic asylums, ..	8	6	...	2
Net population	58,419	64,243	5,824	...
Daily average number of prisoners of all classes.	17,129	18,150	1,021	...

The increase in the number of prisoners during the year is much to be regretted. The following figures show the statistics of the last six years as to the jail population of the North-Western Provinces,—statistics which, as has been

remarked in former reviews, bear a direct relation to the character of the seasons and the dearness or abundance of food :—

Av. Jail population in		1867,	14,749·5	Jail popln. on 1st Jan.,		1868,	14,260
Ditto	ditto,	1868,	15,278·5	Ditto	ditto	1869,	16,216
Ditto	ditto,	1869,	18,137·5	Ditto	ditto	1870,	18,621
Ditto	ditto,	1870,	17,707	Ditto	ditto	1871,	16,157
Ditto	ditto,	1871,	15,962	Ditto	ditto	1872,	15,762
Ditto	ditto,	1872,	16,788	Ditto	ditto	1873,	17,447

The fact that the average population of 1872 is larger than that on the 1st of January, 1872, and less than on the 1st January, 1873, shows that there has been a gradual increase during the year; and it is to be feared that the increase is likely, from the tightness of the grain market in various quarters, to be even more marked in 1873.

116. The connection between the increase of crime and the rise in prices is, as usual, strongly marked. The spring harvest of 1872 failed more decisively in Benares and part of the Allahabad Division than elsewhere: in those two Divisions the rise in the price of wheat was 17 per cent., the rise in the number of convicts 11 per cent. In the rest of the North-Western Provinces the rise in price was 9 per cent., and in numbers 7 per cent. The criminal statistics of three districts of the Benares Division, as below, are specially remarkable:—

Months.	*Ghazeepore.*			*Goruckpore.*			*Bustee.*		
	Convict population.	Rate of wheat per rupee.		Convict population.	Rate of wheat per rupee.		Convict population.	Rate of wheat per rupee.	
		S.	C.		S.	C.		S.	C.
January, ...	408·75	16	14	556·83	19	10	270·00	19	6
February, ...	398·00	15	0	619·93	16	6	282·00	10	14
March, ...	397·00	12	8	600·10	16	6	287·00	15	10
April, ...	386·00	16	4	549·20	...		294·00	16	14
May, ...	390·00	16	4	536·74	16	6	306·00	15	10
June, ..	393·20	16	4	547·00	14	12	322·00	14	11
July, ...	4[illegible]5·30	13	2	615·26	14	14	35[illegible]·00	13	7
August, ...	489·00	13	12	721·70	14	14	372·00	13	7
September, ...	545·00	13	2	821·13	14	0	397·00	13	12
October, ...	558·60	11	14	861·35	13	2	394·00	14	6
November, ...	548·20	12	3	734·23	11	14	373·53	12	12
December, ...	468·00	12	8	727·06	11	8	373·00	12	8

From these figures it appears that a price of 16 seers of wheat per rupee, or thereabout, is a minimum rate of food, any fall below which drives the poor into crime.

117. The number of convicts during the year, and the manner of their disposal, are shown in the following table :—

Disposal of convicts.

	1871.		1872.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remained in confinement on 1st January, ...	15,371	786	15,042	720	...	...	329	66
Imprisoned during the year, ...	22,938	1,285	27,029	1,558	4,091	273	...	...
Net population, ...	38,309	2,071	42,071	2,278	3,762	207	...	..
Received from other jails to undergo sentence, ...	3,929	263	5,502	241	1,573	...	...	22
Received from other jails for transportation, &c., *en route* to other jails,	283	18	301	34	18	16	...	...
Total population, ...	42,521	2,352	47,874	2,553	5,353	201	...	...
Transferred to other jails to undergo sentence, ...	4,007	257	5,506	234	1,499	...	...	23
Ditto for transportation beyond seas, &c.	227	16	248	35	21	19	...	...
Transported beyond seas, ...	31	5	187	16	156	11	...	...
Released on appeal, ...	792	11	816	11	24	...	...	...
Ditto on expiry of sentence, ...	19,239	1,231	20,961	1,377	1,722	146	...	...
Ditto on payment of fine, ...	2,251	48	2,374	63	123	15	...	...
Ditto by Government order on account of sickness,	83	4	90	13	7	9	...	...
Ditto ditto for good conduct, ...	97	15	161	9	64	...	...	6
Transferred to lunatic asylums, ...	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	2
Escaped, ...	62	...	36	1	...	1	26	...
Executed, ...	62	3	68	4	6	1	...	...
Died, ...	622	40	717	27	95	...	...	13
Remaining on 31st December, ...	15,042	720	16,704	763	1,662	43	...	...
Aggregate number of prisoners during year, ...	5,541,984	284,139	5,859,095	285,245	...	...	...	...
Daily average number of prisoners during year, ...	15,184	778	16,008·60	779·50	824·60	1·50	...	...
	15,962		16,788		826		...	

Religion of convicts.

118. Among a convict population of 44,349, the two great religious divisions of India were represented as follows:—

Hindus,	... 36,306, or 81·87	per cent.
Mahomedans,	... 7,974, or 17·98	„
Christians,	... 64, or 0·14	„
Other sects,	... 5, or 0·01	„

The principle now followed in registering the religion of prisoners is, that every native of India be registered as a Hindu or Mahomedan, unless he distinctly specifies some other creed to which he belongs. The adoption of a different principle in 1871 made the percentage of Hindus appear only 67. The percentage of Mahomedans last year was 18½. The number of Christians imprisoned has been falling off for the last three years; it was 106 in 1870, and 97 in 1871.

Previous occupation.

119. The number of convicts belonging to each of the main classes of the population of these Provinces for the years 1871 and 1872 respectively is shown below:—

	1871.	1872.
Of independent means, ...	827	889
Agriculturists, ...	19,103	21,216
Laborers, ...	8,290	8,662
Shopkeepers and traders, ...	2,441	2,727
Artizans, ...	981	1,068
Domestic servants, ...	2,134	2,897
Belonging to a profession, ...	1,853	1,687
Government servants, ...	1,551	1,706
No occupation, ...	1,179	1,259

The proportion of Government servants to the total population of these Provinces is about 1·6 per cent., according to the census of 1865, and the proportion of criminals furnished by this class of population is no less than 4 per cent., being proportionably higher than the percentage furnished by any other class in the North-Western Provinces.

Female prisoners.

120. It is illustrative of the social system of the country that of the women detained in our jails in 1872, 2,090 were married, and but 45 single. The female prisoners are in every case under the superintendence of female warders, who are of European blood in the Central Jails. The conduct of these warders during the year under review deserves praise; wherever the Lieutentant-Governor has inspected a jail, they have always been found interested in their charge, and apparently managing it well. The condition of female prisoners requires the utmost care and vigilance to prevent it from becoming a disgrace to our jails.

Prisoners under age.

121. The number of prisoners under 16 years of age imprisoned during the year was 468 males and 44 females,—in all 512, against 582 in 1871. Two-thirds of the boys were transferred at once to the Reformatories attached to five out of the six Central Prisons, but the girls were detained for the most part in the District Jails. The boys who were not sent to the Central Prisons were detained on account of the shortness of their sentences, or on account of bad health. The trades which have hitherto been in almost all cases taught to these children are weaving and the allied handicrafts. They are easier to learn, and perhaps better adapted for exercise in the jail than most other trades, but are of little use to the prisoner on his release. Orders have been issued for the instruction of the inmates of the Reformatories in other crafts, such as those of a carpenter, blacksmith, mason, or a tailor, by which they will be better able to earn their livelihood. At present, but few instances can be quoted of boys who have left the jails to earn an honest living by the trades they have been taught there; but there is every reason to hope that, under the more extended operation of these orders, the fruit of reformatory system in these Provinces will follow in due course of time. The education of these prisoners is restricted to instruction daily for two hours in Hindee.

122. The table in the margin shows for each of the last two years the relative proportion of numbers of sentences for the several periods fixed upon in classifying terms of imprisonment. The close correspondence of the figures is remarkable. The percentage of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 9·44, against 10·8 last year.

	1871.	1872.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
A.—Not exceeding one month,...	19·49	19·25
B.—Between 1 and 3 months,	13·61	15·38
C.— Ditto 3 and 6 „ ...	14·74	15·45
D.— Ditto 6 and 12 „ ...	17·42	16·05
E.— Ditto 1 and 3 years, ..	20·85	20·15
F.— Ditto 3 and 5 „ ...	5·90	5·77
G.— Ditto 5 and 10 „ ...	5·53	5·43
H.—Above 10 years, ...	1 55	1 55
I.—Transported beyond seas. { For life, ...	0·62	0·67
{ Shorter period,	0 14	0·14
J.—Executed, ...	0·15	0·16
	100·	100·

Re-convictions.

123. It has not been found possible to obtain a complete and trustworthy register of re-convictions. From the nature of the respective dealings of jail officials and Police with habitual criminals, it must follow that in many cases second or third convictions are known to the former, of which the latter are quite ignorant; and hence it is that many such offenders may be known to the jail officials, and may have their history pretty accurately recorded in the jail books, without the necessary presumption of an equal knowledge on the part of the Police. The most effectual remedy is a free communication between the two departments; and the Inspector-General of Prisons has been instructed to consult with the Inspector-General of Police as to the best means of carrying this out. The law, however, does not give much power to Magisterial authorities in these cases. Section 401 of the Penal Code provides for men who belong to a gang of wandering thieves, not for those who are mere professional thieves. Section 413 creates a special punishment for habitual receivers of stolen goods, but the only thing that can be done in the ordinary cases of habitual theft (besides demanding security for bad livelihood) is to visit the offence proved with the maximum penalty allowed by the law for that offence.

Good conduct rules.

124. Under the good conduct rules, a prisoner whose sentence is over two years can acquire good marks by industrious and orderly behaviour, and a certain number of these marks entitle the prisoner to the remission of part of his sentence. These rules have been amended since last year, and the Prison Department has become more familiar with their operation. The amended rules have undoubtedly worked well. The fact that 170 persons have had portions of their sentence remitted for good conduct—the total population of the year being 44,349—cannot in any way diminish the effect of judicial sentences, or the certainty of their punishments being strictly carried out. But the rules give a ground of hope sufficient to stimulate the convicts to good behaviour and industry. That they are well known, and their effects appreciated, is shown by the numerous petitions received by Government, both from convicts themselves and from their relations, asking that they may be admitted to the benefits of the rules. The allotment of good conduct marks has been made with much more method and regularity than in 1871.

Education.

125. The statistics of prison education, as now arranged, give a fair idea of the lamentable state of ignorance prevailing among the lower classes generally. Of the total jail population of the year (50,247), only 1,864 (5·4 per cent.) were able to read and write a little, and only 687 (2 per cent.) were able to read and write fairly. But while those who are "too old" to learn have been properly exempted from attendance in the classes, care must be taken that exemption on the score of being "too stupid" is not allowed without due discrimination. Ten jails have no classes at all. Of these, three—Jounpore, Ghazeepore, and Bustee—return all their convicts as tooold to learn, and the rest (Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Muttra, Cawnpore, Humeerpore, and Orai) return an abnormally large proportion of convicts as "too stupid." It is hoped that next year's returns will show fewer instances of this arbitrary and sweeping classification.

126. The tale of escapes shows an improvement. Last year 66 prisoners escaped from 27 jails, of whom 33 were recaptured; this year there were 40 escapes from 23 jails, of whom 25 were recaptured. The diminution in the number of escapes is due to the imposition of fetters, as a rule, on all prisoners laboring outside the jails. It is remarkable how many men who escaped had but a short remaining term of imprisonment. It seems as if the near prospect of release quickened the natural craving to be free, and overcame all other considerations.

Escapes.

127. The decrease of European prisoners from 37 in 1870, and 33 in 1871, to 24 in 1872 is gratifying. With the exception of one short sentence, all have been confined in the Allahabad Central Jail, which alone has been fitted with the appliances necessary for this class of prisoners in the hot weather.

European prisoners.

128. The number of offences committed by prisoners, and the punishments inflicted, during the last two years are shown in the following table:—

Offences committed by prisoners.

Offences.	1871	1872.	Punishments.		1871.	1872.
Criminal offences, ...	43	19	Solitary confinement, ...		452	403
Wilful disobedience,	610	617	Ditto in irons, ...		194	131
Assaults, ...	189	172	Ditto with reduced diet,		514	426
Threatening, ...	70	66	Flogging. Under 10 stripes,	495		611
Indecent behaviour,	256	278	10 to 20 do.,	447		514
Wilful disablement,	122	143	20 to 30 do.,	95		130
Refusal to work, ...	103	214				
Cutting irons, ...	11	5	Total of flogging, ...		1,037	1,255
Idleness, ...	521	333				
Mismanagement of work,	147	114				
Damaging property,	128	289	Hard labor, ...		72	66
Conspiring to escape,	128	53	Additional imprisonment,		50	22
TOTAL, ...	2,319	2,303	TOTAL, ...		2,319	2,302

129. The number of criminal offences committed by prisoners has fallen from 125 in 1870, and 43 in 1871, to 19 in 1872. The decrease is due rather to a change in classification for the purpose of avoiding the inconvenience of sending the prisoner with warders before the Magistrate, than to any actual decrease in the number of offences worthy to be classed as criminal. It is probable that since Magisterial powers have been conferred on the Superintendent of the Central Prison, this class of cases will again increase in number. With respect to the punishments, the variations in the figures are not sufficient to support any positive conclusions, but the more frequent resort to flogging, as was remarked also in last year's review, is much to be regretted; and His Honor would have preferred to see the use of solitary confinement as a punishment increase instead of diminish. The difficulty of ventilation of the cells used for solitary confinement may be a sufficient reason for the comparatively rare employment of this kind of punishment in the District Jails, but in the Central Prisons sufficient means of ventilation have been supplied, and this objection does not hold good. Last year there were two jails in which no offences were committed by prisoners; now there are none. But the jails which have fewest offences this year were among those which had fewest last year. A very light calendar of offences probably affords a strong presumption of careless supervisio n than of unbroken discipline.

	Offences committed.	
	1871.	1872.
Muttra, ...	8	8
Moozuffernuggur,	3	4
Moradabad, ...	0	12

130. The total cost of the Jail Department in 1872 amounted to £69,598, or £1,486 more than in the preceding year. The increase is attributable to the increase in numbers and the rise in the price of food; and it is satisfactory to note that while the cost of rations alone increased by Rs. 2-13-0 (about 5*s.* 7*d.*) per head over last year, the total expenditure per head has risen by only Rs. 2-10-0 (about 5*s.* 3*d.*). The average cost

Cost.

per convict during each of the last three years, with the various heads of expenditure, is shown in the following table :—

	1872.	1871.	1870.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross cost of establishment, rations, &c.,	6,95,782	6,19,923	7,62,413
Repairs to jails, ...	66,005	36,948	52,473
Spent on education, convict mohurrirs, teachers, &c.,	839	16,018	19,409
General superintendence, ...	44,853	46,659	44,415
Total gross cost of convicts in jails, ...	8,07,479	7,19,548	8,78,710
Deduct cash earnings of convicts, ...	88,043	86,281	92,187
Total net cost of convicts in jails, ...	7,19,436	6,33,267	7,86,523
Divided by average number of convicts,	16,788	15,962	18,089*
Net cost per head, ...	42-13-8	39-10-9	43-7-8

Clothing.

131. The total cost of clothing for 1872 is £223 less than the cost of clothing for 1871. The average cost of clothing per head was Rs. 3-11-0 in 1870, and Rs. 3-4-0 in 1871. It is now Rs. 2-15-0. The variations in the average cost of clothing per head in the different jails are not so marked as last year, but the number of jails in which the cost exceeds the provincial estimate of Rs. 34 per head is 16, against 11 last year. In order to ensure greater uniformity of expenditure, standard patterns of clothing have been provided, and an improvement in the returns under this head may be looked for next year.

* Including Ajmere.

Distribution of labor.

132. The following table shows the proportion in which the several kinds of labor or employment were distributed among the convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment :—

Employment.	Percentage of population, 1870.	Percentage of population, 1871.	Percentage of population, 1872.
Jail servants, ...	8·4	7·6	7·9
Building and repairs, ...	31·8	27·5	30·8
Grinding wheat and making clothing for prison use.	8·1	8·0	8·0
Extramural, including Alfred Park gang,* ...	0·7	2·0	1·4
Prisoner warders, Lumberdars, &c., ...	8·2	6·3	6·1
Jail garden, ...	3·8	3·5	3·4
Manufactures, ...	19·0	24·2	21·5
Ineffectives, ... Convalescents, ...	5·0	3·6	3·4
Ineffectives, ... Sick and old, ...	3·6	4 9	4·8
Ineffectives, ... Exempted, ...	11·5	12·4	12·7
	100	100	100

In calculating these percentages, however, 1,871 persons are shown as exempted on account of Sundays and holidays. The meaning of this is, that as no one works on Sunday, one-seventh of the strength is set down as exempted from labor ; *e. g.*, if seven men work for six days in the week, they are counted as six working men, and one man exempted.

133. It is an invariable rule of jail discipline that the early part of a prisoner's term of sentence should be passed in performing the severest forms of physical labor. The sedentary labor subsequently required of them in the manufactories is perhaps equally distasteful, possibly sometimes to some classes even more so, on account of the close and unremitting toil it demands ; and there is ample ground for believing that the tasks set in the workshops fully meet the requirements of prison discipline. That these tasks are in some degree remunerative is only right. It is the duty of the

* This gang was employed in the grounds of the Public Park at Allahabad.

Superintendent to make the prisoners contribute to their own support, so as to throw as little extra cost upon the State as is consistent with the rigid enforcement of jail discipline.

Earnings.

134. The results of the employment of prisoners in such tasks during the year under review are satisfactory and creditable to the department. The remittances from the jails to the Treasury were £8,720, against £7,206 last year. At the same time the financial position of the jail factories has improved, the total value of cash and stock in hand at the end of the year being £3,853, or £1,064 more than the corresponding amount for last year.

Health.

135. The following table shows the admissions into hospital, and the deaths from all causes, together with the details for the chief diseases, for the three past years :—

	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Fever, Intermittent, ...	6,035	47	6,139	30	6,015	26
Dysentery, ...	1,736	283	1,473	216	1,935	244
Diarrhœa, ...	1,690	163	1,187	118	1,229	141
Fever, Remittent, ...	485	84	350	76	367	35
Ulcer, ...	814	7	687	3	989	1
Cholera, ...	95	31	2	1	73	43
Phthisis, ...	31	13	22	12	42	23
Debility, ...	177	70	96	19	172	43
Total number of admissions and deaths,	15,369	875	13,880	662	15,885	744

136. The average mortality has risen from 4·15 in 1871 to 4·43, or (including those released for extreme illness) 4·8 per cent. on average strength of population. But the variations in the different jails are so great that the average rates give but little idea of the real facts. A death-rate of 48 per mille

throughout our jails is sufficiently high; but in six * of the jails, on a population of 8,777, it reached the portentous figure of 135 per mille; while for the remaining 33 jails, with a population of 41,650, it was only 32 per mille. The causes of the excessive mortality in these six jails were fever, dysentery, phthisis, and cholera in each case, except that of Banda, where the prevalence of phthisis was due to insufficient clothing, brought on by climatic influences, or epidemic at the time in the district. At Meerut measures have been adopted for improving the drainage of the Central Prison; but this cause alone cannot be held to account for the excessive mortality, of which it can only be said that it was less than last year. Fever, and bowel complaints following upon fever, are shown to have been extremely fatal for the last three years. But the district itself has been subject to epidemic fever in a most fatal form towards the close of the rains, and it was during those months that the greatest mortality prevailed in the jail also. The same may be said to a considerable degree of Goruckpore also. It is essential that the number in this jail should be kept low by drafting off the prisoners to other jails, till more adequate accommodation can be provided on the spot.

*Meerut Central Prison.
Meerut District Jail.
Jounpore.
Banda.
Goruckpore.
Azimgurh.

137. As a rule, wherever the mortality of a jail materially exceeds 30 per mille, the Superintendent is to be held responsible for doing everything in his power to search out the cause, and to apply the proper remedy. Such a rate of mortality should not be looked on as normal and unimportant, but as exceptional, and calling for extraordinary exertions, and for a special investigation of the cause. It is true that certain depressing influences, inseparable from incarceration, may often aggravate the symptoms of disease, and also that the congregation of large bodies of men within a limited area renders epidemics more fatal. But, apart from these circumstances, there is no reason why the life of a prisoner should not be as good within as without a jail: and justice as well as

humanity demands that no exertion should be spared, and no reasonable expense withheld, to render it so; and in effect more money was spent in 1872, and is now being spent on the construction, enlargement, and repairs of jails, than has ever been spent in previous years.

Mortality among civil prisoners.

138. No less than seven civil prisoners died of sickness in jail. As the law now stands, the Government has not the power, with regard to civil prisoners, which Section 322, Act X. of 1872, confers on it with respect to criminal convicts; and an imprisoned debtor might die by slow disease in jail, and with no chance of being removed to his home and family, if his creditor is obdurate and inhuman. This is a matter in which the law requires to be amended, and the Government of India will be asked to take the subject into its consideration.

Classification of convicts.

139. A new system of classification of convicts is about to be introduced. The present system is in many respects faulty, and it is hoped that a marked improvement will be the result of the proposed change.

Subordinate jail establishments.

140. This is perhaps the least satisfactory part of the whole department. The difficulty has always been great of inducing respectable Europeans to take service on the small salaries allowed to the lower grades of jail officials; and those who by remaining in employment gradually rise to the higher grades, are too often unfit for the duties they are called upon to fulfil. Of eight European Jailors employed during the year under review, one was dismissed, one resigned, and two were fined for neglect of duty. Of seven Assistant Jailors, one resigned to avoid dismissal; and of 27 European Warders, four were dismissed on account of negligence and drunkenness. The body of native officers is in no better condition. Of the entire number of the intramural guard (1,039), 34 were imprisoned, 165 dismissed, and 28 reduced.

On the whole, 837 punishments were inflicted on 1,648 officers in a single year. It is difficult to find any effective remedy for this state of things. A scheme is, however, under consideration by which the pay of the higher grades is increased, while the number of officers is decreased, and from its introduction and gradual operation a sensible improvement may reasonably be expected.

6.—INFANTICIDE.

141. The measures taken for the suppression of the crime of female infanticide (the institution of which was narrated at some length in the report of 1871-72) continued to be prosecuted with vigor and success in the past year. The following table shows the principal results of the enforcement of the rules of repression among the proclaimed clans during the year 1872-73 :—

Number.	Districts.	Villages.	Population.	Births.		Per mille per annum.	Deaths under one year old.		Per mille per annum.	Punishments.			Number of inquests.	Number of post-mortems.	Number of suspicious cases.
				Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.		Chowkeedars.	Midwives.	Heads of families, &c.			
1	Seharunpore, ...	239	52,996	1,328	1,273	50·	252	235	9·2	18	1	30	118	21	...
2	Meerut, ...	5	194	27	16	48·	8	8	17·8	...	...	...	9	6	...
3	Boolundshuhur, ...	83	25,563	567	596	46·8	105	116	8·6	31	...	...	76	47	5
4	Allygurh, ...	83	8,519	184	190	44·	31	49	9·3	5	2	2	41	2	1
5	Muttra, ...	5	1,773	28	34	34·7	3	14	9·5	3	...	6	10	12	1
6	Agra, ...	109	33,148	565	567	34·4	97	119	6·6	...	...	1	35	29	...
7	Furruckabad, ...	106	17,165	365	342	41·	99	95	11·3	51	...	7	100	89	5
8	Mynpoory, ...	606	38,288	667	659	34·5	118	118	6·1	9	6	5	66	12	...
9	Etawah, .../ ...	689	31,051	490	555	33·6	71	125	6·3	7	...	...	64	25	3
10	Etah, ...	113	14,577	280	309	40·3	60	72	9·	5	1	3	27	15	2
11	Bijnour, ...	88	13,743	304	333	46·2	54	64	8·5	18	...	4	16	26	...
12	Moradabad, ...	94	10,762	212	215	39·6	47	58	10·	13	...	2	18	3	1
13	Bareilly, ...	161	16,498	316	302	37·6	48·	84	8·	4	...	3	22	4	...
14	Shahjehanpore, ...	855	42,934	868	824	39·1	227	215	10·2	93	...	16	156	128	20
15	Cawnpore, ...	223	34,380	572	634	35·	127	133	7·5	55	...	49	61	56	7
16	Futtehpore, ...	275	11,216	234	208	39·2	56	50	9 8	17	...	3	33	23	1
17	Banda,*	72	20,411	156	120	27·	26	19	4·4	3	...	...	13	4	...
18	Humeerpore, ...	107	14,283	225	220	31·3	43	52	6·6	29	...	...	26	23	4
19	Jounpore, ...	214	29,405	434	432	29·4	101	105	6·9	15	...	86	39	8	...
20	Bustee, ...	239	17,846	339	339	38·	91	94	10·2	13	...	...	63	55	1
21	Azimgurh,* ...	382	28,178	220	213	30·7	27	20	2·7	21	...	27	25	24	4
22	Mirzapore, ...	13	1,673	39	27	39·7	4	8	7·	1	...	...	4	3	...
23	Benares, ...	5	1,106	14	18	29·	4	7	9·9	1	...	1	4	4	1
24	Ghazeepore, ...	40	3,389	60	56	34·	5	5	3·	1	...	1	5	2	...
25	Jaloun, ...	153	16,210	262	312	35·3	41	72	6·9	3	1	1	19	13	1
	Total for the year, ...	4,959	485,938	8,756	8,794	36·1	1,745	1,937	7·6	416	11	247	1,050	634	57

* For six months only, from 1st October, 1872.

142. At the end of March, 1872, the Act had been put in force in 22 districts and against 3,707 villages. During 1872-73 it was in force in 25 districts, having been extended to Bijnour, Banda, and Ghazeepore, and no less than 4,959 villages were administered under the Act. To Banda it was only applied from the 1st October, 1872, and from the same date it was enforced against a greatly increased number of villages in Azimgurh, so that a fresh era may be held to date from that time. But in order to get the true proportion of births and deaths to the population, it is necessary to assume that an equal number would have been reported from those two districts in the first half of the year. Treated thus, the number of births was 18,259, and the number of deaths 3,774 during the year.

143. In 1871-72 the births of 4,416 boys and 5,580 girls were registered, and this discrepancy between the sexes was set down to inaccurate reporting and to the common impression that it was the object of Government to record the births of girls rather than of boys. The soundness of this supposition has been fully shown by the inquiries made in the cold weather, and it is hoped that the erroneous impression has been corrected.

144. During the year 1872-73 the reported births of boys were 8,756, and of girls 8,794,—figures which probably represent with fair accuracy the proportion of the sexes at birth. Making the same assumption as before, in the case of Azimgurh and Banda, the total of births of boys during the year was 9,132, and of girls 9,127.

145. The proportionate annual birth-rate was 37·6 per mille of the total proclaimed population,—a ratio which may be accepted as not far from the truth. The districts which (omitting those with too small a population to base an average on) exceeded this ratio were Seharunpore, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, Furruckabad, Etah, Bijnour, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Futtehpore. Those which fell below it were Agra, Mynpoory, Etawah, Cawnpore, Banda, Humeerpore, Jounpore, Azimgurh, Jaloun. It will be important to notice if the general prevalence of this higher birth-rate in the north-west-

ern districts, and lower rates in the south-eastern districts, is observable in the returns of future years. It may be due to the accidents of a year or to inaccurate registration, and it may possibly also point to some climatic law.

146. In the preceding year the deaths of 562 boys and 860 girls were reported; in 1872-73, 1,745 boys and 1,937 girls. This points to a decided improvement in the accuracy of the returns. The testing carried out in the cold weather satisfactorily showed that there had been a general impression abroad that it was only female deaths (as well as births) of which accurate registration was necessary. Many of the omissions were corrected, but in most cases the incomplete registration of the first year cannot be repaired. Assuming the same figures for Azimgurh and Banda in the second as in the first half-year, the reported deaths of boys were 1,798 and of girls 1,996 during the year,—a death-rate which falls at 7·8 per mille on the total population. This is an exceedingly high rate (from 5 to 6 per mille is believed to be the true average rate in Europe), but the year was one abnormally marked by the prevalence of fever and (though in a less degree) of small-pox. The districts which exceeded the average rate were Seharunpore, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, Furruckabad, Etah, Bijnour, Moradabad, Shahjehanpore, Futtehpore, Bustee; those which fell below it are Agra, Mynpoory, Etawah, Banda, Humeerpore, Jounpore, Azimgurh, Jaloun. Thus, with only two exceptions, the same districts which exceeded or fell short of the provincial average in respect of birth-rate, exceeded or fell short of it in respect of death-rate. This points to a variety of practice in registration. Either the number reported in the south-eastern districts is less than the truth, or more births and deaths are recorded in the north-west ones than actually occurred. The latter supposition is hardly possible, but careful inquiry should be made on the subject.

147. Inquests were held in 1,050 out of the 1,937 cases in which girl infants died, and in 634 of these there were found to be sufficient grounds for sending in the body for *post-mortem* examination. Of these 57 deaths were pronounced by the Civil Surgeons to be attended with grave suspicion.

Twenty-two cases altogether were brought to trial; of these sixteen were acquitted for want of proof, one was pending at the close of the year, and five were convicted. Two of these convictions were obtained at Cawnpore, one at Furruckabad, and two at Azimgurh. One of the Azimgurh cases was considered to be of such importance, that the finding of the Sessions Judge was published in the *Government Gazette*.

148. There has been a great increase in the number of punishments inflicted during the last year on account of breaches of the repressive rules. During the year 247 heads of families, 416 chowkeedars, and 11 midwives have been punished for failure to report births and deaths of infants. The district reports show that punishment has been imposed with discretion and moderation, and this is as it should be. The rules being new, many breaches of them may be committed through ignorance or forgetfulness; it is only when the omission is determined and repeated that it should be severely punished.

149. In the earliest district the introduction of the rules dates from March, 1871, in the latest from October, 1872; the average period has been 18 months.

The results may be summarised thus:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Initial population, ...	193,972	147,696	96,358	47,912
Add arrivals, ...	3,056	6,507	1,820	1,900
Births, ...	...	...	12,218	12,584
Transfer from minors to adults.	1,543	453	...	...
Total, ...	198,571	154,656	110,396	62,396
Deduct removals, ...	2,996	6,716	3,414	2,976
Deaths, ...	5,377	3,611	4,346	4,255
Transfer from minors to adults.	...	...	1,543	453
Total, ...	8,373	10,327	9,303	7,684
Net resultant population, ...	190,198	144,329	101,093	54,712

150. The item in which these figures are least reliable is in respect of the transfers of minors to adults. The Police can have no accurate information on this head, and in many districts it appears that no attempt has been made to effect these transfers. In future this will be done with such care as is

possible. In the course of time, when all the minors in the register have had the dates of their births recorded, perfect accuracy will be obtainable, and year by year a greater approach to it will be possible.

151. The number of removals and arrivals is larger perhaps than might have been expected, and in several respects a more uniform system of registration is required. In some districts the transfer of minors to the adult column has been confused into these entries; they have been shown as removals from the column of minors, and arrivals in the column of adults. This is of course wrong, and will not occur again. Again, it is noticeable how much more numerous the removals and arrivals of adult females are than of adult males. This, no doubt, is due to the customary visits of women to their fathers' houses, and probably the same person counts twice, *i. e.*, both as an arrival and a removal. Again, if a family leaves one proclaimed village for another, they would show both as removals and arrivals. It is probably impossible in figures to bring out the only point in which these entries have an important significance, that is, to how far they indicate that persons leave proclaimed villages to escape the pressure of the rules. The District Officers will enquire into this on their tours, and report if any such cases have come within their knowledge. For the rest instructions will be issued to secure uniformity in the registering of these events. Only such removals and arrivals as occasion a permanent increase or decrease in the family should be recorded, not mere temporary visits.

152. The increase in the number of female children, and in the proportion they bear to male children, is a cause of unmixed satisfaction to Government; and it must be remembered that this is the increase which is due to direct action alone among families of whom it may safely be said that, but for the Infanticide Act, at least half of these 12,584 lives would have been lost. There can be no doubt that the indirect effect of the repressive rules has had a greatly wider reach, and that numberless villages and families, to which on account of the smallness of their numbers, or the less glaring

character of their guilt, the Act has not been applied, have been indirectly influenced by the example of others, by fear of the extension of the rules to themselves, and by the moral support which the action of Government has given to the voice of nature pleading against a barbarous custom. We may therefore expect to find at the next general census that the number of females among the guilty clans and castes has very largely increased.

153. Since the close of the year under report there have been further extensions of the Act to the Districts of Moozufernuggur, Budaon, and Allahabad. The only other district in which the crime is known to exist, but in which the Act is not yet in force, is Jhansie. Further information is still awaited from the District Officers before the proclamation can issue. There are, however, several other districts and several castes and clans to which suspicion has been directed by the sex statistics collected by Mr. Plowden, and regarding which further investigations are on foot. These statistics, however, are not sufficiently accurate in respect of caste and age to form a basis for procèdure, unless further inquiry strengthens the suspicion to which they give rise, and unless the accuracy of the figures is proved by local testing.

154. An important change in the application of the rules was introduced as the result of a correspondence held with the Government of India, but it did not come into force during the year 1872-73. This change consisted in taking the village, and not the pergunnah, as the unit of calculation in finally determining the question of guilt, and in prescribing that, as a rule, the fact that only 35 per cent. of the children are girls (not 40 per cent. as before) shall be considered as indicative of guilt in a village.

155. The effect of this modification was to relieve a large number of small villages from the operation of the Act, and to confine it for the most part to such villages as have large numbers and a low percentage of girls. But the manner in which the order was carried out, and its results in detail, will be more fully narrated in next year's report.

7.—Civil Justice.

156. The Civil Courts in these Provinces are of two classes,—those subordinate to the High Court, and those under the direct control of Government. The Courts of the former class are those in the Regulation Districts of the North-Western Provinces and in the Jhansie Division. The Courts of the latter class are those in the Non-Regulation Districts of Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Terai.

(a.)—Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court.

Grades of Courts.

157. The regular staff of these Courts is ranked in the three grades of Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Moonsiffs. The Courts of the Moonsiffs and Subordinate Judges are those of original jurisdiction, while that of the District Judge is mainly a Court of Appeal. But the latter Court can withdraw suits from the Courts subordinate to it, and try them itself, and has also the power of referring appeals from the decisions of Moonsiffs for trial in the Court of the Subordinate Judge.

Small Cause Courts.

158. Besides these regular Courts, there are also a number of Courts of summary jurisdiction, called Courts of Small Causes. At Allahabad and Agra there is a special Judge of the Court of Small Causes. At Benares, Cawnpore, Meerut, Seharunpore, Bareilly, and Furruckabad the office is discharged by the Subordinate Judge, in addition to his other duties. In Cantonments to which special Magistrates are appointed, the Cantonment Magistrate has Small Cause Court powers. The limit of jurisdiction of these Courts is Rs. 500, although jurisdiction is not in every case granted up to that limit. Their decision is final, and not open to appeal.

Number of suits instituted.

159. The number of original suits and appeals instituted in all these Courts during the year 1872 was 99,964, or 6,289 more than the corresponding number for 1871, which was 93,673. Of

this number 87,640 were original suits, and 12,324 were appeals. The number of appeals is 313 less than in 1871, but the number of original suits is greater than in any year since the mutiny, with the exception of the year 1861.

Increase in litigation.

160. This increase is by far the greatest in suits of small value. The number of suits for sums between £2 and £10 has increased from 45,868 in 1871 to 50,269 in 1872; and the number of suits for sums between 10*s.* and £2 has increased from 17,330 to 21,853. The Court Fees Act of 1870 materially reduced those costs of litigation which bore most heavily upon petty suits; and it is to the continued operation of this Act, combined with the growing wealth, trade, and population of the country, that the steady increase in litigation since 1869 is most probably to be attributed.

Total value of suits.

161. The following table shows the total value of the original suits and appeals disposed of in each of the last three years:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Number of suits and appeals, ...	91,525	94,064	99,964
Value, ...	£1,801,692	£2,217,193	£2,147,528
Average per suit, ...	£19	£23	£20

162. The increase in the total number, and decrease in the total value, of suits and appeals disposed of during 1872, as compared with 1871, is explained by the fact already noted, that the increase in number is confined to suits of small value. The average value of suits is less than last year for the same reason.

Nature of litigation.

163. The following table shows for each of the last three years the number of suits which fall under each of the main divisions of suits for immovable property and suits for debt:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
For immovable property, ...	11,904	11,642	11,720
Bond or ordinary debts, ...	62,312	63,824	69,027
Other suits, ...	5,114	5,151	6,893

It is worthy of notice that the number of suits for immovable property has remained almost exactly the same for the last three years, while the number of suits for debt has yearly increased.

Relative proportions of suits for immovable property and suits for debt.

164. The relative proportions of suits for debt and suits for houses and lands during the year in different districts are nearly the same as those of last year and the year before. The proportion of suits for immovable property is again highest in the Benares Division, where, setting aside the Mirzapore District, which shows a percentage of only 8, we find returns from 32 to 25 per cent. of such suits in the remaining Districts of Azimgurh, Ghazeepore, Goruckpore, Jounpore, and Benares; the lowest proportion of suits for immovable property in the Districts of Lullutpore (4 per cent.), Bareilly (7 per cent.), Mynpoory and Mirzapore (8 per cent.), and Allahabad (9 per cent.) The remaining Districts of the Agra and Rohilkhund Divisions show 12 and 11 per cent., of the Allahabad Division 11 per cent., and of the Jhansie Division 16 and 11 per cent. The Districts of the Meerut Division show from 14 to 10 per cent. The preponderance of suits for immovable property in the Benares Division has always been remarkable, and may with most probability be attributed to the greater value which has been given to landed property by the permanent settlement, and the complicity of interests and rights which have grown up under it.

Disposal of suits.

165. The Courts finally disposed of 98,477 suits and appeals, or 4,616 more than the corresponding number of the year before. Of these suits, 50,092 were decided without contest in Court, and 38,584 after contest and trial in Court. The percentage of contested cases on the whole number of cases disposed of was only 39. This is less than the percentage of 1871, which was 40·5. At the close of the year 8,321 cases remained pending, or 1,644 more than the number of pending cases at the end of 1871. More than a third of this excess over the number of 1871 is due to the unusually heavy pending files

of four districts ; the rest is perhaps no more than was to be expected from the very considerable increase in the number of suits.

Duration of cases.

166. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases in each class of Courts in the years 1870 and 1871, respectively, is shown in the table below:—

	1871.		1872.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Judges' Courts, ...	94	32	101	66
Subordinate Judges' Courts, ...	62	39	72	39
Moonsiffs' Courts, ...	35	23	41	25
Small Cause Courts, ...	8	7	12	13

It will be seen that the figures for 1872 are in each case much higher than those for 1871. The returns for 1871, as was remarked in the review of that year, are open to doubt ; but the average duration of cases in the Judges' Courts is much greater than in 1870 or in 1869, when cases lasted on an average only 97 and 89 days respectively, and cannot but be regarded as excessive. In the Small Cause Courts the average duration of contested cases is higher for 1872 than for any other year since 1868. The other figures differ very little from the corresponding figures for 1870. The duration of a case is reckoned from institution to final disposal, and is not limited to the hearing of the case in Court, which may occupy only one or two days. The increase in the average duration of cases may in part be due to the fact that a larger proportion of cases was decided on the merits in 1872 than in either of the two previous years. The percentage was 44, against 40 in 1871 and 1870.

Appeals.

167. The following table shows, so far as can be made out from the returns, the result of appeals from the various subordinate Courts to the respective superior Courts during the two years 1871 and 1872:—

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases on file.		Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off.		Decided on trial.				Remanded.		Total number of cases decided on trial or remanded.		Pending.		Average duration of each case.	
					In favor of appellant (in whole or in part).		In favor of respondent.									
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Appeals from Moonsiffs' decisions heard by Subordinate Judges, ...	8,158	7,540	960	190	2,049	2,026	4,090	4,143	362	417	6,501	6,686	697	664	54	55
Appeals from Moonsiffs' and Subordinate Judges' decisions heard by Judges, ...	10,113	9,837	6,165	6,936	938	539	1,737	1,240	154	177	2,829	1,956	1,119	942	74	99
Appeals from District Courts' decisions heard by High Court, ...	234	206	11	7	45	59	110	64	10	7	165	130	58	69	84	98
Special appeals heard by High Court, ...	2,088	2,191	18	13	296	322	1,003	1,034	127	163	1,426	1,519	639	659	21	17

168. The following table shows the comparative proportions of appeals decided in favor of the appellant, appeals decided in favor of the respondent, and appeals remanded, during each of the last two years:—

	1871.	1872.
Appeals from Moonsiffs' decisions heard by Subordinate Judges.		
For appellant, ...	31·5	31·8
For respondent, ...	62·9	62·0
Remanded, ...	5·6	6·2
Total, ...	100·0	100·0
Appeals heard by Judges.		
For appellant, ...	33·2	27·5
For respondent, ...	61·4	63·5
Remanded, ...	5·4	9·0
Total, ...	100·0	100·0
Regular Appeals heard by High Court.		
For appellant, ...	27·3	45·4
For respondent, ...	66·6	49·2
Remanded, ...	6·1	5·4
Total, ...	100·0	100·0
Special Appeals to High Court.		
For appellant, ...	20·7	21·2
For respondent, ...	70·4	68·1
Remanded, ...	8·9	10·7
Total, ...	100·0	100·0

169. The results shown in these two tables are not so satisfactory as the corresponding results last year. The number of regular appeals is slightly less in 1872 than in 1871 (17,583 against 18,505), and (taking together cases in which the judgment of the Lower Court was reversed, and those which were remanded for rehearing) the proportion of cases in which the judgment of the Lower Court was left undisturbed by the Subordinate Judges and Judges of District Courts is much the same as in 1871. But the number of unsuccessful regular appeals to the High Court is less than one-half of the

total number of appeals, while in special appeals the proportion is somewhat below that of the year before. The ratio of appeals to contested suits was 32·8 per cent. This ratio was almost exactly the same last year.

Decrees.

170. The number of decrees passed by the Civil Courts during the year was 76,141, against 73,455 in 1871. The number of applications for execution of decrees was 111,971. The manner in which these applications were disposed of is shown in the table below :—

	1871.	1872.	Percentage on total number.	
			1871.	1872.
Number of applications for execution,	111,086	111,971	...	...
Pending at close of year, ...	10,300	12,370	9·27	11 05
			Percentage on number disposed of.	
Disposed of—			1871.	1872.
Fully executed, ...	25,100	24,046	24·9	24·1
Partly executed, ...	22,613	21,979	22·5	22·1
No execution, ...	53,073	53.576	52·6	53·8
	100,786	99,601	100·0	100·0

171. The increase in the number of decrees for disposal is very slight, while the increase in the number pending at the close of the year is considerable. Setting aside the Jhansie Division, there are only two districts (Azimgurh and Shahjehanpore) in which the number of decrees incapable of execution is not more than one-half of the entire number of decrees of which execution has been ordered. The failure to obtain execution of decrees is most conspicuous in Bareilly, where 60 per cent. of decrees have proved incapable of execution; Banda, where the percentage is 57; and Cawnpore and Ghazeepore, where the percentage is 56. The percentage is lowest in Jaloun (39), and Jhansie (33), in both of which districts, however, by far the greater number of decrees executed were executed in part only.

172. The following table shows for each of the last two years the number and nature of the coercive processes used in execution of decrees :—

	1871.	1872.	Percentage.	
			1871.	1872.
Sale of immovable property, ...	7,928	8,573	63·5	63·3
Sequestration of immovable property,	94	75	0·7	0·6
Sale of movable property, ...	3,427	3,603	27·4	26·6
Imprisonment, ...	1,071	1,281	8·4	9·5
Total, ...	12,520	13,532	100·0	100·0

173. Sales of immovable property are yearly increasing in number, but their proportion to the total number of coercive processes remains the same as last year. Sequestration or temporary alienation of immovable property has not been so extensively or so often used as in 1871. This method was employed in 8 districts only, against 11 last year, and in 3 of these there was only a single case respectively, one of the three being Mynpoory, in which the number of sequestrations last year was 31. The method has been most successful in Allygurh, where it was used in 32 cases. The largest number of sales of immovable property were in the Allygurh, Allahabad, Furruckabad, Mynpoory, Agra, Shahjehanpore, and Seharunpore Districts. All these districts, especially the five last, were marked by numerous sales of landed property in 1871 also. The coercive process of distraint and sale of movable property and of imprisonment have been more numerous than in the year before, and the proportion of cases in which imprisonment has been used to compel payment of a judgment-debt has slightly risen, while the proportion of cases of sale of movable property has fallen by about the same amount. On the whole there has been an increase in the number of coercive processes employed, and a decrease in the number of decrees found capable of execution. The result is not satisfactory, although, as noted in the last year's review, it is probable that the proportion of debts which are capable

of realization can never be very high, owing to the peculiar conditions under which debt is contracted in this country. But the free use of coercive processes during 1872 should have ensured the recovery of at least as large a proportion of debts as in the preceding year.

Miscellaneous cases.

174. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous cases instituted, decided, and pending in the Civil Courts in 1870, 1871, and 1872, respectively :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Instituted, ...	20,838	19,612	17,548
Decided, ...	20,452	19,697	17,236
Pending, ...	2,030	1,792	2,018

This class of business in the Civil Courts has been yearly decreasing for the last three years. The largest pending file this year, as in the preceding years, was in the Seharunpore District, where 252 cases remained undisposed of, against 337 in the year before. The Furruckabad (194) and Moradabad (189) Districts are those with the next greatest number of pending cases. The number of cases pending for more than a year were seven in the Mynpoory District, against six in 1871, and in the Jhansie District no less than 35.

175. In the table below are shown the values of suits disposed of in the District and Moonsiffs' Courts in the years 1871 and 1872 respectively :—

	District Courts.		Moonsiffs' Courts.		Total value of suits.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
					£	£
Exceeding £10,000, ...	9	15	....	...	489,926	435,973
From £500 to £10,000, ...	267	289	....	...	435,701	338,889
From £50 to £500, ...	2,490	2,159	2,115	3,180	558,591	642,518
From £10 to £50, ...	3,131	2,728	15,880	17,645	427,753	459,165
From £2 to £10, ...	5,123	4,534	35,883	41,038	224,959	253,006
From 10*s.* to £2, ...	2,037	1,972	12,040	12,411	23,524	24,052
Under 10*s.*, ...	595	792	1,260	1,450	930	1,079
Total, ...	13,652	12,489	67,178	75,724	2,161,384	2,154,677

It has already been noted that the increase in number occurs only in suits for sums less than Rs. 500 (£50). There were no less than 15 suits for sums exceeding one lakh of Rupees, or £10,000; but the total value of these suits falls short of the total value of the nine suits in the same column under the year 1871.

Litigation in Small Cause Courts.

176. In the Small Cause Courts of these Provinces 10,345 cases were instituted in 1872, against 10,352 in 1871 and 11,245 in 1870. The total number of cases for disposal, including cases pending from last year and cases transferred, was 10,512. Of these 312 were pending at the close of the year, against 165 in 1871. The remainder were disposed of as follows :—

	1871.	1872.
Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off,...	1,716	1,607
Without contest—		
Ex-parte, ...	2,331	2,122
By confession of judgment, ...	2,790	2,756
Compromised, ...	524	632
By arbitration, ...	181	218
Total, ...	5,826	5,728
After contest—		
In favor of plaintiff, ...	2,056	1,972
In favor of defendant, ...	898	893
Total, ...	2,954	2,865
GRAND TOTAL, ...	10,496	10,200

The proportion of cases in which decree passed without contest in Court is considerably higher in the Small Cause Courts than in the regular Civil Courts. In the Small Cause Courts the percentage of such cases for the last three years respectively has been 66·8, 66·3, and 66·6, while the corresponding percentage in the regular Civil Courts for the same years has been 60·1, 59·5, and 61 only. The reason of this difference is the fact that the Small Cause Courts are wholly occupied with suits to recover bond or simple debt, money due under contract, or as rent, and damages. The direct relation between suits for money debts and decisions *ex-parte*

or by confession is shown by the fact that the districts where such suits most abound are the districts in which decisions of this kind are most common.

Value of suits before these Courts.

177. The table in para. 175 showed the value of suits instituted in these Courts in the years 1871 and 1872 respectively.

High Court.

Original jurisdiction.

178. The High Court, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, had before it seven cases, one of which had been pending from the year before. Of these three were disposed of, in each case on the merits.

Appellate jurisdiction.

179. The following table shows the appellate work which came before the Court (including arrears of previous year) in the years 1871 and 1872 respectively :—

	1871.	1872.
Regular appeals, ...	176	137
Special appeals, ...	1,444	1,532
References from Small Cause Courts, ...	17	20
Miscellaneous cases, ...	2,360	2,180

At the close of the year there were pending 69 regular and 659 special appeals, and 56 miscellaneous appeals and applications.

Number of days of sitting.

180. In the exercise of appellate jurisdiction, the Court sat 222 days, against 220 last year. The average duration of cases before the Court was 24 days, or four days less than the average duration of cases last year.

Costs of litigation and income of Courts.

Costs of litigation.

181. The total costs of the litigation for 1872 in the Courts of the Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Moonsiffs amounted to £278,017, against £258,149 last year, and £272,452 in 1870.

The percentage of costs to the value of suits was 12·9, against 11·2 in 1871, and 15·1 in 1870. The average cost per suit was Rs. 28 (£2 16*s.*), against Rs. 27 (£2 14*s.*) in 1871, and Rs. 30 (£3) in 1870. The distribution of these costs in 1871 and 1872 is shown below :—

	1871.		1872.	
	£	Per-centage.	£	Per-centage.
Stamps for plaint, appeal, &c., ...	105,226	41·1	113,011	40·8
Stamps for appointment of pleaders, ...	7,403	2·8	7,884	2·8
Pleaders' fees, ...	108,440	42·0	117,104	42·1
Service of process, ...	14,328	5·5	15,267	5·4
Diet of witnesses, ...	9,080	3·5	10,463	3·7
Ameens' fees, ...	1,184	·4	1,330	·4
Miscellaneous, ...	12,488	4·7	13,047	4·8
Total, ...	258,149	100·0	278,106	100·0

182. It will be observed that the relative proportions of the charges under the various heads are almost exactly the same as they were last year. The increase in the proportion of the costs of litigation to the total value is due to the large increase of petty suits, which has already been noticed. The incidence of the Stamp Act is so arranged that the ratio of costs to value in these suits is considerably higher than in suits for larger sums.

Miscellaneous charges.

183. This year again shows an increase of costs under the heading "Miscellaneous." The items so classed are generally fixed charges, but some are undetermined and arbitrary.

The High Court's statements furnish no materials from which the costs of litigation in the Small Cause Courts and in the High Court itself can be ascertained.

Value of stamps filed.

184. The value of the stamps filed in all the Civil Courts, including the High Court, after deducting the value of stamps refunded, was £159,504, against £155,378 in 1871.

Fines for insufficiently stamped documents.

185. The fines levied for insufficiently stamped documents amounted to £676, or £101 less than last year.

186. The Tulbana Fund (fees for the service of processes) yielded a surplus of £9,685, or £1,138 more than last year; and the surplus fees of the Ameens, or officers employed in the execution of decrees, was £8,178.

Tulbana and Ameens' Funds.

187. From all these sources the total income of the Courts was £178,042, against £172,313 in 1871. There is thus an increase of £5,729. The total expenditure in the salaries of the Judges and their establishments was £157,961, against £156,909 in 1871. The surplus of income over expenditure, or the profit to Government from the administration of justice, was £20,081.

Total income and expenditure of Courts.

188. The only District Court which did not cover its expenditure by its income was that of Banda. The deficit in this Court is larger than it was last year, being £2,738, against £2,324 in 1871. The deficit of 1871 was incurred under the old territorial jurisdiction of this Court, and the change of jurisdiction which took place at the close of that year has apparently been ineffectual to enable the Court to pay its expenses.

One District Court in which expenditure exceeded income.

189. The High Court cost the Government £20,896 during the year. The income was £9,726, and the expenditure £30,622.

High Court.

(b).—Courts not subordinate to the High Court.

190. The number of regular suits instituted, disposed of, and pending at the close of 1871 and 1872 respectively in the Courts of the Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Terai Districts is shown in the following table :—

	1871.	1872.	Difference.
Instituted, ...	3,802	4,345	543
Finally disposed of, ...	3,784	4,258	474
Pending at end of year, ...	494	597	103

191. The cases instituted during the year were distributed among the three districts as follows :—

	1871.	1872.
Kumaon, ...	2,388	2,522
Gurhwal, ...	1,128	1,309
Terai, ...	286	514

192. The number of suits instituted in Gurhwal has increased by 181, or by about the same number as in 1871. The increase of 1872 may perhaps be ascribed to the scarcity which prevailed in that district during the early part of the year. The increase in the Terai for 1872 is considerably greater than for 1871. The rapid growth of litigation in this district may, as noted in the last year's report, be attributed to the more general use of the Terai Courts by the inhabitants of the Kasheepore Pergunnah, which was added to the district in 1871.

193. The nature of the litigation during the year is shown in the following table :—

	Suits to recover debts, bond or simple.		Percentage to total number instituted.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Kumaon, ...	1,608	1,665	67	66
Gurhwal, ...	608	705	54	53
Terai, ...	180	300	63	58

The preponderance of suits for debt in Kumaon is due to the number of shopkeepers and traders at the two stations of Nynee Tal and Almorah in that district. In Gurhwal suits for movable property are proportionately more numerous than in the other districts, being 330 out of a total of 1,309, or 25 per cent.

194. During the year 1,786 cases were struck off, withdrawn, or transferred. The remainder, excluding cases pending at the end of the year, were disposed of as shown below :—

	1871.	1872.
Ex-parte or by default, ...	738	711
By confession, ...	295	329
„ compromise, ...	404	411
„ arbitration, ...	53	69
Total, ...	1,490	1,520
On the merits, ...	1,038	1,039

Thus of the cases in which decree passed, 59·5 per cent. were decided without contest and 40·5 per cent. on the merits. The percentage of cases decided on the merits is slightly lower than in the last year. The percentage of this class of cases in each of the three districts for the last two years is shown in the following table :—

	1871.	1872.
Kumaon, ...	40	30·2
Gurhwal, ...	56	62·7
Terai, ...	34	38

195. The difference between Kumaon and Gurhwal is even more striking in 1872 than in 1871. The predominance of cases decided *ex-parte* in Kumaon has always been noticeable, and is, no doubt, due to the large number of uncontested suits for petty sums instituted at Nynee Tal and Almorah. The low figures of the Terai may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that this district has since the beginning of 1871 comprehended the thriving towns of Kasheepore and Jounpore, and has thus been more nearly assimilated to the condition of Kumaon. In 1870 the percentage of contested suits in the Terai was 57.

196. The average number of days during which each case lasted in the several Courts of this Division during the year under review is shown in the following table:—

		1871.		1872.	
		Average number of days during which each case lasted.		*Average number of days during which each case lasted.*	
		Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Kumaon.	Senior Assistant Commissioner's Court,...	47	32	44	27
	Assistant Commissioner's Court,	26	22	40	32
	Junior Assistant Commissioner's Court, ...	40	20	72	35
	Cantonment Small Cause Court,	5	4	2	3
	Cantonment Assistant Commissioner's Court, ...	11	3	4	3
	Suddur Ameen's Court, Nynee Tal, ...	22	28	21	26
	Tuhseeldar's Court, Chumpawut,	18	18	13	18
Gurhwal.	Senior Assistant Commissioner's Court,...	42	36	46	30
	Extra Assistant Commissioner's Court,...	...	...	15	30
	Suddur Ameen's Court, ...	45	32	43	34
	Ditto ditto, ...	...	...	46	32
Terai.	Superintendent's Court, ...	85	79	35	38
	Assistant Superintendent's Court,	21	32	29	24
	Commissioner's Court, ...	63	...	103	...

197. The increase in the duration of cases in the Courts of the Assistant and Junior Assistant Commissioners is very considerable, and the duration of cases in these Courts appears excessive. The Courts of the Suddur Ameens and Cantonment Magistrate are stationary; the other Courts move about their respective districts, and cases are sometimes kept pending in order to save suitors the trouble of following the Magistrate. The improvement in the expedition of work in the Terai is noticed with satisfaction. The average duration of cases in the Commissioner's Court has greatly increased since last year, without any reason having been assigned.

198. The number of miscellaneous cases is only 341, against 2,548 in 1871. The reason of the decrease is the correction of an error made in the compilation of the Gurhwal returns for last year, by which every petition presented during the course of a suit was entered under this head.

199. The number of applications for execution of decrees, and the manner in which those applications were disposed of in each of the three districts of this division in 1872 are shown in the following table:—

	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	No executions.	Pending.	Total No. of applications for execution.
Kumaon, ...	332	122	689	227	1,370
Gurhwal, ...	81	48	126	56	311
Terai, ...	65	36	37	35	173

Of the number of wholly unexecuted decrees in Kumaon, amounting to 689, 644 were struck off through the inaction of the decreeholders, and 45 were struck off by order of the Court; in Gurhwal, 87 out of a total of 126 wholly unexecuted decrees were struck off from the former cause; and in the Terai the number was 27. The large number of cases thus disposed of, which appears at first sight to indicate exceptional apathy on the part of decreeholders generally, is explained by the fact that the usual practice in the Kumaon Division is for decreeholders to settle cases with those against whom they hold decrees, and to give no notice of the settlement to the Courts. The percentage of complete executions is, on the whole, 31·1, against 35·1 last year, and 40·7 in 1870, but is still considerably higher than the corresponding percentage in the Regulation Provinces.

200. The coercive processes employed in the execution of decrees in 1871 and 1872 respectively are shown below :—

	1871.				1872.			
	Sale of immovable property.	Sequestration of immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Imprisonment.	Sale of immovable property.	Sequestration of immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Imprisonment.
Kumaon, ...	13	16	78	79	12	18	81	42
Gurhwal, ...	...	...	19	1	...	...	26	...
Terai, ...	No returns.				10	7	12	2

201. The decrease in the number of persons imprisoned for debt in Kumaon is noticed with satisfaction. The use of sequestration of immovable property as a mode of execution of decrees is proportionally much more common in these districts than in the Regulation Provinces.

202. The total value of litigation, original and appellate, during the year in the Civil Courts of the Division amounted to Rs. 2,74,084-2-0 (£27,408), and the cost to Rs. 31,577-14-0 (£3,158), giving an average percentage of costs to value 11·52, and of costs per suit Rs. 6-14-4. The figures for the different districts do not show any material variations as compared with those of last year, and do not therefore call for special notice. The average costs per suit, however, in Kumaon have fallen considerably, *viz.*, from Rs. 10-1-2 to Rs. 8-10-8.

203. The system of employing messengers on fixed salaries to serve the process of the Courts at a uniform rate of one rupee per process has produced a net gain to Government of £422 in the year. The income of the Suddur Ameens' Courts exceeded the expenditure by £203.

Litigation to which Government was a party.

204. Suits to which Government is a party are divided into four classes, according as Government itself is directly concerned, or indirectly in the form of the municipalities, local funds, and minors' estates, of which it is the guardian and supervisor. The greater part of the litigation of this kind during the year belonged to the first of these four classes, a d

comprised 296 suits. Suits in which the Court of Wards was concerned were 70 in number, while suits to which municipalities and local funds were parties were respectively 24 and 21.

205. The total number of suits in which Government was concerned has risen from 232 in 1871-72 to 411 in the year under consideration,—a much higher number than in any previous year. The increase, however, is exceptional, being due to the large number of suits brought to contest orders of confiscation passed in 1857-58. The number of cases in which Government was plaintiff has but slightly increased.

206. The greatest success was attained by Government in regular appeals, of which no less than 90 per cent. were given in its favor, as were 85 per cent. of the special appeals, 82 per cent. of the original suits, and 77 per cent. of the miscellaneous applications. Except the last, where there is a slight falling off, a decided improvement is shown in each class. Government was successful in 83 per cent. of the cases in which it was plaintiff, and in 84 per cent. of those in which it was defendant. These results are highly gratifying.

207. The proportion of successful suits under each of the four classes mentioned above was as follows:—Government on its own behalf was most successful, gaining no less than 86 per cent. of its cases. The Court of Wards, which stood first last year, is again good, having 78 per cent. decided in its favor, while municipalities have raised their percentage of success from 44 to 63, and local funds from 47 to 75.

208. The cost of litigation to Government during the year was £1,802, against £1,107 in 1871-72. The entire cost was thus greater, owing to the greater number of suits, but, as compared with 1871-72, the cost of each suit was less. Of this amount £1,109, or 61 per cent., were awarded in favor of Government, £589 were recovered during the year, and £201 were remitted as irrecoverable, leaving an outstanding balance of £877 due for former years, and of £884 for the year under review, so that the total outstanding balance at the end of the year was £1,761.

8.—REGISTRATION.

Receipts and expenditure.

209. The gross receipts of the department for the year were £30,932, while those of 1871-72 were £28,309. These receipts are made up of registration fees (£20,903) and fees of a miscellaneous kind (£10,029); these latter consist chiefly of copying fees (£6,848), fees on commissions issued (£950), and fees on visits (£896). The expenditure was £14,756, against £16,217 in the year before. The net receipts were thus £16,176, or £4,084 more than the net receipts of the previous year.

Number of documents registered.

210. The total number of documents registered was 144,772, against 133,691 in the previous year, and the fees amounted to £20,903, against £18,617, being an average of Re. 1-7-0 (2*s.*-10½*d.*) per document, as compared with Re. 1-6-3 (2*s.*-9¼*d.*) in 1871-72. The number of compulsory registrations has risen from 56,260 in 1871-72 to 66,454, and of optional registrations from 77,431 to 78,318. The increase in registrations has extended to all the districts in the North-Western Provinces, except Bareilly and Lullutpore :—

	1871.	1872.
Bareilly, ...	18,249	12,575
Lullutpore, ...	134	126

The decrease in Bareilly is in optional registration, and is due to the fact that advances on the sugar crop (a class of deeds of which an immense number are usually registered at Phillibheet) were very few in number this year, owing to the failure of the crop. The fact that (with two exceptions) the increase is spread over all districts may be taken to show that the value of registration is becoming steadily known throughout the country. The increase in optional registration is especially satisfactory, as it may be presumed that even where registration is not absolutely necessary to validate a deed, the advantages of the security afforded are becoming so appreciated as to lead to this increased registration. It is of course possible that this advance may be owing to a real increase in the number of transactions during the year, but there is no apparent cause why these should have been largely and suddenly increased,

and the above conclusion may accordingly be accepted as presumably well founded.

Classes of documents.

211. The chief classes of documents registered are shown in the following statement:—

	Number of deeds.			Amount of fees.		Average fee.	
	1871-72.	Per cent.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
				£	£	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property over Rs. 100 in value, ...	46,338	34·6	55,144	11,810	14,004	2 8 9	2 8 7
Obligations for payment of money,...	24,824	18·5	30,995	1,750	2,138	0 11 3	0 11 0½
Sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property under Rs. 100, ...	22,794	17·05	30,088	1,156	1,511	0 8 1	0 8 0
Other optionally registrable documents (without detail), ...	12,161	9·1	5,874	1,055	760	0 13 10½	1 1 11½
Conveyance of movables and receipts for the same, Section 18, Clause 5,	10,015	7·5	4,694	586	286	0 9 4	0 9 9
Compulsory leases not perpetual, ...	5,229	...	6,543	330	322	0 10 1	0 7 10
Leases for one year or less, ...	2,653	...	2,116	108	83	0 6 6	0 6 3

The different classes of deeds stand much in the same order in which they stood last year, but there has been a great increase in sales and mortgages of real property both above and below Rs. 100, and in bonded debts. The two other chief classes of optionally registered deeds have fallen off in number.

Deeds affecting immovable property.

212. The number of registered deeds affecting immovable property has risen from 86,364 to 102,699, an increase which extends equally to documents, the registration of which is optional and compulsory.* The principal items of which these totals are composed are the following :—

	1871.	1872.
*Optional,	30,104	36,245
Compulsory,	56,260	66,454

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Sale and mortgage of immovable property over Rs. 100, compulsory, ...	38,717	46,338	55,144
Ditto ditto under Rs. 100, optional,	19,953	22,794	30,088

213. This large and continuous advance in the number of registered deeds of sale and mortgage is a fact which cannot but be regarded with some apprehension. It is not as yet clear whether the increase is really in the number of deeds executed, or only in the number brought for registration; whether it is due to the poverty or embarrassment of the landed classes, or to the rising price of land tempting men to sell, and to those legitimate transactions for raising capital which are the mark of prosperity rather than of poverty and pressure.

Effect of the new settlement.

214. The conjecture that an explanation may be found in the additional burden imposed by the enhancement of revenue in the new settlement may be not wholly wide of the mark, but is far from furnishing an adequate solution of the facts. The districts in which the largest number of sales and mortgages of immovable property took place are shown in the margin.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
1. Meerut, ...	6,011	8,650
2. Agra, ...	6,780	7,694
3. Moradabad, ...	5,536	6,958
4. Goruckpore. ...	4,130	5,962
5. Shahjehanpore,	4,825	5,631
6. Mynpoory, ...	4,323	5,222
7. Allygurh, ...	3,920	4,774
8. Ghazeepore, ...	3,753	4,634
9. Azimgurh, ...	2,798	4,569
10. Scharunpore, ...	3,190	4,298

215. Here Meerut stands first, the prosperity of which is beyond question. The re-settlement has not yet touched Agra or Moradabad; in Goruckpore and Seharunpore the settlement is notoriously light; in Azimgurh a distinction is needed between those parts of the district which had been re-assessed before 1872 and those which had not, and again between these two and the permanently settled pergunnahs; Shahjehanpore has been only partly, and Mynpoory and Allygurh have been wholly re-assessed; Ghazeepore has not been, and will not be, re-settled. Thus, out of the ten districts there are only two to which the hypothesis of recently increased revenue pressure would apply.

Deeds affecting movable property.

216. The number of deeds affecting movable property which have been registered durring the year is 41,503, against 47,000 of the year before. The decrease of deeds in Bareilly alone, which has been explained above as attributable to the slackness of the sugar trade, accounts for the falling off. Elsewhere there was but little difference between the two years.

Value of property concerned.

217. The value of all the immovable and movable property concerned in transactions which have been registered during the year is shown below:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£
Immovable property, ...	3,931,653	4,485,563
Movable property, ...	848,947	803,768

More than half of the entry under immovable property for 1872-73 is made up of the value of property mortgaged, which was £2,273,267. Next in importance come sales of immovable property of more than £10 in value, which aggregated £1,276,125. Bonds account for £576,708, and leases for terms exceeding one year for £105,823. The average value

involved in each deed of sale or mortgage of immovable property is £44, or nearly the same as last year, when the average value was £45-4. Although the total value of movable property affected by deeds registered during the year is less by £45,179 than in 1871-72, yet the average value of the property concerned in each registration is greater than it was in that year, being £19-6 against £18.

Sub-Registrars.

218. The number of Sub-Registrars during the year under review was 180; the average number of deeds registered by each of these during the year was 775, and they are in receipt of salaries averaging Rs. 547-8-0 (£54-15-0) per annum. The office of registration is in the hands of the Tuhseeldars; these officials are best fitted for the work, as they not only fill a highly responsible position, but are well acquainted with the people and the property registered. In case, however, of any supplementary establishment being needed to bring registration more within everybody's reach, the most proper persons for employment would be the members of the old Kazee and Canoongoe families, in whose hands this office has until late years remained.

Cost of department.

219. The figures marginally noted, which are taken from a recent Resolution of the Government of India, show that the management of the Registration Department was already in 1871-72 more economical in the North-Western Provinces than anywhere else in India, and this year the proportion of expenditure to receipts, 47 per cent., is still better. The saving is due to the system of giving fixed salaries instead of a percentage on the fees. The figures of

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Percentage.
	£	£	£
Madras, ...	35,186	24,976	70·9
Bombay, ...	26,788	25,058	93·54
Bengal, ...	37,314	28,096	75·29
North-Western Provinces, ...	28,310	16,101	56·8
Punjab, ...	14,538	8,450	58·12
Oudh (for 9 months), ...	5,600	3,889	69·4
Central Provinces, ...	4,235	2,910	68·22
Mysore, ...	2,094	1,737	82·9
Coorg	170	195	114·9
Hyderabad, ...	1,911	1,550	81·07

1871 cannot be used, as the change of system was in course of introduction during the year, but the table in the margin contrasts the working of the old system in 1870-71 with that of the new system in the year under review. The financial success which has ensued from the reform has been attended with no decrease of efficiency, and may therefore be regarded with unmixed satisfaction.

	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Profits.
	£	£	£
1870-71, ...	16,986	28,903	11,916
1871-72, ...	14,757	30,932	16,175

9.—Municipal Administration.

220. During 1872-73 the North-Western Provinces Municipal Improvements Act (VI. of 1868) was extended to the thirteen towns noted in the margin, and withdrawn from two towns—Sirsa and Bharutgunge—in the Allahabad District. The present report treats of the administration of 78 towns, against 67 last year, 68 in 1870-71, and 63 in 1869-70, the first year in which the present Act was in full operation. There are now only two districts (Gurhwal and Humeerpore) in these Provinces which have no municipality; and, as was explained in para. 2 of last year's report, these districts have no towns suitable for municipal self-government.

Introduction of the Act into new towns.

Town.	*District.*
Moozuffernuggur,	Moozuffernuggur.
Haupper, ... }	Meerut.
Pilkooah, ... }	
Secundrabad, ...	Boolundshuhur.
Juswuntnuggur, ...	Etawah.
Murehra, ... }	Etah.
Aleegunge, ... }	
Suheswan, ...	Budaon.
Tilhur, ...	Shahjehanpore.
Futtehpore, ...	Futtehpore.
Bullia, ...	Ghazeepore.
Orai, ...	Jaloun.
Kasheepore, ...	Terai.

221. In ten out of the thirteen municipalities constituted during the past year, the octroi was adopted as the most popular form of municipal taxation. Of the remaining three, two (Suheswan and Bullia) elected to raise funds by the license and house tax, and one (Kasheepore) by the license tax and toll on carts.

Form of taxation adopted in the new municipalities.

Modification of the system of taxation in the old municipalities.

222. The system of taxation was modified during the year in the following municipalities, where experience showed that change was expedient. Mussoorie was authorised to impose, in addition to the house tax paid by proprietors, a toll on all persons and animals entering the limits of the municipality; and a conservancy tax on each house, at Rs. 2 per mensem, to be paid by the tenants. Ghazeeabad and Shahdera gave up the octroi on grain, as it was found impossible to devise measures for efficiently protecting the large export trade; and to compensate for the loss of income caused thereby, were authorised to impose a toll on all carts and beasts of burden *unloading* in the town. Barote and Baghput abolished the tax on carriages, horses, &c., which was found to produce more dissatisfaction than it was worth. Bilsee, having attained a better financial position, abandoned the license tax. Ghazeepore relinquished the house and license tax in favor of the octroi, which was levied for the last six months of the year.

Extension of the franchise.

223. In paragraph 4 of last year's report it was shown what progress had been made in giving the people a voice in the selection of their own members. The franchise has been widely extended during the past year, not only by lowering the qualification for electors and members, but by introducing the system of election into many places which did not formerly enjoy it, as will be seen from the following statement :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Number of towns in which non-official members are appointed wholly by popular election, ...	42	58
Number of towns in which appointment is partly by election, partly by nomination, ...	13	14
Number of towns in which appointment is wholly by nomination, ...	16	9

Towns in which ordinary taxes are in force.

224. The table given in the margin shows the number of towns in which the five ordinary taxes authorised by law have been in force

during the past two years. In only two municipalities—Nynee Tal and Mussoorie—were taxes specially sanctioned by the Supreme Government imposed. Those at Nynee Tal are—a rent charge on all lands, a conservancy tax on tenants of houses, a capitation tax on public and private latrines in the bazaar, and a stall tax on horses and cattle stalled in the bazaar. The special taxes at Mussoorie have already been detailed.

	No. of Towns.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.
Octroi, ...	61	70
House tax,	8	10*
License tax,	11	9†
Tax on carriages and animals,...	8	5
Tolls on ditto,	1	7

Details of income of the last two years.

225. The income from all sources, exclusive of the initial balances, compares thus for the past two years:—

	‡ *From 65 old municipalities.*		*From 13 new municipalities.*	*Total.*
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1872-73.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income by taxation, ...	14,91,371	14,98,631	56,328	15,54,959
Miscellaneous, ...	3,02,931	2,81,646	12,660	2,94,306
Total, ...	17,94,302	17,80,277	68,988	18,49,265

It will be observed that there is an increase of Rs. 7,260 in the income by taxation in the 65 towns which have been under municipal government for the past two years. This is attributable to improvement in the assessment, and greater efficiency in the collection of the taxes in certain towns where the incidence per head was below the average in 1871-72. The miscellaneous receipts show a falling off of Rs. 21,285, but much of the decrease is in the income from fines—a subject which will be more fully noticed hereafter.

* Omitting Ghazeepore, where the tax was abolished during the year, and Seharunpore, Bareilly, Azimgurh, and Orai, where it only falls on the houses in the European station.

† Omitting Ghazeepore, where the tax was abolished during the year, and Allahabad and Mow Raneepore, where it is only imposed on certain trades.

‡ This excludes Sirsa and Bharutgunge.

226. The income from each tax, and the percentage of realization from each to total income from taxation, are given below for the past two years :—

Proceeds of taxes.

Species of tax.	*From 65 old municipalities.*				*From 13 new municipalities.*		*Total of*	
	1871-72.		1872-73.		1872-73.		1872-73.	
	Realizations.	Percentage.	Realizations.	Percentage.	Realizations.	Percentage.	Realizations.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Octroi, ...	13,34,858	89·50	13,55,422	90·32	45,510	84·07	14,00,932	90·09
House tax, ...	34,994	2·35	30,740	2·05	4,488	8·21	35,228	2·27
License tax, ...	95,055	6·38	80,241	5·34	1,691	3·1	81,932	5·27
Tax on carriages and animals, ...	17,456	1·17	12,523	·84	...	...	12,523	·8
Tolls on ditto,	375	·02	12,300	·81	2,485	4·59	14,785	·95
Special taxes, ...	8,633	·58	9,559	·64	...	...	9,559	·62
Total, ...	14,91,371	100·	15,00,785	100·	54,174	100·	15,54,959	100·

227. Out of 78 municipalities the octroi was levied in all but the eight noted on the margin, and in 48 towns it was the only tax imposed. In the remaining twenty-two it was supplemented by some other tax; but this was, generally speaking, adopted on other than financial grounds. Where a tax is imposed in addition to the octroi, it is usually for special reasons, such as the necessity of controlling certain trades or professions, or of taxing certain classes whom the octroi does not touch. In the nine cases quoted in the margin, however, the inability of the committees to make the octroi yield an income sufficient for their wants, necessitates the imposition of the house or license tax.

The octroi the most popular tax.

Dehra, Mussoorie, Suheswan, Cawnpore, Bullia, Jhansie, Nynee Tal, Kasheepore.

Deobun, ... } Octroi and house tax.
Boolundshuhur, ... } Octroi and house tax.
Anoopshuhur, } Octroi and house tax.
Bijnour, ... } Octroi and license tax.
Dhampore, ... } Octroi and license tax.
Chandpore, ... } Octroi and license tax.
Nugeena, ... } Octroi and license tax.
Budaon, ... } Octroi and license tax.
Oojhanee, ... } Octroi and license tax.

228. It was shown last year that the octroi is the most profitable of all taxes, yielding the largest amount of income per head with the least friction and discontent.

The octroi the most profitable tax.

The following statement for the year 1872-73 bears out the same conclusions :—

Tax.	Number of Towns.	Population.	Receipts.	Incidence.
			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Octroi, ...	70	2,046,068	14,00,932	0 10 11
House tax, ...	7*	61,506	23,128	0 6 0
License tax, ...	3†	128,761	59,149	0 7 4
Tolls, ...	2‡	21,221	9,631	0 7 1

Proceeds of octroi from the eight classes during the past two years.

229. The following table compares the total receipts from the octroi, the proportion which each of the eight classes contribute to the whole, the general incidence of the tax per head of the population (2,046,068 in 1872-73, against 1,882,917 in 1871-72) who pay it, and the particular incidence of the receipts in each class for the past two years :—

Details.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Receipts.	Incidence.	Receipts.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I. Articles of food and drink for men and animals, ...	8,35,928	0 7 1	8,50,626	0 6 8
II. Animals for slaughter, ...	29,722	0 0 3	33,791	0 0 3
III. Articles used for fuel, lighting, and washing, ...	65,363	0 0 7	72,811	0 0 7
IV. Articles used for the construction of buildings, ...	64,065	0 0 6	73,140	0 0 7
V. Drugs, gums, spices, and perfumes, ...	82,384	0 0 8	71,216	0 0 7
VI. Tobacco, ...	35,941	0 0 4	38,436	0 0 4
VII. Cloth, ...	1,81,636	0 1 7	1,70,747	0 1 4
VIII. Metals, ...	49,357	0 0 5	42,632	0 0 4
Total, ...	13,44,396	0 11 5	13,53,399	0 10 11

* Omitting Ghazeepore, Seharunpore, Bareilly, Azimgurh, and Orai, for the reasons given above; and Deobun, Boolundshuhur, and Anoopshuhur, as these towns also levy an octroi.

† Omitting Ghazeepore, Allahabad, and Mow Raneepore, for the reasons given above; and Bijnour, Chandpore, Dhampore, Nugeena, Budaon, and Oojhanee, as these towns also levy an octroi.

‡ Omitting Ghazeeabad, Shahdera, and Orai, which also levy an octroi; Dhunowra, where tolls were levied for a portion of the year only; and Mow Raneepore, where they have since been abolished.

230. A reference to Statement 1 will show that in 11 out of the 70 towns which levied octroi, the tax was in force for periods less than the whole year. In the above table the receipts have been considered as those of a whole year, and this in great part accounts for the falling off in the incidence of the tax. If allowance had been made for this, the rate of taxation per head would have been almost identical with that of the preceding year, and even as it is, the difference is slight. From this it may be fairly inferred that it is the local consumption of the town, and not its trade, that is taxed. If the productiveness of the tax depended to any considerable extent on trade, its fluctuations would cause corresponding variations in income. The falling off in the incidence in classes I. and VII. is matter for congratulation,—the Lieutenant-Governor having hitherto apprehended excessive taxation in respect of one main article of food (sugar) and of cloth goods.

The octroi was in force in some instances for only part of the year. A comparison of the returns for the last two years tends to show that trade is not taxed.

231. The average incidence of the tax was 10 annas 11 pie per head, or, excluding the new municipalities, 11¼ annas: the maximum, Re. 1-9-8, was collected at Hatrass, and the minimum (excluding towns where the tax was in force for part of the year, and Almorah, where duty is only levied on slaughter cattle), 3 annas 11 pie, at Beesulpore.

Maximum, minimum, and mean incidence of the octroi.

232. Of the towns where the taxation was pronounced excessive in 1871-72, a decrease is observable in the income of all except one, Hatrass, which may be taken as a proof that the endeavours of Government to check excessive taxation are taking due effect.

Decrease of excessive taxation.

The following are the towns :—

Towns.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Shahdera, ...	11,366	1 9 1	6,530	0 14 4
Chundowsee, ...	31,686	1 5 6	21,218	0 14 5
Hatrass, ...	42,908	1 4 9	51,912	1 9 8
Bilsee, ...	7,534	1 6 9	6,662	1 0 4
Calpee, ...	17,372	1 1 6	12,103	0 12 2
Dhunowra, ...	5,594	1 0 10	4,480	0 13 6

Incidence above one rupee in two towns only.

233. No other towns exceeded the limit of one rupee per head. Of the two which did exceed, in Hatrass an effort was made to work the system of refunds, and as much as Rs. 26,846 were paid away to re-exporters; but still the incidence of taxation showed that trade was not sufficiently protected; and it was at last resolved to exempt several articles altogether, and to reduce the rates on others. In Bilsee also it was proved that grain, sugar, cloth, and metals were overtaxed, and the rates have since been reduced in the proportion which the true consumption bears to the imports. The result of these measures will, it is hoped, be seen next year in a material diminution of the rate of incidence.

Taxation per head raised where too low.

234. The following is a list of the municipalities in which the incidence was less than 8 annas per head in 1871-72, and a comparison is made with the figures of 1872-73:—

Towns.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Deobun, ...	4,050	0 3 4	5,568	0 4 7
Barote, ...	4,505	0 6 8	4,351	0 8 6
Boolundshuhur, ...	6,586	0 7 1	6,712	0 7 3
Anoopshuhur, ...	3,706	0 6 4	4,591	0 7 10
Secundra Rao, ...	4,890	0 6 6	6,218	0 8 0
Atrowlee, ...	5,626	0 5 8	5,319	0 5 4
Futtehpore Sikree, ...	4,195	0 7 10	3,378	0 6 4
Ferozabad, ...	5,211	0 6 1	6,968	0 8 1
Bijnour, ...	3,800	0 4 9	5,184	0 6 6
Chandpore, ...	2,585	0 3 6	3,287	0 4 4
Nugeena, ...	4,471	0 3 8	6,657	0 5 5
Budaon, ...	12,912	0 6 2	18,420	0 6 5
Oojhanee, ...	3,416	0 7 2	4,112	0 8 6
Beesulpore, ...	2,605	0 4 4	2,319	0 3 11
Goruckpore, ...	16,426	0 5 1	23,946	0 7 7

It is satisfactory to find that out of the 15 towns 12 show an improvement, the committees having evidently paid more attention to make the tax properly productive, and to the prevention of smuggling. Besides the towns named above, in

one only (Sumbhul) does the incidence during 1872-73 fall below 8 annas, and here it amounts to 7¼ annas, which is too low, no doubt; but the Act had only been in force for eighteen months at the end of the year under report, and improvement may be looked for during the current year.

The duty of preventing the octroi from becoming a transit duty continued to receive attention.

235. The duty of preventing the octroi tax from becoming a transit duty has continued to receive the Lieutenant-Governor's constant and earnest attention during the year. The checks prescribed by the Supreme Government are the establishment of bonded warehouses (which, however, are now more popular), and the grant of refunds on all re-exports. That both systems have so far failed was proved in paras. 15 and 16 of the report for 1871-72. The attempt to make these precautions effective is still continued, but it meets with little success. At Hatrass, for instance, as has already been mentioned, the committee made a vigorous effort to work the refund system in an efficient way; and of the Rs. 78,758 collected, Rs. 26,846 were refunded to exporters: but the net receipts still gave an incidence per head of Re. 1-9-8, which is nearly double what it is believed the tax, if properly worked, would yield.

Difficulties attending the refund system.

236. In no other town have refunds been given to so large an extent; and the nearly universal report is that on the one hand exporters are altogether averse from the trouble of applying for them, and on the other, that great practical difficulty is found in devising methods by which refunds are disbursed without great delays caused by the check and counter-check necessary to prevent fraud.

Method adopted to protect trade.

237. The method which has been most commonly followed this year is the one which was explained in last year's report, *viz.*, the reduction of the tax in the same proportion to a full rate as the local consumption bears to the import. Thus, if the full rate on any article is three per cent., and if it is found that, two-thirds being exported, the amount locally consumed is

one-third only, then the tax is reduced to one per cent. It comes to the same thing as taxing the one-third consumed at one per cent., letting the rest go through free.

238. This method can only be adopted when the local retail trade and the wholesale export trade are in the same hands; and it is not sanctioned unless the Municipal Committee believe that such is the case. Under these circumstances, there can be no injury to trade; for the octroi must either be passed on to the customer, or be borne by the trader himself as a deduction from the profits of trade. Assuming the former to be the case, so far as it falls as a transit duty, it cannot be passed on to the customer in the town where it is ultimately consumed, for the market rate there is dependent on competition from other quarters. It must therefore be borne by the consumer in the municipality,—*i.e.*, the merchant must recover the whole octroi rate he has paid out of the local retail prices. If he cannot do this, he must bear it as a deduction from his profits,—*i.e.*, as his share in local taxation. If that share is excessive, compared with his trade and the facilities received, he will complain, or reduce his opera tions; and thus its effect upon the local trade is the true test by which the system of rateable reduced duties must be tried; and as to this, there is every reason to be satisfied with the judgment of the merchants themselves, who are altogether in favor of the tax, and on whom, either as members of committee, or through their representatives in the committee, devolves the primary responsibility of the tax and its rate of incidence. The Lieutenant-Governor has had many o pportunities of meeting the Municipal Committees on his tours, and they are not slow to complain of any grievance they feel. The Government has frequently derived much information and benefit from conferring with them, as well as from petitions, and is always ready to enquire into objections, and to remove an y reasonable ground of complaint. In no case has a tax been continued when it has been shown to be injurio us to the trade it affects; and the general absence of complaint may be taken as a proof that this system of taxation is popular and successful.

Conditions necessary before this method is introduced. Taxes are abolished when they are shown to affect trade injuriously.

239. There are cases, however, in which this plan cannot be applied; and these are where the imports are out of all proportion to the local consumption. Where this is the case, and where the refund system has also failed, there is no option but to exempt the article from taxation; and in the following instances the Lieutenant-Governor has, on these grounds, been obliged to cancel the authority given to tax certain goods. Shahdera and Ghazeeabad were visited during the cold weather by His Honor, when, it being clearly shown that grain in transit had been taxed, and that the trade was so extensive that it was impossible to protect it in any other way, grain was wholly exempted. During the current year, the duties on drugs, spices, gums, metals, animals for slaughter, and building materials were abolished in the Hatrass Municipality; that on sugar at Baghput, and that on "tât," used for sugar bags, at Chundowsee. Here, too, the duty on sugar will probably have to be abolished. Of the fine sugar imported, only $\frac{1}{20}$th is estimated to be consumed locally, the rest being re-exported, and it is almost impossible to devise any plan for protecting a trade like this. At Dhunowra the octroi has been abandoned altogether, and a toll on carts unloading in the town substituted; there is such an enormous through trade in this town, that no efforts can prevent the octroi from falling as a transit duty. In nearly every municipality the precious metals have been exempted from taxation, as the proceeds were not worth the trouble of collecting.

Instances in which duties have been abolished.

240. The experience gained from the returns, which are given in Statement 3, of the quantities taxed by the several municipalities during 1872-73, confirms to a great extent the accuracy of the standards of consumption laid down in paras. 22 to 38 of the Annual Report for 1871-72. More definite and trustworthy information may be expected when the returns for the current year (1873-74) are received, as many committees have undertaken to register the exports, the subtraction of which from the imports will give something like the actual figures of the

The standards of consumption laid down in 1871-72 confirmed to a great extent by the returns of 1872-73.

local consumption. Some Committees performed this registration during part of the year under report, but the results need not be given, as the returns for less than a whole year (the trade varying in different seasons of the year) can hardly be considered reliable.

An absolute scale of consumption nowhere laid down.

241. His Honor has nowhere laid down any absolute scale of consumption, or argued, from the fact of that scale being exceeded, that more than the legitimate dues have necessarily been taken. Advertence must be had to the different character of different marts as regards the retail demand upon them from the environs and surrounding villages. All small quantities consigned to these, the duty on which would be less than one rupee, are treated as retail sales, and there is no injustice in taxing them, and thus treating them as virtually local consumption, seeing that the people of the neighbourhood making such purchases derive a direct benefit from the municipality, which provides them with a well-kept and well-ordered market, and protects them and their property when frequenting the town. A fair average scale of consumption is, however, necessary, as it at once brings to light any cases in which, from the excessive amount of goods subject to taxation, there is suspicion that through trade is taxed, and leads Government to take measures for its protection. If the Municipal Committee can give a satisfactory explanation why the consumption of any article is higher than the provincial average, it is accepted; but if not, they are called upon to protect the trade, either by a facile system of refunds, or by the reduction, or, in extreme cases, by the entire abolition, of the duty. The consumption of grain, ghee, and in some instances also of tobacco, oil, and country cloth, cannot well rise above a certain standard, as the population of the surrounding villages would not resort to a town for articles which they themselves produce. In sugar-growing districts, the same may be said of raw sugar—*i. e.*, goor and rab. It is for such articles as refined sugar, including sweetmeats, drugs, spices, gums, English cloth, and metals that the rural population depend more or less upon the municipalities for their supplies.

242. As an example of the variations which may be expected in the imports of certain articles according to local circumstances, the following table, comparing the standards of consumption laid down in the Annual Report for 1871-72, with the estimates framed by certain officers who have paid particular attention to the subject, is given :—

Scales of consumption framed by certain officers.

Article.	Annual Report for 1871-72.	Mr. Jenkinson for Seharunpore.	Mr. Jenkinson for Deobun.	Mr. Hobart for Kassgunge.	Rai Balmokund for Etah.	Rai Balmokund for Soron.	Mr. Pollen for Khoorja.	Mr. Robertson for Mirzapore.
						M. s. c.	M. s. c.	M. s.
Grain, ...	7 mds.	7 mds.	6 mds.	7 mds. 35 s.	6¾ mds.	6 3 0	6 34 0	9 5, but this includes oil-seeds.
Goor, ...	15 to 16 seers.	16 seers, exclusive of sheera.	11½ s.	Refined sugar, 6 seers. Goor, 12 s. 15 c.	...	Refined sugar 2 s. 13½ chs. Unrefined sugar, 8 s. 8½ c.	0 12 15	23 seers.
Rab, ...							Nil.	
Sheera, ...							0 2 8	
Shukkur,							0 17 1	11½ seers.
Khand, ...							0 5 1	
Ghee, ...	3 to 4 ars.	3½ seers	3 seers	6¾ seers	3½ seers	4 s. 9 chs.	0 3 15	4 s. 9 chs.
Oil, ...	4½ seers	6 to 7 seers	4 seers	2¼ seers	6 seers	5 s. 11 chs.	0 2 2	1 s. 7 chs.
Oil-seeds,							0 23 10	...
Drugs, spices, and gums.	Re. 1-2-4	...	12 as.	...	Re. 1-7-10	Re. 1	Re. 1-4-0	Re. 1-9-10 & 3 s. 9 chs.
Tobacco,...	3 seers	12 seers	10 seers	13½ seers	4 seers	9 s. 11 chs.	2 s. 7 chs.	2 s. 11 chs.
Cloth, ...	Rs. 4	Rs. 6	Rs. 5	Rs. 12	...	Rs. 9	Rs. 4-0-7	Rs. 13-7-0
Metals, ...	Re. 1-8-0	Re. 1	Re. 1	Rs. 3	...	Re. 1-14-0	Re. 0-0-1	...

243. The actual import consumption per head represented by the returns of 1872-73 stands thus:—

Consumption represented by the returns of 1872-73.

Article.	*Average of* 1872-73. M. s. c.	Rs. a. p.		
Grain, ...	6 1 12 +	2 8 7	say	7¼ maunds.
Refined sugar, ...	0 14 0 +	1 3 2	„	19 seers.
Unrefined sugar, ...	0 29 3 +	1 10 5	„	46 „
Ghee, ...	0 4 0 +	0 10 1	„	4½ „
Oil, ...	0 1 9 +	0 2 6	„	2 „
Oil-seeds, ...	0 9 3 +	0 3 0	„	12 „
Drugs, &c., ...	...	1 6 3		
Tobacco, ...	0 3 2 +	0 1 9	„	3½ „
Cloth, ...	...	10 5 9		
Metals, ...	0 4 0 +	1 7 3	„	6 „

244. *Grain.*—The estimated consumption of grain is in every case near the Government standard: the Deobun figure is lowest; but here the people are generally poor, and travellers are few.

245. *Sugar.*—Considerable variations are seen in the estimates of the consumption of sugar. Of the seven towns compared above, one adopts the Government standard, two go below, and three above it.

It is difficult to fix the average consumption of this article, as circumstances vary greatly. A town peopled for the most part by Hindus will consume more than a Mahomedan town. In sugar-producing districts the outlying population provide themselves with their own stock of the raw material, for which in non-producing districts they resort to the central market. On the other hand, in producing districts the article is cheaper and more plentiful, and the habit of consumption greater than in tracts where no sugar is raised.

In years when, from cheapness of food and the occurrence of fortunate astrological conjunctions, a larger number of marriages and festivals than usual takes place, the consumption of sugar will be abnormally increased. Again, it will be greater in a busy market-town on the high road, through which travellers are constantly passing, than elsewhere; and such towns are often famous for some particular form of confection which visitors carry away in quantities.

Still, His Honor is not disposed to put the consumption, including the ordinary purchases by travellers, at a higher rate than about 5 or 6 seers of refined and 15 of raw sugar per head of the resident population; and where more is taxed, a justification on special grounds is demanded. In sugar-refining towns, rab is largely imported. This loses two-thirds of its bulk in refining, and allowance is made for this in calculating the consumption; but the committees protect the trade by seeing that a maund of refined sugar gets a refund equivalent to the duty paid on three maunds of rab. Some allowance is also made for goor, as it is used in the manufacture of sweetmeats, and loses some of its bulk: but it is chiefly eaten in the raw state, especially by the poorer classes, who form by far the larger part of the population. Sheera is excluded from the calculation, being used, as a rule, more in distilling liquor, or for mixing with tobacco, than for other purposes.

246. *Ghee.*—The local estimates of the consumption of ghee compare closely with the Government standard of from three to four seers, which may be taken as correct. As it is partly used in the manufacture of sweetmeats, it may be expected that a greater quantity will be taxed in towns where the consumption of sugar is large; and a reference to Statement 3 shows this to be generally the case.

247. *Oil and Oil-seeds.*—The table in para. 243 gives a consumption per head of about 2 seers of oil and twelve seers of oil-seeds as the average for the North-Western Provinces. Reducing the latter to a third, as two-thirds of the seed are lost in pressing out the oil, the consumption of oil is six seers, which is above the standard adopted by Government—four and a half seers. The consumption of these articles will be above or below the average, according as the inhabitants are richer or poorer than the average.

248. *Drugs, Spices, and Gums.*—The quantity of these articles taxed in 1871-72 represented an expenditure per head of Re. 1-2-4. In 1872-73 the average rises to Re. 1-6-3. The table given in para. 242 above shows how much the expen-

diture varies in different towns. The average of the five committees who have furnished estimates is Re. 1-3-6 per head; this is probably near the mark, and, if so, there has been in some cases excessive taxation of these articles during the past year. The subject has had the Lieutenant-Governor's attention, and the duty has since been reduced or abolished in those municipalities where the taxation was heaviest; *e. g.*, at Agra, Hatrass, Chundowsee, Phillibheet, and Mow Raneepore.

249. *Tobacco.*—Opinion differs widely as to the true consumption of this article,—one officer at Kassgunge putting it at thirteen and a half seers per head, while another at Khoorja considers it to be only two seers seven chittacks, both of which towns have a large rural demand. The average for 1871-72 for the North-Western Provinces was three seers, and that for 1872-73 is three seers two chittacks; but the plant is often grown in large quantities within municipal limits, and so escapes taxation. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think the average rate of consumption should be put lower than four seers per annum.

250. *Cloth.*—Statement 3 gives an expenditure per head of Rs. 10-5-9, but this is certainly high. The distinction between European and Native cloth is being kept up during the current year, and when the returns are received, they will help to decide the question of the true rate of consumption. At present there does not seem ground for putting it at more than from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, although it will be seen that some of the local estimates go as high as Rs. 12 and Rs. 13.

251. *Metals.*—The average expenditure in the North-Western Provinces for 1872-73 was Re. 1-7-3, and four towns, which have sent in estimates, place it at Re. 1-11-6. The average expenditure per head is probably about Re. 1-8-0, but where there is a large rural demand on the town, it may rise to Rs. 2 without being evidence of excessive taxation.

Other items of receipt. Decrease in income from fines is satisfactory.

252. The variations during the past two years in the income from taxes other than the octroi have been noticed above, and the remaining items of receipt call for little remark. The income under the head of "Miscellaneous"—which is principally derived from rents of nuzool property, serais, slaughter-houses, &c., from the sale of garden produce, city sweepings, &c., and from fines and pounds,—shows a falling off of Rs. 8,800 as compared with 1871-72.

The decrease, however, is not to be regretted, as it occurs principally in the income from fines, which falls from Rs. 19,374 in 1871-72 to Rs. 12,606 in 1872-73, omitting the new municipalities.

The other items generally show an increase. The Lieutenant-Governor has always deprecated severity in prosecuting infringements of municipal bye-laws, trusting that, as the people become better aware of the benefits of sanitary rules, breaches of them will become more rare.

Charges and balances in the old municipalites.

253. Turning now to the expenditure, the table given in the margin shows that while the income of the 65 municipalities, for which the returns of two years are available, has decreased by Rs. 14,025, the expenditure has increased by Rs. 13,935, and the reserve shows a falling off of Rs. 22,575. The large increase in the expenditure and decrease in the balance is due to the fact that the surplus balances of 1871-72 have been utilised in most municipalities in works of local improvement. As a rule, the reserves at the end of the year under report are sufficiently large to enable the municipalities to meet sudden calls of an ordinary nature upon their resources;

Year.	For 65 Municipalities.		
	Income.	Expenditure.	Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1871-72, ...	17,94,802	17,75,576	3,57,656
1872-73, ...	17,80,277	17,89,511	3,35,081

and the position of all the towns may be considered financially sound. In one town only, Muttra, did the year end with a deficit: the amount, Rs. 7,505, has been liquidated during the current year.

Income charges and balances in the new municipalities.

254. The income of the 13 new municipalities (including the balances which some of them took over from the old Chowkeedaree Fund) amounted to Rs. 81,023, the expenditure to Rs. 50,548, and the balance to Rs. 30,475. This reserve is unnecessarily large, but the Act was in force in most of these towns for less than a year, and the committees had not time to devise any public works.

Details.

255. The following statement compares, under each head, the total expenditure and the proportion of charges to the total charges for the two past years:—

Head.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Collection, ...	1,70,158	9·53	1,81,832	9·88
Head Office, ...	32,989	1·85	39,554	2·15
Police, ...	3,86,184	21·66	3,92,318	21·32
Conservancy, ...	2,51,293	14·10	2,63,849	14·34
Lighting, ...	35,788	2·01	48,990	2·66
Watering, ...	25,624	1·44	27,013	1·47
Total, Establishment, ...	9,02,036	50·59	9,53,556	51·82
Original Works, ...	4,68,819	26·23	4,67,933	25·43
Repairs, ...	2,06,288	11·59	2,09,804	11·4
Education, ...	30,414	1·71	40,118	2·18
Vaccination, ...	6,076	·34	7,960	·43
Dispensary, ...	21,862	1·23	27,373	1·49
Other Charities, ...	9,600	·53	10,862	·59
Miscellaneous, ...	1,38,710	7·78	1,22,453	6·65
Total, ...	17,83,805	100·00	18,40,059	100·00

Cost of collecting.

256. The cost of collection amounted to 11·6 per cent. *of the proceeds of taxation*, against 11·3 per cent. in the previous year. The increase is very slight, and is chiefly due to the new muni-

cipalities, which generally begin with larger establishments than are afterwards found necessary when the people are accustomed to the tax, and traffic settles down into fixed approaches. In very few towns does the cost of collection now exceed the maximum limit of 16 per cent. of the proceeds. In some few places, however, where the establishment was too weak, or the servants paid on too low a scale to be efficient, the charges have been enhanced; and, as a rule, where this has been done, the income has risen.

Head office charges.

257. A reference to the statement in para. 255 shows that the head office charges have also risen. This may be explained by the fact that in 1871-72 many items were charged to "Collection" or to "Miscellaneous" which should have been debited to "Head Office."

Police.

258. The percentage of the cost of the Police Force to the total expenditure has slightly decreased since 1871-72. This is due to the revision of several establishments on the principle described in para. 44 of the last Annual Report, *viz.*, the equalization of the force at the rate of one policeman for watch and ward to every 100 houses as a maximum, and the substitution, where circumstances permit, of the cheaper agency of chowkeedars for constables. The force compares thus for the calendar years 1871 and 1872:—

	Constabulary.	*Year.*	
Rank.		1871.	1872.
Inspectors,	... ...	4	3
Sub-Inspectors,	... ...	13	12
Head Constables,	... ...	235	231
Mounted do.,	... ...	1	1
Foot do.,	... ...	2,154	2,120
	Non-Constabulary.		
Jemadars,	... ...	150	172
Duffadars,	... ...	8	9
Chowkeedars,	... ...	2,704	3,061
	Total, ...	5,269	5,609

There is thus an increase of 340 men. The new municipalities account for 234, and the remainder is due to the entertainment of a larger number of chowkeedars in place of the reduced constables.

Conservancy. Endeavour to make the expenditure reproductive.

259. During the year under report, the conservancy charges absorbed a slightly larger proportion of the expenditure than in 1871-72. As the advantages of good sanitary arrangements become clearer to the people, they show a desire for improvement in this respect; and in several municipalities the conservancy establishments have been increased. There has been some progress in making this expenditure reproductive by the sale of manure and sweepings, which amounted to Rs. 21,278 during the year. The most prominent instance of successful management in this respect is Cawnpore, where the road sweeping was done by contract for Rs. 8,042; but the contractors refunded Rs. 8,025, the value of the sweepings. During the current year, a fresh contract has been made by which the sweepings will be removed, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 paid to the municipality. An income is also derived from the latrines, some of which are let to cultivators. In other municipalities, where difficulty is experienced in obtaining purchasers for the sewage, the committees have rented fields which are manured by the conservancy establishment, and then sub-let at considerably higher rates to cultivators. But attempts to keep up a farm under the direct management of the committee have not been successful.

Lighting and watering.

260. As compared with 1871-72 a small increase is observable in the expenditure on lighting and watering; but few municipalities can afford to devote much to these purposes at present. For such luxuries the people can afford to wait until they have supplied themselves with good roads, drains, and other improvements. Forty-seven towns, however, enjoyed the benefit of lighted streets, against 38 last year; and in 32 some expenditure was incurred on road-watering, against 28 in 1871-72.

Original works and repairs.

261. Considerable activity has been displayed by nearly every municipality in the execution of public works. The total sum expended on original projects in 1872-73 was, indeed, less than in 1871-72; but this is explained by the fact that the figures for the former year were swelled by the inclusion of the great drainage works at Cawnpore, which are being executed by aid of a loan from the Supreme Government. Excluding these, more was actually expended on original works from current revenues in 1872-73 than in the previous year. The expenditure on repairs also shows an improvement over that of 1871-72.

Cawnpore drainage scheme.

262. All the works undertaken have been of a useful and beneficial nature. At the head of the list stands the Cawnpore drainage scheme, some detail of which was given in the last Annual Report. The total expenditure on this work up to the 31st March, 1873, amounted to Rs. 1,25,672. Further progress has been made during the current year, and His Honor trusts that in its main features it will be completed before its close.

Seharunpore drainage scheme.

263. At Seharunpore, too, an important scheme of drainage is being carried out, which, it is hoped, will benefit, not only the town, but the surrounding country, which has long been notorious for its unhealthiness. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 99,730, of which the municipality will provide half, the remaining charges being borne partly by the Irrigation Department, and partly by District Appropriated Funds. To meet its share of the expenses, the municipality applied for a loan of Rs. 49,555 under the rules promulgated by Financial Department Resolution No. 2987, dated the 25th April, 1872. This has been sanctioned during the current year. The committee were thus enabled to push on the works, and up to the 31st March last spent Rs. 31,256 on the drainage proper, and Rs. 18,406 on account of compensation for houses. Good progress has been made since then, and the last rains

proved that the design was successful, both in carrying off the floods, and in improving the healthiness of the place.

Works undertaken in other municipalities.

264. The important subject of drainage has received attention at the hands of the majority of the committees, and there are but few municipalities in which some expenditure on this account was not incurred during the year. Progress has also been made in improving roads and paving streets; and several committees were in a position to undertake the construction of markets, slaughter-houses, schools, dispensaries, and other useful municipal buildings.

Education.

265. The increase in the expenditure on education from Rs. 30,414 in 1871-72 to Rs. 40,118 in 1872-73 cannot but be considered satisfactory. Even this does not represent the total amount devoted to educational objects, as many municipalities have constructed school-houses, the expense of which is debited to "Original Works." The modes in which municipal grants-in-aid of education may, in the opinion of Government, be best expended, were stated in para. 50 of the Report for 1871-72. The object of Government is that committees should not rest satisfied with handing over a given sum to the Educational authorities, but should themselves take an active interest in the expenditure of their grants,—deciding in what quarter what sort of help is most needed to supply a suitable class of education, and to bring it within the reach of all. In most municipalities provision now exists for the tuition of the children of the poorer classes, either by the establishment of free primary schools, or by adding a free branch to the existing Government school, or by paying the fees of children whose parents are unable to do so at these institutions. Scholarships are also given with a similar object, and valuable assistance is received from many municipalities in the way of increasing the teaching power of both inferior and superior schools.

Vaccination.

266. Provision was made for vaccination in 70 out of the 78 municipalities, and 84 men were employed in 1872-73, against 58 in 1871-72—their wages amounting in the two years to Rs. 7,960

and Rs. 6,076 respectively. When reviewing the Annual Report on Vaccination for the season 1872-73, the Lieutenant-Governor took the opportunity of thanking the Municipal Committees for the way in which they had recognized the importance of this measure. At the same time it was remarked, that the work done by the municipal vaccinators, though good in quality, was materially less in quantity than that of the Government *employés*,—a fact which the Superintendent-General attributed to the stronger prejudices and greater independence of the urban population. It is hoped that these prejudices will be gradually removed. *Primâ facie* it might be expected that the urban population, in virtue of their greater intelligence, would be readier than the agricultural to adopt a novelty of which the benefit is patent to all. But as a matter of fact the reverse is the case. The townspeople, less submissive and docile than the villagers, stand aloof and reject the proffered remedy, and it is therefore the more important to enlist their chief men and representatives on the side of science. Several committees, His Honor is glad to notice, take a personal interest in the matter, and have done their best to remove the scruples of the ignorant.

Dispensaries.

267. The grants made by municipalities in aid of dispensaries have increased from Rs. 21,862 in 1871-72 to Rs. 27,373 in 1872-73. In twenty towns no contribution was made, but of these eight have no dispensary. Of the remaining twelve, four are new municipalities, and funds will no doubt be forthcoming in future. The above figures show an improvement on those of 1871-72, when 11 towns with dispensaries gave no aid.

Charities.

268. In 26 municipalities contributions were made in support of blind and leper asylums, poor-houses, and other objects of a kindred character. This expenditure is shown under "Other Charities." The amounts, though generally small, give a total of Rs. 10,862, and being carefully husbanded are believed to relieve a considerable amount of distress.

The following are the principal :—

	Rs.	
Agra, ...	2,200	Poor-house.
Shahjehanpore, ...	1,500	ditto.
Benares, ...	1,200	ditto.
Allahabad, ...	2,400	Blind and Leper Asylum.
Ditto, ...	600	Lock-hospital.

269. The miscellaneous charges amount to Rs. 16,257 less than in 1871-72.

Miscellaneous charges.

The towns noted on the margin incurred the largest debits under this head, but these may be explained as follows :—Hatrass refunded Rs. 26,846 on account of excess duties collected; Agra repaid a loan of Rs. 3,000 to the Pontoon Fund, gave refunds amounting to Rs. 7,768, and contributed Rs. 8,250 to the Cantonment Fund; Allahabad spent Rs. 5,000 on the Alfred Park, and refunded Rs. 3,780; Ghazeepore and Mirzapore refunded Rs. 3,589 and Rs. 1,311 respectively, and the latter also spent Rs. 2,669 on its public gardens.

Hatrass, ...	Rs. 28,191
Agra, ...	„ 21,478
Allahabad, ...	„ 10,316
Ghazeepore, ...	„ 5,484
Mirzapore, ...	„ 5,570

270. The report of births and deaths is made compulsory in most municipalities by bye-laws framed under Section 16 of Act VI. of 1868. The events are registered by the Police; for which, as it is looked upon as part of their duty, they receive no extra remuneration, except in some few large towns, where the work is exceptionally heavy, and where accordingly a mohurrir receives a small monthly stipend for compiling the returns. The municipalities have therefore only to provide the cost of stationery, which is very trifling, seldom exceeding Rs. 24 per annum. The results which have attended this registration are not summed up here, as they belong more directly to the department of the Sanitary Commissioner, under whom the mortuary registration of the Province is carried on. In reviewing his last report, the Government called his attention to the fact that he had not made any special mention of the municipal returns, although, being prepared by a special

Vital statistics.

agency, under special legal sanction, they might be expected to be more accurate than others. In future the point will be specially noticed by him.

Conclusion.

271. It may be remarked that the past has been a year of continued progress. The benefits of municipal government have been extended during the period to many new towns, and in the older municipalities a larger share of self-government has been given to the people; greater economy in establishments has enabled many committees to devote larger means to public works and sanitary improvements, as well as to educational and charitable objects; and the people thus receive increasing evidence that the taxes they pay are devoted to their own welfare. During his cold weather tours, the Lieutenant-Governor has had frequent occasion to notice the improved aspect of many towns. Handsome market-places with wide streets have taken the place of narrow, crowded, and ill-ventilated lanes; pestilent tanks have been drained or converted into ornamental pieces of water; and school-houses and dispensaries have been erected. In short, by these and other patent works, the great majority of the municipal committees have proved their energy and activity; and all this has been done at the cost of taxation, the average incidence of which is but 11¼ annas per head. The Lieutenant-Governor takes pleasure and pride in recording that the Municipal Act so far has worked well in these Provinces, and that the members of the committees have, speaking generally, discharged carefully and loyally the trust reposed in them. And what affords His Honor most satisfaction is the knowledge that the system contains within itself a germ capable of indefinite expansion; and that, fostered by the wise and generous solicitude of his successors, it will certainly result in increasing advantage to the inhabitants of our towns and cities, and (what is of higher import) tend to the development in the people of self-government and independence.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

1.—Weather and Crops.

General meteorology of the North-Western Provinces.

The meteorology of these Provinces throughout the course of an ordinary year may be described as follows:—The barometer from reading high in January gets less and less to June, and in some places to July; then it begins to increase again, slowly at first,—that is, in August and September,—then much more quickly in October and November, and in December still increasing, but to a less extent.

Humidity.

272. The humidity line is a descending one to April, and in some places to May; it turns upwards in June, but only a little, mounting much more in July and August. The second change begins in September, when the humidity gets slightly less: in October and November it lessens a great deal, and in December it again increases.

Temperature.

273. The temperature increases greatly in the first four months, not increasing much in May, but still remaining high. In June the line turns downwards, but only to a limited extent, and sometimes not at all; the fall continues in July and August, but still only moderately, while in September it hardly decreases at all; and in a few instances the temperature, at least of the day hours, really increases; this is seen in the line representing the means of the maximum thermometer. During October, November, and December a continuous and more decided fall in the temperature ensues.

The barometer curve shows a convexity downwards, and the thermometer a convexity upwards; they are therefore, speaking generally, the converse of each other.

Reasons of these features.

274. The course of the sun, from the southern to the northern tropic, accounts for the swift rise in temperature up to May, and this increase in heat would go on in June were it not for the

interference of the clouds and the rain brought up by the south-west monsoon. The temperature line during July, August, and September is the obvious interpretation of the state of the sky and the air which prevails during the rainy season. The appearance of the barometer lines is not so easy of explanation, and the question becomes still more difficult in the rains, when the abundance of aqueous vapour is to be considered.

Summary of the weather during 1872.

275. The meteorological features of the year under review may be summarised as follows:—In January the mean temperature was one degree colder, and the humidity about 25 per cent. higher than the average of the last five years. Rain fell in the first four days on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 24th or 25th. Fogs were frequent in the mornings of the first-half of the month, and during that time the weather was chilly and damp. The same cool and moist weather with cloudy skies extended into February, especially in the first eight days; the mean temperature of the whole month was nearly four degrees lower than in the previous five years. In the last five days of February, and the first six of March, the sky was cloudy as a rule, and the temperature low; the rest of March, except the four days from the 12th to the 16th, and from 29th to the end, had clear and rather warm weather, the mean temperature rising considerably over the average. April was a very normal month, except, perhaps, in the absence of storms. Those which occurred on the 10th at Benares, on 16th and 18th at Goruckpore, and the 20th at Agra and Dehra were very slight. In May also the weather was much as usual; some mild dust-storms took place between the 10th and 20th, which kept the weather cool and agreeable till nearly the end of the month.

Rains.

276. The rains set in on the 23rd of June, but previous to that signs of their coming were given in several showers which fell from the 12th to the 16th, and the occurrence of clouds about the same period. In the first-third of June the weather was hot and dry, but not unusually so. The weather during July, August, and September was very characteristic of the rains: constant

clouds in the sky with rainy periods, followed by intervals of a few days of fair weather. As a rule, the air is still in the rainy months, especially from sunset to sunrise; and this was very notably the case during the last rainy season.

The rains came to an end from the 21st to the 24th of September, and along with their cessation came the usual clearing up of the sky, a change of wind from an easterly or south-easterly to a westerly or north-westerly direction, and a gradual decrease in temperature.

There was nothing unusual to record during the year; the weather was altogether very normal.

277. The harvests of the year have been described in the introductory chapter.

Crops.

2.—Forests.

278. The gross receipts during the year 1872-73 were £178,813, and the expenditure £101,559, leaving a net profit of £77,254. Comparing these figures with the results of the last three years, there has been an increase in the forest revenue during the year in question from £6,286 to £62,384. These results are due to an increased supply of sleepers to the State Railways, to the greater sale of timber in the log, as well as in scantlings, and to minor forest produce.

Receipts of the year.

279. From the Jounsar and Bhagarutty forests 407,678 sleepers, and from the Kumaon and Gurhwal forests 39,015 sal sleepers were supplied to the State Railways of the Agra and Delhi Districts.

Sleeper operations.

The value of timber in stock is estimated at £28,734, or £1,873 in excess of that in stock in the previous year. The value of stock in hand has increased yearly, and in the year 1872-73 shows an increase of £21,966 over the stock of 1868-69.

Timber in stock.

It is proposed to open timber depôts at Cawnpore, Meerut, and Moradabad on the Railway line, and on the river Jumna at Calpee and Agra, in view to supplying the wants of the people at depôts convenient to them.

Timber sale.

280. The value of timber sold during the year under review amounted to £22,063, of which the Kumaon forests contributed £8,873. The sales of the three previous years stand thus :—

		£
1869-70	...	16,407
1870-71	...	7,003
1871-72	...	7,400

showing that there is a large increase in the sales of the year under review.

Conservancy.

281. In the Kumaon forests much damage was done by fires, owing to the dryness of the season; only one square mile out of the large tracts that were preserved last year was saved. The Raneekhet forests were all burnt, so also the Goruckpore forests. The arrangements in Gurhwal were more successful; about four square miles of forest were saved. In Dehra Doon 306 acres were saved. In Jounsar five first-class forests were entirely saved; three were partially burnt.

In the Dehra Doon forests 8 square miles of forest have been cleared of creepers. The 7¾ miles cleared last year have been kept free by the ordinary patrols. In Goruckpore creeper-cutting was commenced in two forests, and it is expected that a considerable area will be cleared by next year.

Plantations.

282. Very satisfactory progress has been made in the Raneekhet plantations. The following trees are in the nurseries :—

Imported fruit trees,	...	...	2,126
Fruit tree stocks,	...	...	23,928
Building timber,	...	...	206,252
Fuel. { Australian, 25,312 / Local, 30,346 }	...	...	55,658
Ornamental,	...	...	5,450
		Total,	293,414

1,875 apple, pear, prune, apricot, and cherry trees have been propagated from imported stock, and of these supplies have been furnished to villages and Government officials for planting out. The fuel trees will be largely increased during the coming year, as 36 lbs. of acacia, 4 lbs. of gum, 3 lbs. of

rhododendron, and 16 lbs. of alder seed, together with 20,000 walnuts, and a large quantity of acacias and horse-chesnuts have been sown since last autumn. The climate of Raneekhet is admirably suited for acacias and gums, as is evidenced by the growth of these trees. An acacia planted in July 1870 now stands at 23′ in height and 1′ 4″ in circumference, and a gum planted a month later measures 20′ high and 1·3″ in circumference, one planted in 1869 is 30′ + 2′ 1″. About 180 maunds of fuel and timber tree seeds have been sown in the various forests in nurseries covering an area of about 280 acres. The season, however, was most unfavorable, owing to the absence of winter rains and snow, and subsequent scarcity of rainfall; and it is expected that 50 per cent. of these sowings will be lost.

In Goruckpore the sal and kotung bamboo have succeeded satisfactorily. In Jhansie the nurseries were a total failure.

283. A valuation survey has been made of most of the principal deodar forests in Jounsar, and the forest boundaries of the Kumaon Bhabur forests have been settled, and the demarcation of the Raneekhet forests is being carried on. In Dehra Doon 17 miles of boundary line have been marked, and in Goruckpore the boundary lines of seven forests have been cut.

Maps and boundaries.

284. The following new roads were constructed during the year :—

Roads and bridges.

(*a*). Lall Dall and Bursote, 10½ miles; opens up some sal forests and fine bamboo jungle,—cost, Rs. 3,000.

(*b*). Four minor roads in Jounsar, aggregating 14 miles, and costing Rs. 1,400. They are intended for opening out forests, and carrying out timber and firewood.

3.—Public Works.

1.—*Provincial.*

285. From the 1st April, 1872, the new system under which the district establishments were amalgamated with the establishment for provincial works, and the whole placed

Introduction of a new system of conducting the public works of the Province.

on a systematic basis, came into operation. The groundwork of the system is, that a duly qualified officer is placed under the Magistrate and District Committee in charge of the entire civil engineering work of the district, whether communications or buildings. These again are subordinate to the Executive Engineer of the Division, who as Secretary to the Commissioner controls the business of all the districts in the Division. There are two Superintending Engineers who make frequent local tours and inspections, and also act as Deputy Secretary to the Government. The system of accounts has also been placed on a simple and effective footing, in general accordance with the rules of the Account Department.

286. By these arrangements work, which was formerly done in a fitful and uncertain manner, dependent to a great extent on the engineering turn of the District Officer, is now performed in a uniform and well considered manner. The wants of each district for the ensuing year are carefully estimated some time before its close, and duly budgeted for; proper designs and estimates are demanded; the budgets are brought together in a provincial abstract, and are then considered with reference to the ways and means of the year. The progress of sanctioned works is regularly reported on; in short, the consequence is that, whereas formerly nothing was done under a proper responsibility, and failures and misdirection of public funds were of frequent occurrence, the whole business of the department is now conducted under a full responsibility, administrative and professional; and that, whereas there was formerly no uniform system of accounts, all expenditure is now regularly and promptly reported and adjusted by the Account Department.

287. The total receipts and expenditure under all heads of service for public works stood as follows:—

Abstract of receipts and expenditure.

	£
Grant from Imperial funds, ...	32,500
Do. from Provincial (Imperial), ...	182,500
Do. do. Local, ...	185,691
Do. from appropriated funds, ...	15,538
Do. for works in the Terai, ...	7,345
Total, ...	423,574

while the outlay was as follows :—

		Imperial.	Provincial.	Local Funds.	Terai Funds.	Contribution.	Appropriated Funds.	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Original Works.	Military, ...	1,537	...	...	...	...	...	1,537
	Other services, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil buildings, ...	8,043	75,839	...	159	1,247	...	85,288
	Communications, ...	...	23,154	33,639	1,722	751	838	60,104
	Miscellaneous public improvement, ...	55	...	2,615	753	...	10	3,433
	Total, ...	9,635	98,993	36,254	2,634	1,998	848	150,363
Repairs.	Military, ...	2,071	...	...	...	32	...	2,104
	Other services, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil buildings, ...	2,487	19,707	...	162	65	...	22,420
	Communications, ...	...	25,790	109,379	2,358	173	1,587	139,287
	Miscellaneous public improvement, ...	...	...	98	...	...	...	98
	Total, ...	4,558	45,496	109,477	2,520	270	1,587	163,909
Establishment.	Public Works property, ...	2,557	30,241	29,662	826	...	216	63,502
	Thomason College, ...	15,534	...	...	...	...	...	15,534
	Ferries and puraos, ...	...	...	1,386	...	...	...	1,386
	Staging bungalows, ...	...	...	920	...	...	...	920
	Ganges river tolls, ...	...	...	...	...	...	813	813
	Total, ...	18,090	30,241	31,968	826	...	1,029	82,155
	Tools and plant, ...	5,250	2,060	2,026	123	...	...	9,459
	Profit and loss, ...	...	...	33	...	...	...	33
	Increase of stock, ...	...	5,708	...	824	...	...	6,532
	Grand Total, ...	37,534	182,500	179,758	6,926	2,268	3,464	412,451

showing a saving of Rs. 1,11,236 on the total grant.

Details of important works.

288. Many important works have been either finished or are in course of construction during the year, of which the most important are the Muir College, Government Press, and Thornhill Memorial at Allahabad, the Lunatic Asylums at Agra and Benares, the Gogulheree Bridge over the Hindun river in the Seharunpore District, the Seyngoor Bridge in the Mynpoory District, the Manooramah Bridge in the Goruckpore District, as well as the Ghogra river embankments in the Azimgurh District, which have had an important effect in saving a large tract of the Azimgurh district from annual flooding, and consequent destruction. The drainage of the town of Seharunpore is also an important work, and has made good progress. The works in the Rohilkhund Trunk Road, and the Almorah Hill cart road, which will carry cart traffic into the centre of Kumaon, are well advanced, and several useful feeder roads to railways have been, or are being, opened out or metalled, of which the Banda and Manickpore is one of the longest lines, whilst numerous others have been metalled or improved.

List of works completed.

289. The following statement shows the works, costing above Rs. 2,500, which have been completed during the year :—

Division.	Number.	Nature of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Total Cost of Works.
		CIVIL BUILDINGS.		
		PRISONS.		
			£	£
Agra, ...	1	Surveying, levelling and laying out ground for Lunatic Asylum at Agra.	344	400
Jhansie, ...	2	Construction of a lock-up at the Lullutpore Jail.	718	686
		JUDICIAL.		
Allahabad, ...	3	Making additions and alterations to Judge's Kutcherry at Banda.	593	494
Shahjehanpore,	4	Additions to Judge's Kutcherry.	493	493
Agra, ...	5	Constructing a Tuhseelee at Mahabun, Muttra District,	1,004	1,077

Division.	Number.	Nature of Works.	Amount of Estimate.	Total Cost of Works.
		REVENUE.	£	£
Meerut, ...	6	Additions and alterations to Collector's Kutcherry, Meerut.	428	1,384
Rohilkhund, ...	7	Tuhseelee at Meergunge, ...	614	569
	8	Additions and alterations to Collector's Kutcherry, Budaon.	1,441	1,607
Kumaon, ...	9	Civil Treasury, Raneekhet, Kumaon.	646	646
		POLICE.		
Agra, ...	10	Constructing 1st class Police Station at Juleysur, Muttra District.	562	544
Benares, ...	11	Ditto 2nd ditto at Sadaat, ...	385	389
Meerut, ...	12	Ditto Secundra Rao Police Station, Allygurh District.	441	205
		GOVERNMENT HOUSE.		
Allahabad, ...	13	Compound fence and iron railing, Government House, Allahabad.	2,130	1,797
		Total Civil Buildings, ...	...	9,292
		COMMUNICATIONS.		
Agra, ...	14	Metalling 3¼ miles of Futtehabad road, Agra District.	437	466
	15	Raising and giving sufficient waterway to certain miles, Rohilkhund Trunk Road.	433	387
Allahabad, ...	16	Constructing Bishul Bridge in 23rd mile, Manickpore road.	995	783
	17	Completing Manickpore road from 1st to 10th mile and 13th to 16th, 18th, and 20th.	834	255
Benares, ...	18	Iron girder bridge of 110 feet span over the Rohun river at Maneeram on the Lotun road, Goruckpore District.	2,053	2,286
	19	Jakah Neelah bund on the Fyzabad road, ditto ditto.	435	310
	20	Construction of 16 culverts on the Nikloul road in do.	975	470
	21	Mow and Mohumdabad road, Azimgurh District.	900	930

Division.	Number.	Nature of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Total Cost of Works.
		COMMUNICATIONS—*contd.*	£	£
Meerut, ...	22	Constructing Punehtee and Kassgunge road, Allygurh District.	434	442
	23	Constructing Gokulpore Bridge, river Hindun.	267	253
	24	Conserving Hindun river at Gogulheree.	343	343
Rohilkhund, ...	25	Extension of metal on Moradabad and Sumbhul road.	404	393
	26	Metalling Mohumdee road, Shahjehanpore District.	314	270
	27	Sooketah Nullah Bridge, do.	628	620
	28	Bridge over Punghilee river on Phillibheet and Behasee road, Bareilly District.	2,100	1,729
Kumaon, ...	29	Surjoo Beenola Sera suspension bridge.	484	452
		ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.		
Kumaon, ...	30	Ranceekhet Staging Bungalow.	850	849
		Total Communications, ...	...	11,174
		GRAND TOTAL OF WORKS COMPLETED, ...		20,466

Roorkee Workshops.

The results of the working of these shops stand as follows:—

	£
In debt to Government at commencement of year,...	7,554
Transfers debited to Military Department in 1871-72 which had to be written back in 1871-72, ...	3,000
Real debt on 1st April, 1872,...	10,553
Credit Orders given during the year by Government,	20,000
Value of London supplies, ...	3,498
Income Tax and Fund subscriptions, ...	42
Profits made during the year after paying all general charges, ...	7,007
Total Liabilities, ...	41,201

	£	
Cash paid into Treasury, ...	13,258	
Adjusted by transfer, ...	27,825	
		41,083
Debt of the shops on 1st March, 1873, ...		118

which shows that not only the debt of the previous year has been cleared off, but the profits of the current year have been made over to the Government, with the exception of £118, for which the shops remain in debt.

Viewing this in another light, the accounts stand thus :—

			£
By payments into Treasury and transfers,		...	41,083
	£		
Cash, ...	20.042		
London supplies, ...	3,498		
			23,540
Gross payment over liabilities,	...	...	17,542
Deduct adjustment of previous year's transfer,		...	3,000
Net payment over liabilities,	...	...	14,542

This latter amount is therefore the revenue derived from the shops in 1872-73, which is equal to 10·4 per cent. on the capital, and is 7·5 per cent. more than the revenue given by the shops in 1871-72.

The profit made by the shops, after paying all expenses, was £7,107, which is equal to 5·1 per cent. on the capital, and 3·2 per cent. less than the profit of 1871-72.

Revenue.

290. £19,468 were realized as revenue by the department on the following accounts :—

			£
Tolls, dues, fees, fines, and refunds,	...	...	2,493
Rents of buildings, ...	...	...	718
Sale of produce, ...	...	...	613
Sale of buildings, ...	...	...	1,049
Sale of tools and plant, ...	...	...	52
Revenue from Roorkee workshops,	...	...	14,543
Total,	...	...	19,468

Arboriculture.

291. The total expenditure in the Province amounted to £2,491, of which the expenditure in the Agra, Etah, Etawah, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Humeerpore, and Jaloun Districts amounted to £1,392. Much has been done during the year in planting out avenues and in raising and caring for nurseries.

292. The net income derived from the several ferries, including boat and pontoon bridges, in these Provinces during the year 1872-73 amounted to £58,147, of which the bridges, as per margin, which are, the largest and most important in the Province, contributed £21,647.

Ferries.			Net.
Boat bridge at	Benares,	...	779
Ditto	Allahabad,	...	*A.*
Ditto	Anoopshuhur,	...	481
Ditto	Gurmookhtesur,	...	2,030
Ditto	Furruckabad,	...	829
Ditto	Calpee,	...	1,161
Pontoon bridge at	Cawnpore,	...	3,314
Ditto	Agra,	...	6,440
Ditto	Etawah,	...	*B.*
Ditto	Muttra,	...	3,888
Ditto	Bareilly,	...	2,724
	Total,	...	21,647

A. B.—These bridges have worked at a loss of £1,065 and 2,029 respectively during the year.

Having regard to the fact that the opening of the Railway bridges and the extension of the Railways will materially affect in future years the revenue derivable from this source, it has been resolved to reduce the mileage of metalled roads, maintaining only as metalled lines such roads as subserve commerce and are required for the movement of troops, all other roads being kept unmetalled, but bridged, as less costly to maintain, and most important to the people.

4.—Railways.

Agra District State Railway.

293. The Agra District of the State Railway is composed of four sections, *viz.* :—

I. Agra to Bhurtpore.
II. Bhurtpore to Jeypore.
III. Jeypore to Sambhur.
IV. Sambhur to Ajmere; and it also comprises the charge of the branch lines from
I. Sambhur to the Salt Lake.
II. Ajmere to Nusseerabad.

294. This section of 33 miles in length will be opened to the public early in August 1873.

Section Agra to Bhurtpore.

295. The progress of work on the Jumna Bridge at Agra has been greatly hindered by the insufficiency of the

arrangements made for the supply of bricks; 2,000 lineal feet of well-sinking have been completed, or 44½ feet per well, and 63 per cent. of the whole well-sinking required in foundations. The abutment on the east bank has been begun, and has reached ground level. It is expected that the masonry portion of the bridge will be completed in ample time for the arrival of the iron work from England.

296. The station of Agra has only lately been begun, the passenger station is being rapidly pushed on, and the goods platform and shed will be commenced shortly. The Bhurtpore station is well advanced.

Section Bhurtpore to Jeypore.

297. The earthwork and all minor bridging have been finished; there are 11 large bridges on the line, all of which are in hand, in various stages of progress. The station arrangements are also in hand, and about 83 per cent. of ballast required for the line has been collected. The plate-laying will be done telescopically from Agra; at present it has not reached the eastern end of this section.

Section Jeypore to Sambhur.

298. The earthwork and minor bridges have been finished, except fixing of iron work; the two large bridges in this Division are in progress, one being almost finished; all the ballast required has been collected; the stations are sufficiently advanced to be ready by the time they are required.

Section Sambhur to Ajmere.

299. Works have only lately been started on this section, but it is believed that the line will be finished within a very few months of the completion of the Railway to Sambhur.

Sambhur Branch.

300. The earthwork has been completed, and a fair supply of ballast and materials have been collected; the masonry works will be commenced after the rains.

Nusseerabad Branch.

301. This section is under abeyance, pending orders of the Government of India.

Agra and Gwalior Railway.

302. A line of Railway from Agra to Gwalior is under survey, and it is proposed that its terminus should be brought into the station of the Rajpootana State Railway, thus placing it in direct communication with both that line and the East Indian Railway.

Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

303. The following sections were under construction on the 1st of April, 1873 :—

Lines under construction.

Branch Benares to Akberpore, ...	...	88	miles.
Main line Akberpore to Lucknow, ...	...	115	„
Branch Nawabgunge to Byramghat, ...	...	21	„
Main line Sundela to Moradabad, ...	...	186	„
Branch Rajghat to Chundowsee, ...	...	30	„
Branch Cawnpore Junction, ...	...	3	„
Total,	...	443	miles.

and on the 31st March 1873 there remained unfinished—

Branch Benares to Akberpore, ...	...	88	miles.
Main line Akberpore to Fyzabad, ...	...	35	„
Main line Shahjehanpore to Chundowsee,...	...	87	„
Branch Cawnpore Junction, ...	...	3	„
Total,	...	213	miles.

The length (about 3½ miles) of line between the river Ganges at Benares and the cantonment station is in abeyance until the proper direction and mode of connection have been settled.

304. The following sections of this Railway were open for public traffic at the commencement of the year :—

Lines open.

Branch Lucknow to Cawnpore, ...	...	42	miles.
Main line Lucknow to Sundela, ...	...	30	„
Branch Allygurh to Rajghat, ...	...	30	„
Total,	...	102	miles.

and during the year there were opened—

Main line	Nawabgunge to Lucknow, ...	...	18	miles.
	Sundela to Hurdui, ...	...	33	„
	Rajghat to Chundowsee, ...	...	30	„
	Chundowsee to Moradabad, ...	...	27	„
	Nawabgunge to Byramghat, ...	...	21	„
	Fyzabad to Nawabgunge, ...	...	62	„
	Hurdui to Shahjehanpore, ...	...	39	„
	Total, ...		230	miles.

thus making a total of 332 miles open to public traffic on the 31st March, 1873.

Lines to be constructed.

305. The branch line from Moradabad to Ramnuggur, at the foot of the Kumaon hills, 48 miles in length, was set out and cleared, with the exception of a few miles at either end over the Ramgunga valley and in the Bhabur. Work was subsequently suspended to ascertain whether the line could not be cheapened by a different direction being given to it; this change to depend upon the extension of the main line from Moradabad north-westwards towards Seharunpore, and so securing a connection with the Scind, Delhi, and Punjab Railway.

Proposed extension.

306. The main line from Buxar to Akberpore has not been attended to, pending survey along its probable general course, with view to recording the high flood-levels of 1871, which were unprecedented within the memory of the people. The point where this main line will join the existing Railway between Jounpore and Akberpore is not yet settled, and the proper length of the Benares branch is yet uncertain.

Minor lines.

307. A few minor works were also considered during the year, *viz.*, a branch from a point on the main line between Kahalia and Shahjehanpore stations to the Sugar and Rum Factory at Rosa, belonging to Messrs. Carew and Co., about two miles in length.

A temporary branch from the Rajghat station of the Allygurh branch on the right bank of the Ganges river, about four miles in length, to Nurora, the head-works of the Lower Ganges Canal, where a larger weir is to be built across the Ganges.

Capital spent.

308. A general review of the entire expenditure on this Railway from the commencement to the 31st March 1873 will be obtained from the following table :—

	Construction.		Establishment.		Total.
	England.	India.	England.	India.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Previous years, ...	159.169	222,859	2,864	64,429	449,321
1869-70, ...	343,910	152,198	3,782	63,925	563,815
1870-71, ...	701,865	519,416	5,211	87,498	1,313,991
1871-72, ...	187,396	473,610	4,603	96,422	762,031
1872-73, ...	542,445	379,377	7,195	86,490	1,015,507
Total, ...	1,934,785	1,747,460	23,655	398,764	4,104,665

Cost of land.

309. The cost to Government of the land made over for the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway up to 31st March 1873 has been—

N.-W. Provinces, ...	...	£	30,031
Oudh, ...	285 „	„	23,030
Total, ...	594 miles.	£	53,061

Actual expenditure during 1872-73.

310. The expenditure under the ordinary heads of the guaranteed capital account, both in England and in India, during the past years stood thus—

	£
In 1870-71, ...	1,313,901
„ 1871-72, ...	762,031
„ 1872-73, ...	1,015,507

The percentage of direction and of all establishments and contingencies on the entire outlay has been during the last year 11¼ per cent., that of engineering supervision on works 13 per cent.

Progress of larger bridges.

311. The progress of works on the three large bridges stand thus—

Ganges Bridge, Cawnpore, 25 spans of 110 feet girders.—The large wells intended to carry the girders are being sunk at site of the piers, but only one of these wells has been concreted, and one-fourth of the numbers are only sunk to half the proper depth. The small wells up-stream, intended to carry the cut-water, have been for the most part sunk to the full depth, and about two-thirds are concreted.

Ganges Bridge, Rajghat, 33 spans of 92½ feet girders.—The well foundations of the north abutment are down to the full depth, and those of the south abutment have been commenced. The single well foundations of one-third the number of piers have been sunk the full depth, 65 feet, below low water; the remainder have made good progress, with the exception of the well at pier No. 13.

Ramgunga Bridge, Bareilly, 34 spans of 66 feet girders.—The concrete was excavated from the 13 wells formerly hearted at 50 feet below low water; all wells are being sunk 85 feet; about one-half the number were down at the end of the year, and the whole will be ready before the floods. The abutment on the right bank has been completed.

5.—Irrigation.

Irrigation works in operation.

312. The irrigation works of the North-Western Provinces in operation are as follows:—

1.—*The Ganges Canal.*

Taken out from the Ganges where it leaves the hills, and irrigating a tract of country, about 320 miles long and 50 broad, lying between the Ganges and Jumna rivers.

It has 614* miles of main and branch channels, and 3,111 miles of distributing channels.

* In previous reports thel engtth of main and branch channels has been given as 654 miles, and a part of the Boolundshuhur, formerly classed as canal, is now classed as a distributary.

2.—*The Eastern Jumna Canal.*

This work was originally of native construction, but it had fallen into disuse when the country came under British rule, and had practically to be re-constructed before it became an efficient line. It is taken out from the left bank of the Jumna, near the foot of the Himalayas, and irrigates part of the districts of Seharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, and Meerut lying between the Jumna and Hindun rivers, falling into the former nearly opposite Delhi. It is 130 miles long and has 625 miles of distributing channels.

3.—*The Doon Canals.*

These are a series of small watercourses taking their supply from the mountain torrents at the foot of the Himalayas, and irrigating the valley of the Dehra Doon.

4.—*The Rohilkhund Canals.*

A number of faulty lines taken out from the numerous streams which intersect Rohilkhund, and which are only maintained during the construction of a better system.

5.—*The Bijnour Canals.*

Two small canals under charge of the Collector of Bijnour.

6.—*Bundelkhund Irrigation Works.*

A series of artificial lakes of native construction. They produce very small returns at present, but measures are being taken to improve them.

313. Besides these works in operation, there are the following under construction or in contemplation :—

Irrigation works under construction and in contemplation.

1. The Agra Canal, supplied by a weir in the Jumna a few miles below Delhi, for the irrigation of parts of the Delhi and Goorgaon Districts in the Punjab, and Muttra and Agra in the North-Western Provinces. Its length will

be 140 miles. It is nearly finished, and will be opened in part about March 1874.

2. The Lower Ganges Canal, taking its supply from the Ganges near Allygurh. Its object is—(1) to supplement the lower part of the existing Ganges Canal, which will allow a more liberal supply of water to be given to the districts commanded by the upper part, and (2) to irrigate the country lying between the two rivers beyond the reach of the existing canal, down to their junction at Allahabad. This great work was commenced during the year.

3. Canals in Bundelkhund. Projects are being prepared for three canals from the Betwa, Dussan, and Cane rivers, which, apart from the direct profits obtained from them, will be of inestimable benefit as insurances against famine, to which this part of the country is peculiarly liable.

Financial aspect. Capital account.

314. The capital sunk in works in operation at the beginning of the year was £2,928,649, which was increased during the year by expenditure on works of extension and improvement to £2,979,412. Including the expenditure on works under construction, and not returning revenue, the total amount of capital sunk up to the close of the year was £3,530,450.

Revenue expenditure and profits.

315. The gross revenue derived from the canals during the year was £286,671, of which £231,265 was direct revenue derived from water-rates assessed on the area irrigated during the year and from miscellaneous sources, and £55,406 was the amount by which the ordinary land revenue of the province is estimated to have been increased by the action of the canals: this estimate will probably be increased on a revision which is now in progress.

316. The working expenses of the year were £129,798, and the net profits from direct revenue only were £101,467, and from direct and indirect revenue £156,873, giving percentages of 3·46 and 5·35 respectively on the capital invested.

The net profits for the past seven years have been :—

Year.	Percentage on Capital.	
	From direct profits only.	From direct and indirect profits.
1866-67, ...	3·94	6·33
1867-68, ...	3·44	4·81
1868-69, ...	8·21	9 55
1869-70, ...	5·18	6 51
1870-71, ...	5·10	6·45
1871-72, ...	3·47	4·99
1872-73, ...	3·46	5·35

317. The interest charges for the year on the capital sunk on works in operation were £132,955, or £23,912 less than the profits from all sources. The accumulated charges for interest from the commencement of the works amounted to £2,394,388, or £863,886 in excess of the profits.

318. The profits obtained from the two principal canals for the past seven years have been as follows :—

Year.	Net direct profits.				Net direct and indirect.			
	Ganges Canal.		*Eastern Jumna Canal.*		*Ganges Canal.*		*Eastern Jumna Canal.*	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	£		£		£		£	
1866-67,...	76,985	3·50	43,571	24·87	93,701	4·27	60,559	34·56
1867-68,...	54,384	2·44	31,168	18 97	71,214	3 20	51,156	29·14
1868-69,...	164,734	7·21	47,140	25·37	181,708	8·14	64,129	34·46
1869-70,...	195,943	4·09	44,647	23·33	113,044	4·82	61,636	32·21
1870-71,...	103,312	4·30	38,461	19·76	122,362	5 09	55,450	28·49
1871-72,...	66,234	2·74	32,882	16·66	88,646	3·66	49,870	25·27
1872-73,...	70,764	2·74	30,770	15 01	105,191	4·08	47,759	23·30

319. The area irrigated during the year was 940,586 acres.

Area irrigated.

The following table compares the areas irrigated during the past seven years in each harvest :—

Year.	*Areas irrigated in acres.*		
	Khureef or autumn harvest.	Rubbee or spring harvest.	Total.
1866-67, ...	321,476	661,933	983,409
1867-68, ...	289,910	471,570	761,460
1868-69, ...	484,485	957,413	1,441,898
1869-70, ...	501,625	588,048	1,089,673
1870-71, ...	396,399	654,409	1,050,808
1871-72, ...	333,120	519,374	852,494
1872-73, ...	353,621	586,965	940,586

Of these years, 1867-68, 1871-72, and 1872-73 were years of bountiful and well-timed rainfall, the other four years were comparatively dry, and 1868-69 was exceptionally so. The year 1872-73 therefore stands the highest of the wet years, and it is very little short of the dry year 1866-67.

320. The crops grown in the khureef are principally indigo, sugarcane, cotton, rice, and the coarser kinds of grain, which only require to be irrigated when there is a failure in the summer rains, such as occurred in 1868 and 1869. The increase in the area irrigated in this harvest, even over the dry year 1866-67, is therefore entirely due to the increased cultivation of the two valuable crops indigo and sugarcane, alike the result and cause of the growing pros-

Increase in areas of valuable crops grown in the khureef.

perity of the irrigating classes. The following table shows how large has been the increase in the area of these crops :—

Crop.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73
Sugarcane, ...	76,876	87,050	97,555	104,596	112,141	94,810	97,814
Rice, ...	116,355	97,867	111,019	117,548	96,479	77,081	84,055
Indigo, ...	72,290	77,976	76,687	130,248	118,897	199,617	130,985
Cotton, ...	27,144	8,265	52,992	55,883	35,070	20,365	14,799
Total, ...	292,665	271,158	338,253	408,275	362,587	311,873	327,653

The area of rice, on the other hand, has decreased during the last seven years, owing to a reduction in the supply of water allotted to the districts in which it is grown.

Rubbee.

321. The crops grown in the rubbee, principally wheat, barley, and pulses, are sown while the ground is yet moist from the September rains; as a rule, nearly all the wheat within reach of canal water is irrigated, and if the September rains are late, and the light rains of December sufficient, very little barley is irrigated. In the year 1872-73 there was a partial failure of the December rains in the lower districts of the Doab, which caused a great demand for water for barley, and hence the increase in area irrigated over that of the preceding years; the increase would have been greater, but for the seasonable rainfall higher up the Doab.

Progress made in construction of canals. Ganges Canal.

322. On the Ganges Canal the works for the protection of the floorings of the falls made good progress; the raising of the bridges for the convenience of navigation in the Cawnpore branch was nearly completed, and various

designs for remodelling the slope of the canal were prepared. Nearly £10,000 were spent on improving the system of distributing channels, and the good results of the money spent in this direction of late years were very apparent in the returns of the year. All the money that could be spared was spent in improving the drainage of those tracts most injuriously affected by the canal; but a great deal has yet to be done, and it will be some years before this most important work can be completed.

Eastern Jumna Canal.

323. Large projects for the improvement of the drainage on the Eastern Jumna Canal were prepared.

Agra Canal.

324. The works of the Agra Canal were vigorously pushed on during the year. The sum expended was £108,974, making a total of £421,367 up to the end of the year, and the first 32 miles of the canal will be opened in March 1874.

Lower Ganges Canal.

325. Some progress was made with the Lower Ganges Canal, the estimate for which was sanctioned towards the close of the previous year; but the greater part of the year was taken up with preliminary work, such as providing shelter for establishment, and collection of materials.

Eastern Ganges Canal.

326. This project was again re-considered, and a third estimate, based on revised instructions issued with the approval of the Government of India, was submitted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces in February, and is now under consideration by the Government of India.

Bundelkhund Canals.

327. The surveys for the canals in Bundelkhund and for the improvement of the lake irrigation were placed under the supervision of an experienced officer as a separate circle of superintendence, and a project for the Betwa Canal, which promises good

results, was prepared, and has since been submitted to the Government of India. Projects for the Dussan and Cane Canals were also proceeded with.

Rohilkhund Canals.

328. The progress made in remodelling the Rohilkhund Canals was not great, owing to the small amount of money available.

Passing of the Canal Act.

329. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act (VIII. of 1873) was passed early in 1873, and draft rules in accordance with the provisions of the Act were drawn up, and have since been submitted for approval to the Government of India.

Indirect revenue.

330. The progress made in the settlement of canal irrigated districts has increased the amount of enhancement of land revenue due to canals from £41,481 to £55,406. The estimates of Settlement Officers are, however, in some instances open to further examination, and a careful scrutiny has been ordered, which will probably result in the amount credited to canals being somewhat increased.

Owner's rate.

331. Act VIII. of 1873 enables the Government to assess an owner's rate on tracts which have been brought under the influence of the canals since the last revision of settlement, and have therefore hitherto escaped any enhancement of land revenue on account of the benefits derived from the canals. The rate will also be applicable to freehold lands, which pay no revenue at all.

6.—Post Office.

Changes during the year.

332. The principal change which has taken place during the year under review is the transfer of the Ajmere and Jeypore Divisions to the newly created circle of Rajpootana, and the consequent reduction of the Imperial Dâk Establishment in the circle of

the North-Western Provinces. The extent of this reduction will be seen from the following table :—

Establishment.	On 31st March, 1872.	Opened during 1872-73.	Total.	Closed.	Transferred to Rajpootana circle.	On 1st April, 1873.
Post Offices, ...	465	19	484	2	58	424
Receiving Houses, ...	32	3	35	2	6	27
Rural Messengers, ...	35	6	41	...	27	14
Letter Boxes, ...	176	12	188	...	14	174
Total, ...	708	40	748	4	...	639

The four closures are due to the fact that four small Post Offices were found to be unnecessary. Leaving the transfers to the Rajpootana circle out of consideration, it will be seen from the 2nd column of the above table that the Imperial Dâk Establishment in the present circle of the North-Western Provinces has been considerably increased during the year under review.

Mileage.

333. The number of miles of road along which the District Dâk was running at the close of the year is shown below, with the corresponding figures for 1871-72 :—

	Mail Cart.	Contract.	Runners.
1871-72, ...	320	500	5,935
1872-73, ...	151	238	4,069
Decrease, ...	169	262	1,866

The decrease under the first two heads is accounted for by the transfer of 289 miles of road to the Rajpootana circle, and by the discontinuance of the Dâk on the lines from Meerut to Moradabad, and from Etawah to Bareilly, 182 miles in all, both being superseded by the Railway. Against this is to be set the opening of a new line, 72 miles in length, from Shekoabad to Futtehgurh. The decrease shown in the 3rd column is almost wholly due to the transfer of Ajmere and Jeypore.

334. The correspondence returns, as compared with those of last year, are as follows:—

Correspondence returns.

RECEIVED.

Year.	*Letters.*				*Papers.*			
	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.	Paid.	Bearing.	Service	Total.
1871-72, ...	8,736,755	7,082,909	266,582	16,086,246	1,107,512	64,519	10,296	1,182,287
Deduct on account of Rajpootana.	887,389	674,839	15,226	1,577,454	67,537	4,112	78	71,727
Balance, ...	7,849,366	6,408,070	251,356	14,508,792	1,039,975	60,437	10,148	1,110,560
1872-73, ...	7,751,562	6,548,603	497,153	14,797,338	1,132,799	64,727	21,247	1,218,773
Increase.				288,546		Increase.		108,213
				1·98				9·74

Year.	*Parcels.*				*Books.*		
	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.	Steamer.	Indian.	Total.
1871-72, ...	62,704	43,558	37,744	146,006	51,012	156,503	207,515
Deduct on account of Rajpootana.	6,230	6,949	1,165	14,344	2,220	9,266	11,486
Balance, ...	56,474	38,609	36,579	131,662	48,792	147,237	196,029
1872-73, ...	45,247	37,821	28,642	111,710	46,000	144,028	190,028
		Decrease, ...		19,952	Decrease, ...		6,001
				15·15			3·06

POSTED.

	Letters.									Newspapers.				
	Posted in the Post Office.					*Re-directed.*			Grand Total.	*Posted in the Post Office.*			Re-directed.	Grand Total.
	Paid.	Bearing.	Service.	Registered.	Total.	Ordinary letters.	Registered letters	Total		Paid.	Service.	Total.		
1871-72, ...														
Deduct on account of Rajpootana.														
Balance, ...	7,671,215	6,759,712	1,084,454	244,690	15,760,071	1,251,706	17,339	1,269,045	17,029,116	593,979	65,651	659,630	65,450	725,080
1872-73, ...	794,280	778,594	97,505	20,109	1,690,488	132,182	2,822	135,004	1,825,492	5,080	530	5,610	4,840	10,450
	6,876,935	5,981,118	986,949	224,581	14,069,583	1,119,524	14,517	1,134,041	15,203,624	588,899	65,121	654,020	60,610	714,630
	7,374,353	6,307,967	754,229	261,288	14,697,839	1,139,220	16,736	1,155,956	15,853,795	717,232	27,108	744,340	60,185	804,525
							Increase, ...		650,171			Increase, ...		89,895
									4·27					12·57

Year.	Parcels.						Books.				
	Posted in the Post Office.				Redirected	Grand Total.	*Posted in the Post Office.*			Redirected	Grand Total.
	Paid and stamped.	Bearing.	Service.	Total.			Paid.	Service.	Total.		
1871-72, ...	41,551	29,014	28,254	98,819	3,193	102,012	115,778	22,999	138,777	10,417	149,194
Deduct on account of Rajpootana.	3,063	1,957	864	5,884	276	6,160	3,776	1,648	5,422	895	6,317
Balance, ...	38,488	27,057	27,390	92,935	2,917	95,852	112,004	21,351	133,355	9,522	142,877
1872-73, ...	35,668	26,608	30,240	92,516	2,150	94,666	110,828	11,885	22,713	5,854	128,567
			Decrease, ...			1,186			Decrease, ...		14,310
						1·23					10·01

The figures for this year are highre than those for last year under every head but that of parcels and books. The apparent falling off under these two heads is owing in the first case chiefly to the more general use of the Railway for the conveyance of parcels which used to be sent by Post, and, in the second case, to the fact that service covers weighing 10 tolahs (¼ lb.) or less, which were formerly carried by Book Post, are now conveyed by Letter Mail, and show in the returns as letters. It is satisfactory to note the increase in private correspondence, which is due to the extended operations of the District Post; and these latter, in their turn, are regulated by the requirements of the people.

Dead Letter Office.

335. The total number of covers received in the Dead Letter Office during the year was 630,569, against 597,713 the year before, or a percentage on the total number of letters which passed through the Post Office during the year of about 3·7 against 3·03. Of these no less than 526,342 were disposed of. The following table shows the relative proportions of paid and unpaid letters under each of the three heads into which letters which come to the Dead Letter Office are divided :—

	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
Unclaimed, ...	13·91	40·62	54·53
Refused, ...	00·73	36 32	37·05
Illegible, ...	00·62	7·80	8·42
Total, ...	15·26	84·74	100·00

The number of illegible covers has increased from 16,596 in 1871 to 56,438 in the year under review. The increase is due to a change of system recently effected. Formerly illegible letters were sent back to the Dead Letter Office of the circle whence they came. Now the Travelling Post Office (working on the Railways which converge to Allahabad) delivers all illegible letters at the Allahabad Enquiry Office,

which transfers all such as it cannot dispose of to the Dead Letter Office. The latter is therefore now credited with undecipherable letters from all parts of India except Madras; not with those of the North-West Provinces only. The total number of covers so received by the Dead Letter Office from the Allahabad Enquiry Office during 1872-73 was 52,198, of which the office successfully disposed of 38,620, or 73·98 per cent., a percentage higher by 6·31 than that of the previous year.

Proportions of various vernacular languages.

336. The proportions in which the languages used in these and the adjoining provinces are represented by the letters received in the Dead Letter Office, and the proportion of letters in each language disposed of or deposited, are shown in the following table:—

Language.		Percentage on total number of letters received in Dead Letter Office.		Disposed of.	Deposited.
	English, ...	7·15		7·05	00·10
	Oordoo, ...	55 17		52·18	2·99
Hindee.	Nagree, ...	4·20			
	Shurrafee, ...	9·64			
	Marrathee, ...	2·8	Hindee with the cognate dialects.	28 75	6 33
	Bengalee, ...	1·17			
	Marwaree, ...	7·16			
	Kythee, ...	8·66			
	Mooria, ...	1·81			
	Goojratee, ...	0·37			
	Miscellaneous, ...	2·69		1·59	1·01
	Total, ...	100·00		89·57	10·43

It will be seen that the English letters are those which have been most successful in reaching their destination, and that next to them rank the letters in Oordoo. The great mass of letters finally deposited are vernacular letters written by natives, which often contain imperfect particulars of the residence or sometimes of the name of the addressee.

District Dâk.

337. Turning now to the District Post, it is to be observed that the numbers of this establishment vary under the operation of the rule by which a District Post Office is absorbed into the Imperial system, as soon as the receipts of the office are sufficient to cover the expenditure. During the year under review, the number of changes of this kind has been 15. Besides this, four Post Offices and one letter-box have been closed after experiment by which they were found to be unnecessary. The result of these and other changes has been that the number of Post Offices, &c., on the District Dâk establishment, which was 421 at the close of 1871-72, stands at 410 at the close of 1872-73.

Work done.

338. The work done by these offices during the year under review is shown in the following table :—

	Covers received for delivery.			Covers posted for despatch.		
	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.
Result for 1871-72,	654,387	31,348	5,321	585,532	3,430	2,571
Deduct on account of District Post Offices converted into Imperial or closed during the year 1872-73.	9,917	405	...	6,756	151	164
Net result, ...	644,470	30,943	5,321	578,776	3,279	2,407
Result for 1872-73,	773,956	28,234	10,646	680,466	4,567	8,527
Increase, ...	129,486	...	5,325	101,690	1,288	6,120
Decrease, ...	...	2,709	...	...	...	...
Percentage of { Increase,	16·73	...	50·01	14·97	28·20	74·11
Percentage of { Decrease	...	9·59	...	...	...	...

The decrease under the head "papers" and the large increase under the head "parcels" are due to the change which has been made in the classification of official covers open at both ends. These were formerly reckoned as papers, but have now been entered under the head of "parcels."

339. The very considerable general increase in the number of covers which have passed through the Post Offices is to be attributed to the recent extension of the District Dâk, and the consequent facility of correspondence. The effect of this extension has doubtless, in a great measure, been to substitute Dâk runners for private messengers in the conveyance of letters: but there is also reason to believe that an increase in letter-writing has followed the improvement of the means of communication.

Increase in number of covers.

Of the total number of covers which were sent to the District Post Offices for delivery during each of the two last years, the percentage which was returned undelivered was as follows:—

	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.
1871-72, ...	2·99	·39	·35
1872-73, ...	2·44	·75	·28

These figures are satisfactory; the figures for 1872-73 are very slightly lower than those for 1871-72.

340. The following table shows the Districts of these Provinces, arranged according to the percentage of correspondence on their total population:—

Correspondence in various districts.

Dehra Doon, ...	412·5	Futtehgurh, ...	41·3
Agra, ...	96·9	Bijnour, ...	40·1
Jhansie, ...	95·2	Banda, ...	39·5
Allygurh, ...	80·8	Ghazeepore, ...	38·7
Etawah, ...	77·9	Bareilly, ...	34·0
Benares, ...	77·8	Shahjehanpore, ...	31·8
Cawnpore, ...	76·3	Futtehpore, ...	31·4
Muttra, ...	74·2	Mynpoory, ...	27·0
Moradabad, ...	69·0	Lullutpore, ...	27·0
Kumaon, ...	64·2	Etah, ...	24·7
Allahabad, ...	62·7	Jounpore, ...	24·7
Meerut, ...	57·5	Humeerpore, ...	20·9
Mirzapore, ...	52·8	Budaon, ...	19·4
Seharunpore, ...	47·1	Azimgurh, ...	18·2
Orai, ...	47·0	Goruckpore, ...	16·4
Boolundshuhur, ...	44·7	Bustee, ...	10·4
Moozuffernuggur, ...	42·3	Terai, ...	8·9

Government allotment.

341. The allotment made by Government for the maintenance of the District Dâk during the year was £15,589, of which £14,562 only have been spent, the remainder (£1,037) having been deducted on account of fines (£70-12-0), or saved from expenditure (£967).

Mail robberies.

342. During the year there have been 12 cases of robbery of the mail against 24 last year. Of these seven occurred in British and seven in foreign territory. There were also three cases of reported robbery, which were due to the fraud of the runners themselves, who in each case have been convicted and duly punished. In six of the seven cases committed in British territory the mails were recovered intact, and in the seventh case the mails were recovered in part only. In two cases the offenders were arrested and punished; in two cases conviction did not follow arrest; and in three cases no trace of the guilty persons could be found. The five cases which occurred in foreign territories were all merely unsuccessful attempts, but were brought to the notice of the proper Political authorities, with a view to the making of arrangements for the safe transit of the mails through the territories concerned.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue.

343. The Members of the Board of Revenue were as in 1870-71,—the Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I., and Mr. H. S. Reid; Mr. W. A. Forbes, C.B., officiating for the former during his absence on deputation as Member of the Legislative Council at Calcutta.

344. The revenue year to which this chapter refers begins on 1st October 1871, and ends on 30th September 1872. The year was not a good one. The rubbee, or spring crop, promised extremely well, but excessive rain at Christmas time, followed by fogs and mists in January, induced mildew, and, except in a few districts in the central Doab, the outturn was light and poor. The khureef, or autumn harvest, suffered somewhat from heavy rain, but was on the whole nearly an average crop.

345. The total revenue raised from all sources during the year amounted to £5,912,642, as shown below, under the different heads :—

No.	Items.	1870-71.	1871-72.	Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£
1	Land revenue, ...	4,053,129	4,091,708	38,579	...
2	Outstanding balances, ...	43,609	12,245	...	31,364
3	Excise, ...	211,101	219,343	8,242	...
4	Stamps, ...	300,736	307,553	6,817	...
5	Miscellaneous revenue (sayer), net receipt, ...	6,878	9,670	2,792	..
6	Surplus process fees (tulbana), ...	2,825	2,305	...	520
7	Sale of confiscated estates,	886	12	...	874
8	Sale of waste lands in fee-simple, ...	4,364	477	...	3,887
9	Income Tax, ...	297,912	112,126	...	185,786
10	Canal revenue, ...	23,437	19,415	...	4,022
11	Forest revenue, ...	36,379	103,313	66,934	...
12	Customs, ...	483,574	490,521	6,947	...
13	Local cesses, ...	429,762	539,285	109,523	...
14	Commutation of rent-free holdings of village watchmen,	3,367	4,669	1,302	...
	Total, ...	5,897,959	5,912,642	...	...

The collections for forests and customs are not made under the immediate supervision of the Board of Revenue; they are, however, included as forming part of the gross revenues of the Province. The last two items belong to provincial revenues. The amount actually paid into the Imperial Exchequer was £5,368,688, as compared with £5,464,830 in 1870-71.

Land revenue.

346. The increase of £38,579 in land revenue is due to revised assessments having come into operation, and the decrease of £31,365 in the collection of outstanding balances, to there being fewer arrears to get in, these having fallen from £124,552 at the beginning of 1870-71 to £84,908 at the beginning of 1871-72.

347. The following statement shows the demands, collections, and balances on account of land revenue for the two years respectively :—

	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.
	£	£	£
1870-71, ...	407,904	4,054,879	24,165
1871-72, ...	4,112,692	4,091,708	20,984

348. The balances outstanding at the close of 1871-72 may be thus classified :—

Nominal, ...	£7,652
In train of liquidation, ...	£7,144
Doubtful, ...	£3,768
Irrecoverable, ...	£2,420

Assuming that half the doubtful balances will ultimately be collected, the amount outstanding is only ·22 per cent. of the total demand, and, excluding them altogether, only ·17 per cent.

349. The outstanding balances on account of previous years at the commencement of the year were £84,908, and at its close these had been reduced to £18,284. Out of the £66,623 removed from the accounts, £12,244 were collected and £54,379 remitted, either as irrecoverable or as merely nominal, owing to reduction of settlement and land taken up for public purposes. Of the £18,284 still outstanding, £1,696 is also due to the latter cause; the real balances are £16,588 only,—a lower figure than has been reached for the last seven years.

350. The increase of £2,792 in the net receipts under miscellaneous revenue (sayer) is principally owing to the transfer of several tracts of land, which neither grew nor were likely to grow any valuable timber or other jungle produce, from the Forest Department to the Revenue authorities. The amounts realized as purchase-money from the sale of confiscated estates and of waste lands in fee-simple are so small as to be scarcely noticeable, being £12 and £477 respectively. These sums were merely the balance of the purchase-money previously due, no fresh sales having been made during the year.

351. The following statement gives the details of canal revenue from water-rents as compared with 1870-71 :—

	Demands.	Collections.	Remitted.	Balances.
	£	£	£	£
1870-71, ...	236,316	234,375	792	1,149
1871-72, ...	195,915	194,154	322	1,438

352. The decrease in the demands and collections is owing to the heavy rainfall in the end of December and in January, already mentioned in para. 344, which superseded all need of artificial irrigation. The increase in the balances is due to a smaller amount having been remitted. They have been almost entirely collected since the close of the year.

Local cesses.

353. At the beginning of the year the "local cess" (a cess of 10 per cent. on the land revenue, out of which the cost of village police and village schools, roads, and other improvements has to be met) was in force in all the districts of the North-Western Provinces, except those marginally noted. In July 1872 the period of the former settlement expired in all these districts also, except Banda, and the new cess was imposed from that date, and collected with the khureef revenue instalments of 1280 Fuslee (in the autumn of 1872), after the expiry of the year under report.

Terai.
Moradabad.
Agra.
Banda.
Humeerpore.

354. As regards the assessment of fee-simple estates and waste land grants, it was laid down that where land is bought in fee-simple, the revenue is to be assumed at 4 per cent. of the purchase-money, and the local cess calculated on that.

Where the land revenue has been redeemed, the cess is imposed on the original revenue; and in the case of grants which pay a progressively increasing sum, it varies with the revenue demand of each year.

355. Under the orders of the Government of India, engagements for the payment of land revenue are now taken at revision of settlement for the payment of land revenue only, and do not include cesses as heretofore. No mention is made of these in the engagements or other settlement records, they being separately imposed under the provisions of Act XVIII. of 1871.

356. In permanently-settled districts, instead of the local cess, an acreage rate of two annas per acre is taken for the same local purposes as those above described.

357. The assessment was entirely completed in the Districts of Azimgurh, Jounpore, and Ghazeepore before the close of the year, and in Benares shortly after, the total amount imposed being £30,542 on revenue-paying estates and £806 on revenue-free estates. In Mirzapore the exemption of the whole of that portion of the district south of the first range of the hills was sanctioned on account of its poverty, the Collector receiving a discretionary power to assess at a reduced scale in cases where the full rate would press too heavily, and to exempt altogether where necessary. The Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares were exempted from the tax in consideration of the high position his family held, and of the Maharajah's undertaking to carry out in his own estate the required local improvements to which the cess is elsewhere devoted. The work of revision is now nearly complete, and the probable amount which will be realized is estimated approximately at £3,000. Inquiries are being made as to what extent zemindars have availed themselves of the permission to pass on the whole tax in special cases, as also of the right to recover from all tenants half the amount of acreage cess assessed on the land held by them.

Commutation of jagheers of rural police.

358. In the Administration Report for last year it was stated that, owing to the re-organization of the village police, it had been

found advisable to discontinue the system of paying them by jagheers or rent-free grants of land, and that it had been determined to re-assess these, the power to do so having been expressly reserved by Government at the time when the grants were originally made. The work has now been nearly completed. During its progress it was found that payments in cash were frequently made to the Police in lieu of land being assigned to them, and the question arose as to whether these payments could be equitably retained in addition to the acreage rate. It appeared, moreover, that the records of Mr. Duncan's settlement, and of the area then appropriated for the Village Police, were extremely defective; and that the revision of settlement made in 1841-42 supplied the only reliable record of the lands originally appropriated, and still remaining with the Police in that year. After full consideration of the questions raised, the following rules were laid down by Government for the commutation of Police jagheers, and the maintenance of cash payments by zemindars :—

I.—The status as laid down in the settlement records of 1841-42 is as far as possible to be maintained.

II.—Where the existing jagheer is larger in area than that recorded in 1841-42, only the area so recorded should be commuted to a cash rental.

III.—Where the existing cash payment is larger than that recorded in 1841-42, payment of the excess should be remitted, unless it were shown to the satisfaction of the Collector that the excess payment was made in lieu of Police land resumed by the zemindar.

IV.—Where the Police jagheer proved less than the area recorded in 1841-42, only the existing area should be commuted.

V.—Where the cash payment now made is less than that agreed to by the zemindar in 1841-42, the present sum might, as a rule, be accepted as the limit of demand. The Collector should, however, enquire into the cause of the decrease, and, if no

valid cause is found to exist, should re-impose the sum to the payment of which the zemindars agreed in 1841-42.

VI.—In cases coming under Rules III. and V., appeal should be from Collector to Commissioner, and from Commissioner to Board.

359. The commutation of jagheers has produced £5,310, and is completed, except in Jounpore, where lands remain to be valued, the proceeds of which are estimated at £416. Under the head of cash payments, £2,479 have been actually retained, and £2,398 more are likely to be retained as due to Government,—the total amount being £10,603, which approaches very near to the original estimate of the Taxation Committee in 1870, *viz.*, £11,300.

Rent Law.

360. The following statement shows the number of suits and applications brought under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 during 1871-72, as contrasted with former years :—

	Average from 1865-66 to 1868-69	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
Class I.—Determination of rates of rent, of delivery of leases and counterparts, ...	2,282	1,900	2,140	1,769
Class II.—Damages for illegal exaction of rent, or refusal of receipts for rent paid, ...	907	736	640	526
Class III.—Complaints of excessive demands of rent and claims to abatement, ...	2,468	1,964	1,950	1,214
Class IV.—Suits for arrears of rent, ...	34,516	35,768	41,732	41,903
Class V.—Suits to eject a ryot or cancel a lease,	4,812	5,359	6,365	2,893
Class VI.—Suits to recover occupancy by a tenant illegally ejected, ...	3,025	2,716	1,996	1,446
Class VII.—Suits arising out of the power of distraint, ...	2,377	2,052	2,130	2,021
Class VIII.—Suits by zemindars against their agents for money or accounts, ...	298	197	123	88
Class IX.—Suits by lumberdars for arrears of revenue payable through them and by co-sharers for share of profits, ...	2,096	2,180	2,768	3,100
Class X.—Suits by assignees of Government revenue and Talookdars or other superior proprietors for arrears of revenue, ...	437	459	561	633
Total, ...	53,218	53,331	60,405	55,593

361. The total number of suits under the ten classes is 55,593, or 4,812 less than in 1870-71, when there was a very marked increase on former years. Besides these there were 6,255 applications under Sections 25, 26, and 27 of Act X. of 1859, which with 3,987 suits pending from last year brought up the total number for disposal to 65,835.

362. Suits for arrears of rent form 75·4 of the whole, but enhancement of rent is often contested in the form of a suit for arrears, and class I., though it shows the number of cases, does not show the number of individual claims, as suits in the Settlement Department, under Act XIV. of 1863, can be brought against all the tenants of an estate in a single suit. Under classes II., III., and VI. (damages, complaints of excessive demand, and suits to recover occupancy by a tenant illegally ejected) there is a considerable decrease. These are all suits brought by tenants. The most probable explanation of the notable fall in class V. is that many applications for ejectment under Section 25 of Act X. of 1859 were formerly improperly shown as suits under this class: VIII. also shows progressive decrease, IX. a very decided increase, and X. a gradual steady rise. A new series of statements has recently been adopted for these suits, so as to bring the figures together in a clear and intelligible manner. But there is reason to believe that discrepancies still exist in the way in which they are filled up in different districts. There is also much variety of practice in the recording of ejectment suits, which can be brought before the Courts in three ways, *viz.*, as applications (not regular suits) under Section 25, as suits for ejectment under Section 23, clause 5 (class V.), and as suits for arrears combined with ejectment under Section 78 of Act X. of 1859. The Board and Commissioners of Divisions have been requested to draw the attention of Collectors to errors and variations between one year and another, or between one district and another, so that the causes of any striking differences may be investigated, and ascertained if possible.

363. Out of the total number of 65,835 cases, 61,114 were disposed of during the year, leaving 4,721 pending at its close,—

734 more than at the close of 1870-71. Last year the rise in the percentage of cases decided otherwise than on their merits was noticed as being unsatisfactory. The question has been raised as to what constitutes a decision of a case on its merits, and whether cases disposed of by confession, compromise, consent, default or withdrawal of plaintiff, or from any other cause, should be included or not under this head. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the point on which the classification should mainly turn is whether the default or withdrawal occurs before or after both sides have been heard and the issues fixed. When this has not been done, the case can hardly be said to have been decided on its merits.

364. The manner in which the 61,114 cases were disposed of is shown below:—

On their merits.—

After fixing issues	For plaintiff, ... 17,711 For defendant, 4,709	...	22,420
By confession, compromise, or consent,	...	...	11,689
By default of plaintiff,	...	...	8,677
Ex-parte	By personal service of summons... 8,345 By substituted service of summons, 4,245	...	12,590
Withdrawn,	...	...	3,674
From any other cause,	...	...	2,064
	Total,	...	61,114

365. Assuming that only the cases under the first head were decided on their merits, the percentage is 36·69 on the whole, and 79 per cent. of these were given in favor of the plaintiff. In *ex-parte* suits there is perhaps some room for doubt as to whether the persons summoned have always received due notice, and special attention is being directed to this point.

Appeals.

366. Out of 15,071 decided cases in which an appeal lay to the Collector, 1,681, or only 11 per cent., were actually appealed, which was the case in only 6 per cent. of those suits in which an appeal lay to the Judge. This shows a very general acquiescence in the decision of the Court of first instance. But it

is less satisfactory to find that in cases appealed to Collectors 37 per cent. of the orders, and in those to Judges 29 per cent., were reversed, modified, or remanded; and District Officers have been requested to exercise the most careful supervision over the proceedings of their subordinates in these cases. Details for both classes are as follows, the results being also given for the two preceding years :—

I.—Appeals to Collectors.

	Decided.	Original decision confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Struck off.	Remanded.
1871-72, ...	1,699	912	117	318	162	190
1870-71, ...	1,630	915	99	292	161	163
1869-70, ...	1,557	859	98	289	154	157

II.—Appeals to Judges.

	Decided.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Struck off on default.	Remanded.	Otherwise disposed of.
1871-72, ...	3,124	1,801	344	471	119	389	...
1870-71, ...	3,402	1,850	425	638	75	360	54
1869-70, ...	2,629	1,474	309	509	80	214	43

367. The percentage is slightly worse than last year for appeals to Collectors, but in those to Judges a considerable improvement has taken place. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year in the Courts of the latter is unusually large, and the notice of the High Court has been drawn to this, as also to the long duration of appeals before some Judges. The average duration of suits throughout the Province is one month, and of appeals three months and two days, which is longer than might reasonably be expected.

368. The following table shows the number of coercive processes of different kinds resorted to for arrears of revenue, as also the number for the last ten years :—

Coercive processes.

Year.	*Sales.*		*Farms.*		*Transfers.*			*Sequestration.*		Number of Dustuks.
	Number of Estates.	Land Revenue.	Number of Estates.	Land Revenue.	Number of Estates.	Number of Puttees.	Land Revenue of Puttees.	Number of Estates.	Land Revenue.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1860-61, ...	11	11,885	47	33,127	34	138	12,374	25	25,375	118,266
1861-62, ...	6	10,006	24	17,153	19	31	9,292	15	17,383	124,921
1862-63, ...	9	6,818	13	11,608	17	31	11,567	15	4,248	109,197
1863-64, ...	3	1,514	12	10,330	14	24	11,472	6	2,899	105,942
1864-65, ...	3	764	11	9,097	9	11	8,247	8	5,299	104,902
1865-66, ...	2	985	3	4,860	3	4	2,242	8	5,190	106,762
1866-67, ...	1	35	3	2,116	5	8	1,121	8	2,814	95,598
1867-68, ...	1	1,408	9	4,213	7	18	3,937	5	2,528	92,613
1868-69, ...	...	...	2	899	...	...	...	1	3,740	82,170
1869-70, ...	3	4,893	1	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	99,585
1870-71, ...	...	...	10	8,890	2	2	554	4	1,386	101,146
1871-72, ...	...	...	17	12,563	9	20	3,021	16	26,630	93,958
Total for the last 10 years.	22	15,617	81	65,621	66	118	42,161	71	48,734	991,873
Average for the last 10 years.	2	1,562	8	6,562	7	12	4,216	7	4,873	99,187

369. As in the preceding year, there were no sales. The number of farms, 17, is larger than it has been since 1861-62. They occurred mostly in estates held on a very complicated tenure by large brotherhoods of improvident Rajpoots, on whom the recent bad season pressed heavily, or where the assessment was too high, and the new settlement was on the eve of being introduced. The number of processes issued

during the year is considerably smaller than in 1870-71, injunctions having been conveyed to District Officers to adhere more strictly to the rules laid down regarding them. There are still great variations in the returns for the different districts, and in some there issue seems to be much more frequently resorted to than in others. With a few petty exceptions, the facility with which four millions of revenue were collected is remarkable, and is equally creditable to the officers of Government and the excellence of the system they administer.

Proprietary mutations.

370. The total number of these which took place under orders of the Court or by private transfer was 42,412, as compared with 33,744 in 1870-71, the increase being almost entirely in succession cases. Subjoined is a statement showing the number of years' revenue at which transfers by public and private sales took place :—

	Under Orders of Court.			By Private Transfer.		
	Sale.			*Sale.*		
	Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Price.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		£	£		£	£
1871-72, ...	2,854	17,978	124,427	7,155	30,458	428,126
1870-71, ...	2,348	23,444	117,466	6,542	35,224	252,724

371. The figures would seem to show that the prices realized, more specially at private sales, were far higher than in 1870-71. At public sales land fetched on the average nearly seven years' purchase, calculated on the Government

demand, and at private sales a little over fourteen years' purchase. The difference may in a great measure be ascribed to the fact that land sold in satisfaction of decrees is frequently more or less encumbered, which proportionately diminishes its selling value. There can be no doubt that in all parts of the North-Western Provinces landed property is rapidly rising in value and eagerly sought after.

372. The extent to which sale in execution of decrees has been averted by the interposition of the Collector, under Section 244 of Act VIII. of 1859, is shown by the following figures :—

Number of sales ordered by Civil Court, ...	11,009
Cases in which sale has been averted, ...	2,594
Cases in which sales have been carried out, ...	2,260
Total of cases in which action has been taken, ...	4,854
Cases pending, ...	1,097
Percentage of sales averted to sales ordered by the Civil Court, ...	23·56

373. The returns show that Collectors have in some cases been successful in averting sale, though from the remarks recorded it would appear this was effected not so much by temporary alienation, as by bringing the parties to an amicable arrangement, or by compromise effected in the Courts. In some districts the action of the Collector would seem to have been singularly and unusually successful, while in others little or no recourse has been had to the section. Complaints are very general of the difficulties which surround the effective working of this provision of the law, as it at present stands, and that practically very little real good can be done. The subject will, it is hoped, shortly be brought before the Legislature.

Partitions.

374. Little or no progress has been made in clearing off the large arrears which were noticed last year, as will be seen from the subjoined statement :—

Division.	Public Partitions.				Private Partitions.			
	Cases pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided, struck off, or with-drawn.	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided, struck off, or with-drawn.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Meerut, ...	163	187	350	173	193	380	573	401
Kumaon, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund, ...	246	357	603	353	183	290	473	372
Agra, ...	99	138	237	135	401	184	585	357
Jhansie, ...	22	25	47	28	18	49	67	53
Allahabad, ...	121	135	256	84	15	34	49	24
Benares, ...	745	491	1,236	629	84	233	317	244
Total, ...	1,396	1,333	2,729	1,401	894	1,170	2,064	1,451

375. The procedure under the old law was somewhat cumbrous, and threw difficulties in the way of early and undisputed settlement of partition cases. These defects are remedied by the provisions of the new Revenue Bill, Act XIX. of 1873, and under their operation the returns may be expected to cease to be so unsatisfactory in future.

Putwarees' papers.

376. Not much has been done to enforce the orders of Government respecting the testing of putwarees' papers, on the accuracy of which the well-being of the agricultural community and the right decision of cases under the Rent Law so much depends. The Collector's staff when in camp in the cold weather have ordinarily sufficient leisure for this important duty, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes for greater progress in future. By testing is meant an examination on the spot in the presence of the putwaree, the cultivators, and the zemindars. The cultivators should be called up and asked the names and areas of their fields, their rent, and their class of tenure. Their replies should be compared with the entries in jummabundees, and any discrepancies cleared up. By the exercise of a little activity in this respect, the work of most of the putwarees in a district might thus be examined every year, and they

would learn that accuracy and punctuality are required of them, while any considerable amount of error could not fail to be detected.

Rent deposits.

377. The most remarkable feature about this statement, which shows the deposits of rent made during the year by tenants in satisfaction of the claims of landlords, is the very partial advantage taken of this privilege in the different divisions :—

Division.	*At commencement of year.*		*Deposited during the year.*		*Total.*		*Paid to landlords during the year.*		*Total remaining at close of the year.*	
	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£		£
Meerut, ...	250	1,161	1,105	8,770	1,355	9,931	1,070	8,206	285	1,725
Kumaon, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhund,	208	959	540	1,767	748	2,727	537	2,109	211	618
Agra, ...	196	634	744	3,010	940	3,644	717	2,789	223	854
Jhansie, ...	3	3	6	23	9	27	7	17	2	9
Allahabad,	259	452	328	187	587	2,328	464	1,821	123	508
Benares, ...	1,029	1,636	966	3,387	1,995	5,023	1,062	2,871	933	2,152
Total, ...	1,945	4,845	3,689	18,834	5,634	23,680	3,857	17,813	1,777	5,866

378. Of a total amount of £18,834 deposited during the year, £8,770, or nearly one-half, was in the Meerut Division alone. The Jhansie Division shows scarcely any deposits, and Rohilkhund and Allahabad considerably less than the others. Disagreement among shareholders is probably a more frequent cause of deposit than disagreement between landlord and tenant; though in Allygurh, where the figures are the highest of all, the explanation given is the enhancement of rents consequent on revision of settlement and increased Government demand, as also the prevalence of ill-feeling between the owners of some large estates and their tenants. Large sums sometimes remain for long dates in deposit, and if unclaimed after three years are returned to the depositor.

Tuccavee advances.

379. The following are the figures for the agricultural year 1279 F. S. :—

Number of applications,	...	49
Amount advanced, ...	...	£ 1,023
Total balance due, ...	...	£ 15,759
Collected, ...	...	£ 8,709
Balance,	...	£ 7,050

The amount advanced is much smaller than in 1870-71, when it was £5,801. Seharunpore and Meerut were the only districts in which applications in any number were received. In both the advances were mostly for the construction of wells on the usual terms; but in Seharunpore £100 was granted for the purchase of bullocks and seed grain in the case of certain villages which had been seriously injured by excessive floods. Of the £7,050 still due, £5,967 is for the Districts of Jhansie and Lullutpore alone, where the balance is chiefly on account of advances made in the famine year, and has to be collected with great caution.

Court of Wards.

380. Thirty-nine estates were under the management of the Court of Wards, including three released and one taken over during the year. Details regarding them may be summarised as follows:—

		£
Income.	Demand on account of previous years, ...	22,789
	Demand on account of current year, ...	137,030
	Total, ...	159,819
	Collected, ...	128,219
	Recoverable balances, ...	23,635
	Irrecoverable balances, ...	79,638
	Government revenue, including cesses, ...	56,406
	Management, ...	7,724
	Other heads, ...	44,139
	Total expenditure, ...	108,270
	Net surplus, ...	19,949
	Accumulated savings, ...	60,851

381. The Tirwa estate has the largest income, the demand for the current year being £30,398, which was further raised by the arrears of former years to £40,058. The income of the Manda and Kuntit estates is over £20,000, and that of

Rai Pertab Chund in the Allahabad District, and of the Mujhowlee and Agoree Burhur estates, exceeds £15,000 per annum: 28 estates were more or less encumbered with debts at the time of being taken over, their total liabilities amounting to £424,647. Of this £229,530 had been paid off up to the commencement of 1871-72, and £13,702 more before its close: £181,414 are still due, of which £49,916 is on account of the Manda estate, £75,637 on account of the Mujhowlee estate, and £35,816 on account of the Sowanee estate. The original liabilities of the first, which was taken over on 9th December 1864, were £166,386; and of the second, which was taken over so recently as 4th August 1870, £162,222.

382. The total Government demand, including cesses, was for 1279 F. S. 49·5 per cent. of the rental demand of the year, and the cost of management 6·0 per cent. on the total collections, while the balances outstanding at its close were 19·8 on the gross demand.

383. The cost of management in any estate must of course depend on the system of management adopted, that is, whether it is direct, or by leasing out the villages of which the estate is composed to farmers. The tendency of Collectors is to resort to farming arrangements, but the preferable system, especially in the case of large properties, is direct management. In the latter case, though the cost may be heavier, the result is more satisfactory. Collectors are required to exercise the greatest care, in cases in which the system of leases is adopted, that the amount at which the leases are given be not unduly raised by excessive competition on the part of bidders. This has happened in some cases, and as a natural consequence large balances accumulated. The danger of over-enhancement of rents was noticed in last year's report as one to be especially guarded against by District Officers, who were warned to beware lest they should be led into rack-renting by the exercise of the great influence they must derive from combining the authority of District Officer and proprietor in one.

384. Leasing out villages by auction to strangers is, as a rule, decidedly objectionable. The better plan, where direct

management may not seem necessary, appears to be to give the lease of a village for a term of about 10 years to the tenants themselves, they electing their own representative headman, who is remunerated for the trouble of making collections, either by a small percentage on the amount collected, or by holding his land at a rent-rate somewhat lower than that ordinarily prevailing. The system of management must, however, to a certain extent depend on the conditions of the property to be managed, and it would be against good policy to prescribe a rigid adherence to any particular rule.

385. As observed last year, there has been too great a tendency on the part of District Officers, engaged in managing these estates, to seek to accumulate large cash balances, with the view of making a purse for the ward when he becomes of age. Experience proves that this only results in the fruits of years of good management being squandered almost immediately on the minor coming into his property. The expenditure of a portion of any surplus on improving these estates is now more rigidly insisted upon, the sum retained in hand being only sufficient to meet current expenses. In cases in which there is a large cash balance, it is advisable to invest a portion of it in Government paper, pending the decision of its utilization on works of improvement.

386. The progress made in the liquidation of the debts is eminently satisfactory. Many estates were heavily encumbered when taken over, and the work of clearing them is necessarily one of time. While, on the one hand, it is a matter of the first importance that they should be extricated from their embarrassed condition, it would not be good policy to neglect the development of the resources of the estate merely for the sake of speedily paying off its debts. The middle course between these two has, as far as possible, been adopted.

2.—Excise.

Sources of revenue.

387. The excise revenue of the North-Western Provinces is derived from three sources,—(1) opium; (2) intoxicating drugs, and

taree, the juice of the date palm; (3) spirits made by native process of distillation. Besides the above, a small income is also drawn from the licenses for the wholesale and retail vend of English-made spirits, and the still-head duty on the manufacture of spirits after the English method.

Mode of levying duty.

388. The revenue from the first of these sources is the sale proceeds of opium supplied by the Government Opium Agent at Ghazeepore to each district. The monopoly of drugs and taree in each pergunnah is sold by auction at the beginning of each revenue year. The revenue from country spirits is collected in two different ways, according to the circumstances of the district or pergunnah. The most common system is that of a central distillery, within the walls of which each seller of country spirits is obliged to erect and work his still. Under this arrangement the receipts of Government are twofold,—a duty of Re. 1-8-0 per gallon is levied at the still-head, and a separate license fee is also required for each shop at which the manufactured spirit is sold. There is also a small rent—one rupee a year—payable for maintenance of a still within the central distillery.

Farm of country spirits.

389. The distillery system, however, is not the best adapted for the poorer and more sparsely populated districts, or for places where, owing to the abundance of jungle, or the proximity of Native States, smuggling can easily be carried on. Under such circumstances, the farm of the sale of country spirits in a district or pergunnah is sold by auction in the same manner as the farm of drugs. This is the method adopted in the Districts of Humeerpore, Jaloun, Jhansie, Lullutpore, and Banda, and in the Trans-Jumna Pergunnahs of Allahabad, the Robertsgunge Pergunnah of Mirzapore, and the Pergunnah of Thakoordwara in Moradabad.

Change in reckoning the excise year.

390. The present Excise Report deals with the half-year only,—the six months from 1st April to 30th September 1872. This has

been rendered necessary by the change made in the excise year, which now corresponds with the revenue instead of the financial year, and extends from 1st October to 30th September, instead of from 1st April to 31st March. There were good reasons for the change. It is not till the end of the rains that the prospects of the coming season can, as a rule, be foreseen, and it is therefore most convenient that contracts, leases, licenses, and other excise arrangements should be settled for the twelve months following the 1st October.

Receipts of the half-year.

391. The gross receipts for the half-year were £97,207, as contrasted with £96,898 for the corresponding period of 1871, or an increase of £308, while the net receipts were £91,873, or £614 in excess of those for the latter year. The six months under review are the most unproductive part of the excise year, and the above figures are consequently less than half the entire receipts of 1871, and probably will be found to be less than half the entire receipts for 1872. A detail of the receipts is given below:—

		1871.	1872.
		£	£
Country Spirits.—			
	Still-head duty, ...	38,920	37,041
	Distillery fees, ...	256	25
	License fees, ...	13,369	13,316
	Rents of farms, ...	5,490	6,514
	Total, ...	57,835	56,896
English Spirits.—			
	Wholesale licenses, ...	125	130
	Retail do., ...	724	695
	Total, ...	849	825
Drugs.—			
	Mudduck and Chundoo, ...	1,241	1,417
	Other drugs, ...	17,002	17,386
	Total, ...	18,243	18,803
Taree, ...		5,535	5,798
Opium, ...		14,084	14,753
Fines and forfeitures, ...		213	42
Miscellaneous, ...		136	90
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	96,898	97,207

Decrease of receipts from still-head duty.

392. In no less than 21 districts is a decrease apparent in the receipts from still-head duty. This is generally ascribed to the unfavorable nature of the season, the greater dearness of molasses, and the high prices, leaving the people little to spare for luxuries. The explanations, however, are in some cases not satisfactory, as in Bustee, where the marked diminution is said to be owing to the dilapidated state of the distilleries, which allowed spirit to be removed without payment of duty; or in Goruckpore, where the great prevalence of illicit manufacture is alleged as the reason of the falling off.

Decrease of receipts from license fees.

393. The decrease in the receipts from license fees for retail vend of country spirits is not real, but is due to the manner in which the accounts are kept. The licenses are paid in 12 monthly instalments, the first two of which are taken in advance before the year begins, and in the last two months of the year nothing is paid. Thus in the six months--April to September 1872--only four instalments fell due, and the receipts consisted of these and of the advances for the next year paid in before the close of September. From this cause, no close comparison can be instituted between the six months of 1872 and the six months of 1871.

Number of shops.

394. The total number of shops at the close of the half-year was 4,461, against 4,058 in 1871. Of these 3,020 were under the suddur distillery system, the average license fee per shop being Rs. 44, and 1,441 were in the farmed tracts. The numbers last year were 2,955 and 1,103 respectively, so that the increase was almost entirely in the latter. The increase is mainly in Banda (329 shops against 25 last year), but it is a paper increase only, due partly to the omission last year of the shops in the two pergunnahs which alone were then under farm, and partly to the fact that the figures given represent the number of shops sanctioned, not the number actually opened by the farmers. The general rule is that no increase in the number of shops be permitted except such as is necessary to meet the reasonable requirements of the people.

Number of gallons issued.

395. The total number of gallons issued from the distilleries during the half-year was 217,374, which gives an average half-yearly sale of nearly 72 gallons for each of the 3,020 shops. On these 72 gallons the vendors pay Rs. 108 still-head duty, and for license fee, as shown above, Rs. 44 each, or in all Rs. 152 to Government. If the monthly profit be taken at Rs. 5, or Rs. 60 a year, the liquor must be sold so as to cover an outlay of Rs. 212 (besides other expenses, such as rent, repairs, &c.), and to do this the price should be about Rs. 3 a gallon. But on applying this principle of calculation to different districts we obtain widely differing results. The explanation, no doubt, is that the vendors do not live solely by selling Government duty-paid liquor. The total profit to Government on each gallon of liquor issued was Rs. 2-9-10, against Rs. 2-4-6 in 1871.

Opium.

396. A change in the manner of crediting the receipts from the sale of opium was introduced at the beginning of the period under review. This consisted in showing as excise receipts only the net profit on the opium sales, *i. e.*, the excess of the sale proceeds over the cost price of the drug, instead of crediting excise with the gross receipts, and then debiting it with the cost price to be credited separately to opium. The Government buys opium at Rs. 7-4-0 per seer, and sells it at Rs. 16,—hence the profit to be credited to excise is Rs. 8-12-0 per seer. The receipts thus calculated for the six months of 1872 are £669 more than those for the same months of 1871, similarly reckoned; like the receipts from country spirits, they probably represent less than half the yield of the entire year.

Drugs.

397. The duty-paying drugs are of two kinds,—those prepared from opium (as mudduck and chundoo), and those made from hemp (as bhang, which is drunk, and churrus and ganja, which are smoked). The receipts from these drugs are only £560 more than they were for the same portion of the year 1871. The opium used in the manufacture of mudduck and chundoo must

in all cases be purchased from the Government Treasury; but there is reason to believe that this rule is often evaded. To prevent the illicit trade in drugs of either kind, whether prepared from opium or from hemp, it is usual to sell the farm of both kinds to the same person.

Taree.

398. The revenue from taree shows an increase of £264. Under this head are also shown the receipts from sendhee (juice of the cocoanut palm). The liquor is drunk both fermented and unfermented; it is chiefly used by the agricultural population of the Benares Division, and especially in the Goruckpore and Ghazeepore Districts. The Benares Division alone furnished £4,191, or more than 72 per cent. of the entire income from this source. The only other places where taree is much drunk are the Districts of Furruckabad and Mynpoory in the Doab.

Spirits manufactured after the English method.

399. There are three distilleries (at Shahjehanpore) in the North-Western Provinces for the manufacture of spirits after the English method. The chief of these is at Rosa, near Shahjehanpore, where sugar is made and rum distilled in large quantities. Of the rum, a portion is supplied duty-free to the Commissariat for the use of the troops, and the rest is sold. The contractors for the Cawnpore and Allahabad Cantonments also distil rum for the soldiers. It pays a fixed duty of Rs. 3 per gallon. The receipts during the six months under review were £3,855, against £2,848 in the corresponding portion of the previous year.

Charges.

400. The gross charges for the half-year, including the discount on the sale of opium, were £4,983, or £292 less than the charges for the same months of 1871. The decrease is chiefly due to the abolition of Excise Darogahs, and to the placing of the repair of distilleries under the Public Works Department, so that the charges on this account are not debited to excise.

Breaches of excise laws.

401. The number of persons arrested for offences against the excise laws was 751, of whom 611, or 81 per cent., were convicted.

Of these 146 were imprisoned, and the fines imposed on the remainder amounted to £1,459, of which £768 were recovered. In rewards to informers and to the seizers of illicit spirits and drugs, £379 were given away. A more liberal expenditure on this account is looked for in future, as measures have recently been taken to do away with the delay which has hitherto attended the payment of these rewards.

Questions under consideration.

402. The most important question which has been under consideration during the year in connection with this branch of revenue, is the possibility of levying a differential rate of still-head duty according to the strength of the liquor, instead of a uniform rate as at present. The difficulties of working any system of testing the liquor are very great, but it is possible that a method lately tried in Bengal, of taxing the materials for distilling, and not the liquor distilled, may prove a satisfactory solution of the question.

3.—Stamps.

Income of 1872-73.

403. The gross and net income from the sale of stamps during 1872-73 are shown below :—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£	£
Gross income, ...	321,772	294,,842	329,385
Charges, ...	19,331	9,965	8,948
Net income, ...	302,441	284,877	320,437

It will be seen that in this branch of revenue the financial results of the year under review are highly satisfactory.

Division of income.

404. The proportion in which each of the two great divisions of general Stamps and Court Fee Stamps contributed to revenue in 1872-73 and 1871-72 is shown in the following table :—

		Income.	*Expend.*	*Net income.*
General Stamps, ...	1871-72, ...	78,579	4,539	74,040
	1872-73, ...	87,629	4,451	83,178
Court Fee do., ...	1871-72, ...	216,268	5,426	210,837
	1872-73, ...	241,756	4,497	237,259

General Stamps.

405. The increase in the former class is due to the greater number of pecuniary transactions, and corresponds with the increase in the number of deeds registered (144,772, against 133,691 in 1871-72). The proceeds of the sale of one-anna adhesive stamps have risen from £3,866 to £4,382. In all but six districts the receipts under this head have increased. But the sale of bill of exchange or hoondee stamps has yielded only £8,111 against £8,456 last year. The explanation of this falling off is probably to be found in the slackness of trade; for while in the Mirzapore District, where trade is at present on the wane, the receipts have fallen from £919 to £774, in the Furruckabad District, where trade in indigo seed was unusually brisk during the year under review, they had risen from £399 to £545.

Court Fee Stamps.

406. The sale of Court Fee Stamps varies with litigation, and as the returns of the High Court show an increase of 3,914 civil suits during the calendar year 1871-72, an increase (£25,493) in the proceeds of the sale of these stamps was to be expected. The value of the property under litigation was indeed less, but as the Stamp Act falls at a heavier rate in small suits than on large ones, a large number of petty suits brings in a larger income than a less number of suits in which greater values are at stake.

Charges.

407. The decrease in the charges is chiefly due to the abolition of discount on Court Fee Stamps, the sale of which is now left in the hands of the Treasury staff, to be supplemented in special cases by salaried vendors. This has already caused a falling off in the number of licensed vendors, who apparently find that they do not make a sufficient income alone from the sale of general stamps. The number fell from 1,041 in 1870-71 to 801 in 1871-72, and to 725 in 1872-73, and is said to have fallen still further during the current year. This decrease of vendors has not as yet been attended with any inconvenience to purchasers, and care will be taken that no such inconvenience may arise hereafter.

408. There is still but little effort made to enforce the penal provisions of the Stamp Laws. The number of prosecutions under these sections was slightly greater than 1871-72, being 68 against 55; 59 convictions were obtained. But in only 18 districts were there any prosecutions at all, and only in the four districts named in the margin was any active interest taken in the matter. In 16 districts, including such great trading centres as Agra, Bareilly, Mirzapore, and Ghazeepore, no prosecution took place.

Prosecutions under Stamp Laws.

	Cases.
Banda, ...	... 18
Allahabad,	... 9
Cawnpore,	... 8
Gurhwal,	... 6

409. In 220 cases documents were impounded and sent to the Collector, and in 56 of these a criminal prosecution followed. The numbers last year were 243 and 10 respectively. The proceeds of supplementary stamps and penalties on insufficiently stamped documents were £936 against £399 in 1871-72.

Documents impounded.

4.—Income Tax.

410. As this tax has been abolished, it is unnecessary to review its operations in any detail, and it will be sufficient to notice briefly its more important features during the year under report.

411. Two changes were introduced, which must have caused great relief. The first was the raising of the minimum of assessable income from £75 to £100, thus exempting the class of persons most open to imposition and least able to bear taxation; and the second was the provision that the assessments of the previous year on incomes over £100 should remain unchanged, except on petitions of the assessees. This did away with the annual inquisition, which was one of the worst features in the tax.

412. These concessions removed two of the chief grievances in the operation of the Act, and the Lieutenant-Governor

is glad to record that they relieved the tax from much of the unpopularity which had attached to it, and which formed a serious hindrance to the successful working of the administration. At the same time, the second concession could not have been maintained permanently if the impost had been continued long.

413. The number of persons assessed, and the classes in which they were distributed, are shown in the margin. The only noticeable difference from last year is in the first or lowest class, which shows an increase of £106, owing, no doubt, to the inclusion of persons who had previously been assessed on less than £100.

	£		£	1871-72.	1872-73.
Incomes from	100	to	200	11,897	12,958
„	200	„	1,000	7,577	7,823
„	1,000	„	10,000	821	746
„	10,000 and upwards			15	16

414. The number of objections was 2,973, or 13 per cent. on the assessments, as compared with 16 per cent. in 1871-72, and 65 per cent. in 1870-71. More than one-third of the petitioners (*viz.*, 1,062) were successful in obtaining remission, but most of these (1,025) were petitions addressed to the assessing officer himself, which were entertained by him, and his assessment reviewed. Only 124 persons appealed from the final assessment to the Collector or Commissioner, and 37 of these were successful.

415. The final demand, up to the 31st March 1873, including excess levied from defaulters under Section 36, was £65,687, against £65,583 assessed on the same classes (the lowest being omitted) in the previous year, and a proportional demand of £59,707 in 1870-71. Of this £237 were refunded on appeals under Sections 32 and 37, and the net demand then stood at £65,449.

416. The following table compares the realizations of the tax for the two years 1871-72 and 1872-73 in each division :—

Division.	Realizations of 1871-72.	Realizations of 1872-73.
	£	£
Meerut, ...	14,459	15,055
Kumaon, ...	445	424
Rohilkhund, ...	9,600	9,775
Agra, ...	11,642	12,061
Jhansie, ...	1,903	2,025
Allahabad, ...	13,322	13,270
Benares, ...	11,295	12,777
Total, ...	62,666	65,387

417. The collections were 4 per cent. more than the proportionate amount of 1871-72, and 15 per cent. more than the proportionate realizations of 1870-71. The amount contributed by each class is shown in the margin.

	Amount realized.				
	£		£		£
Class I.,	100	to	200	...	17,581
„ II.,	200	to	1,000	...	27,912
„ III.,	1,000	to	10,000	...	16,722
„ IV.,		over	10,000	...	3,170
					65,385

418. The tax was thus distributed upon the various sources of income:—

	Amount assessed.		Percentage.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£		
Professions,... ...	1,795	1,795	2·6	2·8
Employments, ...	801	697	1·3	1·1
Commerce, ...	34,763	34,650	56·3	52·9
Land, ...	25,633	26,192	36·0	40·0
Houses, ...	817	812	1·2	1·2
Interest, ...	807	799	1·6	1·2
Miscellaneous, ...	575	538	1·0	·8
Total, ...	65,221	65,482	100·	100·

The tendency indicated above to shift the burden more upon the agricultural classes was not a promising sign. It was chiefly observable in the Ghazeepore District.

419. The only punitive measures put in force were—(1) the levy under Section 36 of an excess amount of £480 from those who failed to pay up their assessment within the prescribed time; and (2) the recovery of £15 by distraint and sale of property. Of the former amount, no less a sum than £273 was levied in the single District of Boolundshuhur,—a fact which seems hardly consistent with the Magistrate's belief that the provisions of the Act were carried out there with great consideration.

420. On a general view of the whole subject, however, His Honor's opinion is that the tax has been administered with care and judgment.

5.—Provincial Revenues.

421. In the year 1871-72 there was a surplus of income over expenditure of £5,086, and the balance at the close of the year was £532,669.

	£
Income, ...	1,634,202
Expenditure,	1,629,116

422. In the year 1872-73 the receipts have been £1,682,805, and the expenditure £1,663,567, leaving a surplus of £19,238. The balance in the hands of the Government has, therefore, risen to £551,907.

423. The funds which are included in the accounts of the Province are divided into three main heads :—

(1) *Municipal.*—Being funds which are raised in, and expended on, municipalities, towns, and cantonments.

(2) *Appropriated.*—Being funds which are raised with a definite object, and expended solely on that object, and in the places where they are raised, such as the cess for putwarees, subscriptions for dispensaries, and the like. Such are marked "S. D.," or "Special Deposits," in the detailed accounts.

(3) *Provincial.*—Being funds granted by the Imperial Government or raised by local taxation, not for any one special object, but for the general purposes of administration, and which are at the disposal of the Government to expend on any of those purposes.

424. Divided under these heads, the income and expenditure are as follows :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Opening balances.	Closing balance.
	£	£	£	£
Municipal, ...	246,652	244,354	27,924	30,222
Appropriated, ...	207,119	226,795	247,126	227,450
Provincial, ...	1,229,034	1,192,417	257,618	294,235
Total, ...	1,682,805	1,665,566	532,668	551,907

425. Thus, while the appropriated balances have been diminished to the extent of nearly £20,000, the provincial balances have increased by more than £35,000. In other words, a commencement has been made of expending on local wants the accumulated funds specially devoted to those wants, while the Government has been spending well within its income and laying by funds to provide against any future emergency.

426. The increase in receipts over 1871-72 is nearly £50,000. £17,500 are additional allotments from Imperial Revenue on account of new departments transferred, and £40,000 are increased income from the local cesses collected from the land, and imposed as the old settlements fall in and new settlements are made. Some further increase is to be looked for from this head, but hardly so large a sum as accrued during the last year.

On the other hand, the Public Works receipts have fallen off by about £7,500, chiefly due to an accidentally large transfer from the Terai receipts to "Surplus" in 1871-72.

427. On the expenditure side the charges have grown by nearly £35,000. The main increases are £10,000 under Jails, due to higher prices and a larger number of convicts; £12,500 under Miscellaneous, being the charges of some of the transferred departments mentioned above; and £30,000 under Public Works, which, however, is due to about £15,000,

really expended in 1871-72, not having been brought to account in that year. On the other hand, the expenditure of municipalities has been lower by £20,000.

428. There is nothing in these figures to cause solicitude, for the only department which shows a real increase is that of jails, the cost of which necessarily fluctuates with the seasons, from which an increase in dear years is balanced by a decrease in cheap years. During the year, public works have been liberally and actively carried on; no reform has been rejected on the ground of its cost; no department has been stinted, and yet none has been allowed to run into extravagance; and, in spite of the costliness of all improvements, and the constant demand for increased expenditure, the year closes with a considerable surplus.

429. The details under each head of receipts and expenditure are as follows:—

(1.) *Imperial Allotment.*

	£
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	634,400
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	642,600
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	652,192

The increase over 1871-72 is due to the orders of the Government of India transferring new charges to the Provincial Budget, with a corresponding allotment to provide for them. These allotments are as follows, No. 2 being a grant-in-aid for a special purpose:—

		£
1.	Rewards for the apprehension of proclaimed offenders,	1,192
2.	Grant for repairs of Agra Fort, ...	5,000
3.	Cost of medicines supplied by Military Department to dispensaries, ...	1,500
4.	Increased pay of Professors (Educational Department,)	400
5.	Allowance to Civil Servants out of employ, ...	150
6.	Charitable donations (chiefly for support of orphans,)	4,136
7.	Rewards for destruction of wild animals, ...	787
8.	Books and publications, ...	1,182
9.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges, ...	3,444
		17,791

(2.) *Local Rates and Taxes—(Provincial.)*

	£
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	376,599
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	402,047
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	416,420

Compared with 1871-72, the main cause of the increase is the extension of the local cess to the districts whose periods of settlement expired during or before the year, and whose previous cesses were lower in amount.

	1871-72.	1872-73.		
	£	£		£
Local Cess,	300,256	343,300	—Increase,	43,044
Former Cesses :—	£	£		
Road Cess,	7,314	3,325		
School „	6,132	2,677		
Dâk „	863	831		
Chowkeedaree „	24,142	14,607		
	38,415	21,440	Decrease,	17,011
			Total Increase,	26,033

Another source of increase has been the progress made in assessing the acreage tax and the rents of commuted jagheers, and the collection of the arrears due on account of these taxes for the preceding year.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£
Acreage tax, ...	28,805	33,748
Commuted jagheers, ...	4,004	13,108
	32,809	46,856
	Increase, £14,047	

There is a slight decrease in the Road Fund Cess in permanent districts (£260), and an increase of £ 1-10-0 from Stage Carriage Tax, making a total increase under this head of £39,822.

(3.) *Putwaree Cess (Appropriated).*

	Receipts.	Charges.
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	£171,381	£168,759
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	£176,902	£170,362
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	£174,441	£173,553

The receipts and charges of this cess, which is levied to pay for village accountants and to keep up the village records, balance each other.

(4.) *Jails.*

	Receipts.	Charges.
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	£8,294	£66,505
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	£7,600	£73,868
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	£8,228	£75,736

The receipts of the two years are almost exactly the same. The charges are lower under establishments, and much higher under supplies, owing to the larger number of prisoners and the higher price of food. In Central Jails the expenditure

on supplies and establishment was not shown separately in 1871-72. In the District Jails there is an increase under supplies of £7,529 over last year.

The improved receipts are due to the larger number of deeds registered; and this increase was accompanied by greater economy in the cost of establishment.

(5.) *Registration.*

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	28,121	14,926
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	29,500	16,982
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	31,043	14,142

The increase in provincial receipts is due to the system of accounts under which the payments of municipalities for the clothing of their chowkeedars are now brought into the accounts, the cost of the clothing being included *per contra* in the charges for pay of police constables on the charge side. On the charge side there is nothing specially deserving of notice, except the decrease of nearly £10,000 in official postage. Formerly, when official postage was not paid for, it was debited against the different departments by the Controller of Post Office Accounts; now that postage is prepaid, and the cost accurately known, his debits appear to have been too high. The cost of repairs to police buildings, which was £5,043 in 1871-72, is this year shown under Public Works Department. The cost of Village Police and Railway Police is a little higher, due to the partial re-organization of both these forces.

(6) *Police.*

	Provincial		Appropriated	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£	£	£
Actuals of 1871-72,	12,137	492,329	12,684	11,997
Estimate of 1872-73,	13,451	502,446	2,154	2,253
Actuals of 1872-73,	15,039	494,849	3,577	2,889

Under the head of Appropriated, the great decrease in receipts and charges is nominal, being due to the abolition of the Police Clothing Fund. Formerly the Provincial Police were shown in the accounts as receiving a gross salary: part of that was deducted and the cuttings shown, as receipts for Police clothing and the cost of the clothing, debited against it. Now the net pay and the cost of clothing are charged against the Police Constables, and the separate head for Police Clothing only kept up against Head Constables.

On the receipt side the chief decrease is under Miscellaneous, and is due to the cessation of the contribution formerly made by Government to primary education in the permanent districts. On the charge side there has been some re-arrangement of the detailed accounts, which before were not well classified; but the total expenditure is almost the same as in 1871-72. The building grants to aided schools have been less, and the cost of the Government institutions greater, than before.

(7.) *Education.*

	Receipts. £	Charges. £
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	14,640	138,262
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	11,179	149,182
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	13,672	137,928

The receipts from local sources (advertisements in the *Government Gazette*, printing done for private persons, &c.) have fallen off, while the payments for work done for other Governments have increased. On the charge side there is hardly any change.

(8.) *Printing.*

	Receipts. £	Charges. £
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	2,177	25,973
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	3,350	25,914
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	2,766	25,942

There is an increase in most branches of this head, due to larger vaccination establishments, new dispensaries, a new lunatic asylum, and greater expenditure on quinine for epidemics. The charge for European medicines supplied to dispensaries was not made in 1871-72, and the cost for two years has been defrayed in 1872-73. The receipts are subscriptions for dispensaries and vaccination, and are met by the charges to which they are appropriated.

(9.) *Medical.*

	Provincial Charges. £	Appropriated Receipts. £	Appropriated Charges. £
Actuals of 1871-72,	30,696	9,349	11,607
Estimate of 1872-73,	37,970	9,819	10,844
Actuals of 1872-73,	34,740	8,379	8,447

The increase is due to a larger establishment being entertained in the Kumaon Hills, the cost of which is met from the increased local cess taken as part of the revised settlement.

(10.) *District Post.*

	Charges. £
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	13,417
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	15,651
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	14,563

(11.) *Office rent.*

	£
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	1,563
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	931
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	1,827

The increase is slight, and calls for no remarks.

(12.) *Miscellaneous.*

	Receipts. £	Charges. £
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	14,795	15,859
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	12,777	19,182
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	13,140	27,897

There has been some decrease in the Pound and Nuzool receipts, due to accidental causes. The great increase in charges is mostly due to the transfer of new departments to the provincial accounts, and the cost is met by the allotments described in the first paragraph of this memorandum. There has been an increase also in the establishments required for keeping up the accounts of the various local funds, while the decrease shown under Pound and Nuzool is due to debiting under the head of Public Works all the sums laid out from these funds on public improvements.

(13.) *Public Works.*

	£	£
Actuals of 1871-72, ...	103,976	373,185
Estimate of 1872-73, ...	89,947	366,532
Actuals of 1872-73, ...	97,254	403,964

On the receipt side there is little change, except that the profits made by the Roorkee workshops in 1871-72 have been brought to account here for the first time (the profits of 1872-73 are not yet credited, but will appear in the accounts of 1873-74); and the adjustment of debits made against the old Income Tax Fund and now re-credited are nearly over. The diminution under Road Fund (Miscellaneous), due to lessened receipts from the Terai surplus, has already been noticed. On the charge side the comparison with 1871-72 is necessarily imperfect, as the system was not then fully in force by which all public works were centralised in the hands of the officers of this department, and a portion of the expenditure was incurred under Civil Officers. Some delay occurred in adjusting the accounts, and £16,863 were not brought to account in that year. If it had been, the expenditure of 1871-72 would have been £390,048, and that of 1872-73,

£387,101. Of this, the two items noted in the margin do not pass through the Public Works accounts, and the real expenditure of that department was £367,600. The difference of system makes it useless to compare this item by item with the expenditure of 1871-72. The main difference is under the head of establishment, almost the whole of this, which was formerly Imperial, having been transferred to Provincial. In future the accounts will admit of closer comparison one year with another.

	£
Terai surplus, ...	16,400
Transfers to Oudh, ...	3,032

The Terai Surplus Fund mentioned above is the profits arising from the management of the Terai by Government, which profits are now devoted to repaying a loan raised to buy up the rights of a talookdar in the Bilheree Pergunnah.

(14.) *Debt Heads.*

	Charges. £
1872-73, ...	17,063

These heads consist of advances made on different grounds, in some cases expended, and in some not; but mostly expended in uncompleted transactions of such a kind that they could not be definitely charged in the accounts and the advance wiped off during the year. Consequently they will have to be included in the charges of next year, so far as they relate to real expenditure, and are not refunded. They cannot be left entirely out of the accounts, as these would not then agree with the Treasury books, and the actual balance in the Treasuries is so far affected by them; but as these sums can all be called in, or will be accounted for by sanctioned expenditure, they do not affect the potential balance which is at the disposal of the Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor notices with real satisfaction the general results of the accounts of 1872-73, and the sound financial position of these Provinces at the close of the year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—Medical Relief. A.—Dispensaries.

Nature of Government dispensaries.

430. The dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces are partly charitable and partly Government institutions. They are based on the principle that where the residents of any town establish a suitable building, and guarantee a permanent local contribution sufficient to meet the cost of medicines, diet, menial servants, and other contingencies, public funds shall be provided, out of which the salaries of a doctor and compounder shall be paid. Dispensaries are divided into suddur and branch, according as they are situated at the head-quarters of districts, or at outlying towns, and each of them is divided into two classes, according to the amount of local contribution guaranteed. At first class suddur dispensaries a Sub-Assistant Surgeon is provided; at the others a Native Doctor of higher or lower grade, according to the class. All dispensaries are supervised, and those at the sudder station constantly visited, by the Civil Surgeon of the district, by whom, in most cases, the more important surgical operations are performed.

Number of dispensaries.

431. The number of dispensaries maintained by Government in these Provinces is the same as last year, *viz.*, 131. There is a nominal increase of four, which is due to three dispensaries (the returns of which were formerly amalgamated with those of the parent institutions) being now shown separately, and also to the inclusion of the Ramnuggur Hospital, which, being supported by the Forest Department, has not hitherto been reported on by the Inspector-General. But although the number of dispensaries has remained unchanged, the steady

increase in the number of patients, both out-door and in-door, which has gone on year after year, shows most satisfactorily that these institutions are becoming more and more popular, and create a hope that the prejudices of the people against the European system of medical treatment may be gradually overcome. The number of patients treated in the Government dispensaries in these Provinces during the past three years is as follows:—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Out-door patients, ...	668,882	696,196	739,346
In-door patients, ...	19,635	19,664	21,927
Total, ...	688,517	715,860	761,273

Average daily attendance in suddur dispensaries.

432. The relief provided at these dispensaries is chiefly in the form of medicines and advice given *gratis* to out-door patients; but in all suddur dispensaries, and in most branch dispensaries of the first class, accommodation for in-door patients is also provided. The following table gives the average daily number of in-door and out-door patients at the suddur dispensaries during the year:—

District.	In-door patients.		Out-door patients.		Total, 1871.	Total, 1872.
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.		
Allahabad, ...	54·00	61·00	207·00	188·00	261·00	249 00
* Agra, ...	51·92	61·26	163·38	177·80	215·25	239 06
* Bheloopore, ...	18·51	23·50	172·62	192·93	191·13	216·43
Jounpore, ...	6·71	11·60	168·00	73 00	1-4·71	84·60
Meerut, ...	32·11	34·44	122·68	104·24	154·79	138·68
* Benares, ...	35·81	39·55	105·33	116·96	141·14	156·51
Ghazeepore, ...	7·91	7·77	125·94	124·96	133 85	132·73
* Banda, ...	24·00	23·80	107 30	116·60	131·30	140·40
* Budaon, ...	22·50	18·90	103·20	108·90	125·70	127·80
Cawnpore, ...	22·02	23·47	102·28	99·48	124 30	122·95
Shahjehaupore, ...	21·77	17·29	91·65	57·61	113·42	74·90
* Bareilly, ...	33·46	22·86	71 67	85·53	105·13	108·39
Furruckabad, ...	2 37	2·98	97·44	64·90	99·81	67 88
Mirzapore, ...	17·83	15·72	78 03	69·64	95·86	85·36
Etawah, ...	19·15	17·46	75·22	73·77	94·37	91·23
Seharunpore, ...	10·96	14·19	80·80	72·60	91·76	86·79
* Goruckpore, ...	10·97	14·63	80 54	95·33	91·51	109·96
Mynpoory, ...	15·99	11·92	66·11	53·06	81·50	64·98
* Allygurh, ...	19 92	23·45	55·88	58·91	75·80	82·36
* Azimgurh, ...	12·00	13 00	60·00	78·00	72·00	91·00
* Muttra, ...	13·71	15·28	56·94	62·30	70·65	77 58

District.	In-door patients.		Out-door patients.		Total, 1871.	Total, 1872.
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.		
Almorah, ...	13·46	6·54	54·30	34·31	67·76	40·85
* Moozuffernuggur, ...	7·53	7·30	54·41	82·89	61·94	90·19
Bustee, ...	19·70	20·00	39·00	36·79	58 70	56·79
* Moradabad, ...	15 62	19 69	42·58	107·11	58 20	126·80
* Boolundshuhur, ...	15·39	13·71	40·46	47·09	55·85	60·80
* Futtehpore, ...	11 93	10·60	34·31	40 10	46·24	50·70
* Etah, ...	15·03	16 88	30·79	41·06	45·82	57·94
Lullutpore, ...	16·29	12·63	28·55	26 06	44·84	38·69
* Dehra Doon, ...	5·24	11·50	37·35	69 40	42·59	80·90
* Bijnour, ...	8·60	7·50	27 00	29·10	35·60	36·60
* Humeerpore, ...	6·00	11·09	29·00	30·00	35·00	41·09
* Nynee Tal, ...	4·01	3·30	29·75	33·60	33·76	36·90
* Roorkee, ...	7·40	7 51	25·54	27·35	32·94	34·86
* Orai, ...	11·50	12·37	18·70	25·81	30·20	38·18
Sreenuggur, ...	5·55	5·59	23·85	14·36	29·40	19·95
* Khoorja, ...	5·73	5·20	21·47	24·25	27·20	29·45
* Jhansie, ...	9·41	8 25	15·76	17·25	25·17	25·50
* Kasheepore, ...	4·92	2·33	20·13	27·50	25·07	29·83
* Vizianagram, ...	...	9·52	...	89·00	44·66	98·52
Total, ...	636·33	665·78	2764·91	2886·55	3445·92	3552·33

From this it will be seen that in 25 dispensaries (marked with an asterisk) there has been an advance in attendance, and in the remaining 15 a decrease. The greatest increase took place in Moradabad (68·60); Dehra, Bheloopore, and Moozuffernuggur also show creditably. On the other hand, the greatest falling off took place at Jounpore (90·11); Shahjehanpore also went down in the scale considerably (by 38·52); and Furruckabad, which in 1871 showed the greatest falling off of all the dispensaries, has this year continued its decline, its attendance having decreased from 99·81 to 67·88. It is, however, the increase or decrease in the numbers of in-door patients which most deserves attention, and as regards this point, the dispensaries of Allahabad, Agra, Bheloopore, Jounpore, Seharunpore, Goruckpore, Allygurh, Moradabad, Dehra, and Humeerpore show most increase; those of Budaon, Shahjehanpore, Bareilly, Mynpoory, Almorah, and Lullutpore most decrease. Some suddur dispensaries, such as Lullutpore, Jhansie, Mow Raneepore, Khoorja, and Etah, stand very low in the total number of patients treated, and considering their population, Ghazeepore with only eight, and Furruckabad with three in-door patients a day, and half of those

sent in by the Police, are the greatest failures; such figures as these must be held to reflect on the administration of the Medical Officers in charge.

Kinds of diseases treated.

433. The table below shows the principal diseases amongst in-door and out-door patients during the year. Amongst in-door patients local injuries and fever still stand at the head, separated from the rest, and also from each other, by long intervals. It is noticeable that dysentery has increased a good deal in the year under review. Amongst out-door patients, again, there is also a general resemblance to the returns of last year. Diseases of the skin, of the digestive organs, and fever still stand far ahead of all others, the second and third, however, having this year changed places.

In-door patients.					*Out-door patients.*				
	1872.		1871.			1872.		1871.	
Names of diseases.	Order of prevalence.	Number of cases.	Order of prevalence.	Number of cases.	Names of diseases.	Order of prevalence.	Number of cases.	Order of prevalence.	Number of cases.
Local injuries, ...	1	6,007	1	5,816	Skin diseases, ...	1	162,551	1	146,343
Fever, ...	2	2,641	2	2,439	Diseases of the digestive system,	2	112,043	3	107,146
Diseases of the digestive system,	3	1,669	3	1,418	Fever, ...	3	106,605	2	118,856
Skin diseases, ...	4	1,521	5	1,375	Rheumatism, ...	4	50,232	4	44,276
Dysentery, ...	5	1,268	6	881	Diseases of the respiratory system, ...	5	47,407	5	41,485
Diseases of the urinary system,	6	1,207	4	1,402	Eye diseases, ...	6	33,425	6	30,630
Diarrhœa, ...	7	988	7	759	Ear disease, ...	7	28,263	7	27,352
Syphilis, ...	8	800	8	781	Diarrhœa, ...	8	24,036	9	20,207
Diseases of the nervous system,	9	734	11	566	Local injuries, ...	9	21,021	8	21,493
Diseases of the respiratory system, ...	10	701	9	632	Dysentery, ...	10	20,030	11	16,625
Rheumatism, ...	11	698	10	614	Diseases of the nervous system,	11	18,957	10	18,362
Eye diseases, ...	12	379	12	286	Diseases of the urinary system,	12	15,039	13	15,155
Ear disease, ...	13	52	13	35	Syphilis, ...	13	14,551	12	16,160

Relative prevalence of diseases as shown by returns.

434. These returns do not afford a clue to the relative prevalence of diseases during the year. For some kinds of diseases or accidents the people come to our dispensaries much more readily than for others, and for some they would come more willingly as in-door patients than merely to receive a dose of medicine, and *vice versâ*. Thus no one would suppose that because local injuries show a larger return than fevers among in-door patients, the population at large suffers more from accidental wounds than from fever. But though the dispensary percentages afford no sure indication of the comparative prevalence of the various diseases over the country, they are likely to show to some degree the prevalence of different diseases in one year as compared with another; *e. g.*, if fever cases are more numerous in dispensaries this year than last, the presumption is that the disease has been more prevalent generally.

Other anomalies in the returns, however, are not so readily explained. For instance, the proportion of local injuries to other disorders varies in different districts in a curious and inexplicable manner.

The most marked of these variations are shown in the following table. The percentage is that of the number of local injuries on the total number of cases treated:—

	Percentage of local injuries to other in-door cases.	
	1871.	1872.
Moozuffernuggur, ...	11·2	6·6
Allahabad, ...	9·6	8·0
Dehra, ...	6·6	8·0
Nynee Tal, ...	14·1	8·0
Shahjehanpore, ...	35·0	48·5
Azimgurh, ...	60·2	53·8
Budaon, ...	33·7	55·0
Furruckabad, ...	53·6	50·0
Etah, ...	66·7	49·0
Mynpoory, ...	34·3	34·0
Muttra, ...	31·9	33·7

One would be inclined to suppose local injuries to be a class of cases which it was almost impossible to misclassify even at branch dispensaries. The variations, though strange, are more between one place and another than between one year and another, and seem to point to local habits of resorting more to dispensaries in certain places for relief in such cases. Again, the proportions of certain diseases in some dispensaries vary very much from the general average without any apparent reason. The attention of the Civil Surgeons has been called to cases where their dispensaries are much above or below the average in any particular disease, with the view of ascertaining how far this is due to peculiarities of climate, to a varying system of registration of disease, or to differences in the habits of the people in resorting to our hospitals for treatment.

Registration of cases.

435. There has been some irregularity in the registration of cases. A practice seems to have prevailed in some dispensaries of entering each dose of medicine (where several doses have been handed to the patient at one time) as a "return" visit. Orders have been issued for the discontinuance of this practice. Medicines will not in future be given out to any one but the patient himself, except for the use of *purdah nisheen* females (*i. e.*, those who do not appear in public unveiled), and in special cases, where, from old age, infirmity, or sickness, the sufferers are unable to present themselves in person. Where such is the case, and the officer in charge is satisfied of the nature of the disease, there is no harm in the case being entered in the register, with a note of the cause of non-appearance of the patient.

Food of patients.

436. Patients who are able to keep themselves in food are not supported at the cost of Government while they are under treatment. The proportion of patients who provided their own food during the past year was 33·6 per cent., against 34 per cent. the year before. The decrease, which is to be regretted, seems to be due rather to a relaxation of the rule in certain places, than to any general increase in the number of destitute persons

who received relief. In 20 dispensaries (noted on the margin) above 50 per cent. of the patients paid for their own food, while at Agra, Allahabad, Bheloopore, Bustee, Mirzapore, and Roorkee less than 10 per cent. did so.

Azimgurh.	Phillibheet.
Chundowlee.	Nujeebabad.
Bissowlee.	Datagunge.
Oöseith.	Bilsee.
Futtehgurh.	Meeran-ki-Seraie.
Peernuggur.	Jhansie.
Raath.	Moradabad.
Chundowsee.	Bilarree.
Moozuffernuggur.	Gooleria.
Jellalabad.	Ookemuth.

The variations in some of the chief cities of the Province are shown beneath :—

Cities.	Proportion of those who fed themselves to all in-door patients.	
	1871.	1872.
Benares, ...	...	12·
Allahabad, ...	3·	1·8
Agra, ...	8·	1·6
Bareilly, ...	48·	52·
Meerut, ...	57·	57·9
Cawnpore, ...	13·	12·

The patients at Bareilly and Meerut are, as a rule, probably no better off than those at Allahabad and Agra, and the very large proportion who kept themselves in food in the two former cities seem to indicate greater watchfulness on the part of the Civil Surgeons.

437. The results of the principal surgical operations performed during the year are shown below :—

Surgical operations.

Operations.	Total number of operations.	Number successful.	Number unsuccessful.	Number unknown.	Number died.	Number remaining under treatment.
Hip-joint amputation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thigh amputation, ...	15	7	...	...	7	1
Leg amputation, ...	24	14	...	...	9	1
Foot amputation, ...	9	6	...	...	2	1
Shoulder-joint amputation, ...	4	2	...	...	2	...
Arm amputation, ...	15	9	...	...	5	1
Fore-arm amputation, ...	15	14	...	...	1	...
Excision of knee-joint, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Ditto of elbow-joint, ...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Ditto of other joints, ...	5	3	...	...	...	2
Dislocations reduced, ...	665	662	2	27	1	13
Hernia, ...	17	15	...	...	2	...
Ligatures applied to arteries, ...	14	14	...	...	...	...
Large tumours and cancers removed, ...	172	141	...	13	8	10
Lithotrity (adult), ...	3	1	...	2	...	...
Hæmorrhoids, ...	103	97	4	2	...	...
Hare-lip, ...	5	5	...	...	...	...
Cataract (operated on), ...	112	67	17	18	1	9
Other capital and important operations,	654	505	2	82	42	23
Total, ...	1,834	1,523	25	144	60	62
LITHOTOMY.						
Age up to 5 years, ...	117	100	1	...	9	7
„ 6 to 10 years, ...	127	101	1	1	11	13
„ 11 to 20 „ ...	88	78	...	1	2	7
„ 21 to 30 „ ...	64	52	...	...	9	3
„ 31 to 40 „ ...	43	38	...	...	2	3
Above 40 years, ...	94	72	...	...	11	11
Total, ...	533	441	2	2	44	44
GRAND TOTAL, ...	2,367	1,964	27	146	124	106

The total number of surgical operations during 1872 was 53,707 against 56,284 in 1871, while capital and important operations have fallen from 9,873 in 1871 to 2,367 in 1872. The latter decrease was mainly caused by a change in the

classification of capital operations, and as the former classification was extremely incorrect, it is impossible this year to make any comparison with former periods. But putting this aside, the falling off in the entire number of operations is perhaps the only unsatisfactory point in the year's administration. Surgery is undoubtedly the branch of our hospital treatment which, in consequence of its immediate and obvious results, most readily commends itself to the native mind, and one would have hoped to see the number of operations increase rather than diminish. In lithotomy cases specially, it is observed that while the numbers have decreased, the mortality among those operated on has increased. There is perhaps no branch of surgery more valued, or in itself more beneficial, than lithotomy; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that every effort will be made to prevent any falling off in this branch of relief for the future. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the number of operations for the removal of cataract in the Colvin Hospital, Allahabad, has increased from 16 to 70. The total number of operations of this kind during the year was 112. Benares comes next to Allahabad, with 27 operations; Meerut has 5, and Banda 3. No other dispensary had more than one.

	1871.	1872.
Number of cases, ...	566	533
Number of successful cases,	494	441
Number of deaths, ...	37	44

438. The financial position is, on the whole, satisfactory. At the end of the year the invested capital of the dispensaries stood at £28,630, against £27,680 in 1871 and £25,960 in 1870; and it yields an annual income of £1,418, or a little under 5 per cent. The total income of the year was £21,331, against £21,413 in 1871, while the total expenditure has been £21,075 against £19,031. The contributions made by natives of India, setting aside the exceptional and munificent gift of £1,000 made in 1871 by the Maharajah of Vizianagram to the Bheloopore Dispensary, are only about £20 less than they

Financial position.

were last year. It must, however, be noted that last year's contributions were £1,200 less than those of 1870, so that the discouraging diminution of receipts in that year has not yet been made up. There is an apparent decrease in the contributions of municipalities, which is due to some unusual windfalls in 1871, which will hereafter be shown separately as "special grants." The liberality of the municipalities in reality goes on increasing year by year. The European subscriptions also have increased by more than £600. The receipts and expenditure are thus shown :—

Receipts.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Expenditure.	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	R.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Govt. contribution, ...	1,06,221	1,02,125	1,04,514	Establishment,	1,34,090	66·2	1,30,131	68·5	1,33,025	63·1
Local.				Medicines, ...	10,534	5·2	10,898	5·8	11,764	5·6
Endowments, &c., ...		2,737	7,840	Diet, ...	14,409	7·1	11,814	6·2	16,407	7·8
Subscriptions by municipalities,	25,758	35,116	28,349	Buildings, ...	25,783	12·7	20,672	10·9	27,777	13·2
Do. Europeans,	9,543	9,999	16,191							
Do. Natives, ...	49,504	47,414	37,211							
Interest, ...	13,653	13,353	14,180	Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	17,897	8·8	16,320	8·6	21,775	10·3
Miscellaneous, ...	2,317	3,384	5,029							
Total, ...	2,06,996	2,14,128	2,13,314	Total, ...	2,02,718	10·0	1,90,135	10·0	2,10,748	10·0

The Government contribution is not quite 50 per cent. of the entire receipts, the remainder being made up from local subscriptions and endowments. Due consideration is, however, paid to special circumstances, such as poverty and peculiar need of medical aid of particular places, and in such case the Government, on good reason shown, is always prepared to make an exception.

439. The cost of treatment per patient amounted to Rs. 0-2-1 in 1871, and to Rs. 0-1-11 in 1872.

This decrease follows naturally from the increased number of in-door patients. The cost of diet per patient rose with the rising prices of the year, and stands at Rs. 0-1-2 per diem, against Rs. 0-1-1 last year.

Medical pupils attached to Civil Hospitals.

440. During the past year there were 51 medical pupils attached to the Civil Hospitals. Of these, Agra, Cawnpore, and Ghazeepore had four each; Allahabad, Benares, Bustee, and Goruckpore, three; Bareilly and Meerut, two; and the rest of the hospitals had one each. These pupils are employed in bandaging, dressing, and making up medicines; and where the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is energetic and fond of teaching, they have been taught more or less of Materia Medica. Many of them spend a portion of the day at an English school. In general, they are not wanting in abilities, but are disposed to be careless and inattentive.

Female medical education.

441. The advance of female medical education during the year has been slow and doubtful; but progress cannot be expected to be other than gradual, and our efforts must not on that account be relaxed. The result of the endeavour to instruct the common Daies (or midwives) of the country is certainly not encouraging; but the reasons are not far to seek. The class do not possess the necessary intelligence, and moreover it is believed that, as a rule, they are not called in till after delivery. The most hopeful experiments of the year have

been among the higher class of practitioners, some of whom have settled in towns and acquired the confidence of the people, and to some extent obtained practice. The medical education which seems most likely to gain the desired end is that given in the female medical schools at Nynee Tal and Bareilly. The object is well worthy of the expenditure both of labor and money. It is through female practitioners alone that we can alleviate the pain and disease existing in the otherwise unapproachable zenanas of the higher classes, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to take this opportunity of heartily commending to the notice of his successor the admirable attempts which have been made in the way of female medical education, especially at Nynee Tal and Bareilly.

Accommodation.

442. Although little actual progress has been made in the way of providing separate accommodation for the better classes of patients, the subject has been everywhere kept in view, and its importance admitted. Wherever funds and suitable premises can be provided, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that such outbuildings as can be occupied with comfort and privacy by respectable families, and specially by respectable females, will be constructed in every dispensary. An interesting experiment is now being made in the erection of some new dispensaries. According to this plan, the only building to be constructed in the English fashion is the central one, containing two or more rooms for the dispensary, office, stores and instruments, and an operating room: the wards are to be like the premises of a serai, consisting of rooms built along the sides of the yard or quadrangle. To these rooms any degree of privacy may be given by a curtain wall, and it may be reckoned that they will be far more convenient for the native patients, and far more suitable to their habits, than the present style of building.

Private charities.

443. Besides the Government dispensaries, there are charity houses maintained out of municipal and private contributions for

the relief of the blind and poor and of lepers in seven districts, and for lepers only in three districts, as noted in the margin. Of these the charities of Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Almorah, and Bareilly are on the largest scale. The first of these is aided by Government, but the others are independent of Government help. The Seharunpore, Bijnour, and Furruckabad houses are supported wholly out of municipal funds, those of Almorah, Bareilly, and Meerut wholly by private contributions. The institutions at Allahabad and Agra include a strangers' home. In Allahabad the expenditure of the year has exceeded the income by £53, but the financial condition of the other large charities is prosperous. It is to be regretted that the number of persons relieved in Rajah Kali Shunker's asylum at Benares has been falling off for the last three years. The average daily number was 136 in 1870, 115 in 1871, and but 100 in 1872. The total number of persons relieved by these institutions during the year is given in the margin. It may be noted that the proportionate cost of establishment varies very much in these charities. Thus Benares spends more than 31 per cent. of its income in establishments, Bareilly over 21 per cent., Shahjehanpore 9½ per cent., and Almorah only 8½ per cent.

Agra.	Almorah.
Allahabad.	Bijnour.
Bareilly.	Seharunpore.
Benares.	
Furruckabad.	
Meerut.	
Shahjehanpore.	
Seven districts.	Three districts.

Blind.	Lepers.	Poor.
707	700	400

Railway dispensaries.

444. In the eleven dispensaries maintained by the East Indian Railway in the upper division of the main line and on the Jubbulpore line, there were, in a strength of 670 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,832 cases of sickness and 55 cases of injury; that is to say, each railway servant on an average passed through hospital, or was placed on the sick list, nearly three times in 12 months. In 1871 the sick numbered 191 per cent. of the strength, and the death-rate was 1·6. Last year the sick

numbered 281 per cent. of the strength, and the mortality went up to 3·4 per cent.

445. The Almorah Leper Asylum may receive special notice. At the beginning of the year the number of inmates was 107; during the year 20 were admitted, 12 died, and 11 went away, leaving a population of 104 at the beginning of 1873. In this asylum the utmost attention is paid to the comfort and cleanliness of the unfortunate inmates, as well as to their higher interests. Cashew-nut-oil has been tried with some success in respect of the surface sores, and has been found to restore a more healthy condition to the skin where the disease has not penetrated deeper. Further enquiries are being made into this subject, and into the important question of the hereditary nature of the disease.

Agra Medical School.

446. The Agra Medical School was founded in 1855, with the object of training Native Doctors or Hospital Assistants for service in the Indian Army and at Civil Dispensaries. It is superintended by a Principal, the Civil Surgeon of Agra, and three Sub-Assistant Surgeons. During the year 21 students passed the final examination for admission to the grade of Hospital Assistant. This number is less than the due average, which should not be under 25. The number who passed in 1871 was 22. The number of students remaining after the final examination was 58, against 52 in 1871 and 65 in 1870.

B.—Lunatic Asylums.

Number of asylums.

447. There are three lunatic asylums in these Provinces,—those of Bareilly, Benares, and Agra. The last was opened in the end of 1871, and the year under review has been the first complete year of its working.

Number of patients.

448. The statistics of admissions and re-admissions into the three asylums in these Provinces during the year under review are as follows:—

	Bareilly.		Benares.		Agra.		Total.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Remaining on 1st January, ...	232	258	118	122	...	11	350	391
Admitted, ...	139	80	66	57	...	85	205	222
Re-admitted, ...	9	8	6	3	...	1	15	12
Total treated, ...	380	346	190	182	...	97	570	625

The increase in the number of patients treated is due to the Agra Asylum, which for the first time appears in these returns for a complete year. This cannot be held to indicate a greater prevalence of insanity, but rather that advantage has been taken of the new asylum to accommodate in it a number of lunatics who belong to Agra and the surrounding districts; and so far this may be considered an administrative improvement. It has been before observed that the majority of patients at the old asylums came from districts in the immediate neighbourhood of Benares and Bareilly; and there can be little doubt that wherever a new asylum is conveniently opened, many lunatics in the adjacent places would be sent to it, whom their friends do not care to send to a distance.

Disposal of patients.

449. The following figures show how the patients were disposed of during the year:—

	Bareilly.		Benares.		Agra.		Total.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Total number of lunatics treated,	380	346	190	182	...	97	570	625
Discharged cured,	72	42	35	29	...	31	107	102
Improved and transferred to friends, ...	1	...	15	12	...	1	16	13
Discharged as not insane, ...	7	4	...	...	...	1	7	5
Escaped, ...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	4
Died, ...	41	33	18	21	...	5	59	59
Remaining at close of year, ...	258	266	122	117	...	59	380	442

The large proportion (31 per cent.) of cures effected in the Agra Asylum is singular, and the more so because cases of acute mania, which are usually the most susceptible of cure, are apparently fewer in that asylum than in either of the others. The Bareilly Asylum shows no entry of patients returned to their friends,—an important omission, as the Government should in all possible cases be relieved of the charge of lunatics who are in a fair way to recover their reason, or who, though permanently insane, have ceased to be dangerous.

Mortality.

450. The number of patients who died during the year was 59, the same number as in the previous year; but the percentage of deaths on total number under treatment has fallen from 10·35 to 9·09, as marginally shown. This improvement has been effected in spite of an outbreak of cholera among the inmates of the asylum at Benares, which carried off seven patients. Considering the cause of physical ailment and mental depression which must necessarily exist amongst the inmates of a lunatic asylum, the existing rate of mortality cannot be considered excessive.

	Bareilly.		Benares.		Agra.		North-Western Provinces.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Percentage of mortality to total treated, ...	10·7	9·5	9·4	10·1	...	5·1	10·35	9·09
Percentage to daily average strength, ...	15·5	12·3	14·3	16·6	...	13·7	15·13	13·73

Types and causes of insanity.

451. The types of insanity are variously stated, and the relative proportion of each of the common causes of insanity varies also. At one asylum a large proportion of cases are classed under melancholy, and a very small proportion under acute mania; at others the reverse is the case. At Agra only 17½ per cent. of the cases were attributed to unknown causes; at Benares

68½ per cent. The figures given below show that in the registration of the causes of insanity an equal diversity prevails :—

Causes assigned.	Agra.	Bareilly.	Benares.
	Percentage.	Percentage.	Percentage.
Intoxicating drugs, ...	6	15	39·5
Epileptic seizures, ...	24½	3	1 5

These variations seem to show some want of care in the use of the recognised principles of classification. The attention of the Superintendent of each of the Lunatic Asylums has been directed to this point.

Escapes.

452. Several patients of the Benares Asylum escaped during the time that the lunatics were quartered in the Pandypore barracks on account of the outbreak of cholera in the asylum. These escapes were due to the fact that the barracks have no surrounding wall. Three of the escaped lunatics are still at large. In addition to those, three patients escaped over the low wall of the Agra Asylum, but were all recaptured within a few hours.

Criminal lunatics.

453. The number of criminal lunatics received into the asylums during the year was 25, against 24 received during 1871; they were all men. A criminal lunatic who had committed murder was unfortunately among the three who got clear off from the Pandypore barracks.

Expenditure.

454. With regard to the expenditure on the asylums, the average cost per head, under the headings of establishment, diet, and clothing, is given below :—

	Bareilly.				Benares.				Agra.		
	1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.		1872.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
Establishment, ...	37 15 3		36 1 7		50 5 1		52 8 6		120 10 9		
Diet, ...	24 6 11		29 9 10		28 12 9		30 11 11		33 2 4		
Clothing, ...	6 8 10		6 11 (		2 1 0		3 1 5		10 9 1		
Total, including medicine and contingencies, ...	71	7	11	75 5 4	83	15	4	93 8 2	168	14	1

The increase in the average cost of diet was less at Benares than at Bareilly, notwithstanding the fact that (as was shown in the Jail Report) the rise in prices was more marked at the former than at the latter place. At Agra the cost of diet appears very high. With regard to the cost of clothing, considerable differences exist; the averages in both the Bareilly and Benares Asylums have risen during the year, and the cost at Agra appears to have been unduly large. These variations in the cost of clothing are the more unaccountable, as a scale of clothing has been fixed for each patient by the head of the department; and greater uniformity on this point is expected in the following year.

Labor of lunatics.

455. The produce of the labor of lunatics during the year was in Bareilly Asylum £40, and in Benares £37. In the Agra Asylum the labor of the inmates was expended in the asylum itself.

2.—Sanitation.

456. The new system of entrusting the duty of reporting deaths to the village chowkeedars, and the registration of deaths to the clerks at police-stations, has resulted in fuller and more accurate mortuary returns than those of any former year. An improved form of register has lately been issued, which, it is hoped, will further facilitate the preparation of these returns.

457. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 703,248, which, on a population of thirty-one millions, gives an average life-value of forty-four years, being very near the standard in England. The returns of the previous year gave a life-value of fifty-one years, and of the year before sixty-one years. Conversely, the percentage of registered deaths per thousand has risen from 17·9 in 1869 to 23 in 1872, the ratio in England being about 22·5.

458. It is obvious that the more recent figures (though still far from exhaustive) are becoming yearly more complete, and the growing accuracy is highly satisfactory. There are still some backward districts (two or three specially so), and

there are backward parts probably in every district. But in a country where the population is spread over so vast a surface, where the outlying agricultural villages are so secluded and ignorant, and where our immediate agency itself is so rude and unlearned, defects of mortuary registration, from omissions or imperfect recollections of details, are not to be wondered at. But it is evident that the system begins to be better understood and more carefully maintained.

459. There ought to be less difficulty in ensuring complete registration in the large cities and towns than in the country, for there the inhabitants are more enlightened, and are also used to such returns, which moreover in a compact population can be made more surely and promptly.

460. It is from the town circles that we must expect to obtain the first approach to really exact data on which to found a sufficient induction as to the general death-rate, and the death-rate of different classes, ages, and occupations in Northern India. As yet there are no certain data by which to decide such questions even approximately, but there can be little doubt that a registration which gives an average duration of life equal to that in England is altogether inadequate. This conclusion is borne out by reference to district details. Twelve districts give an average life-value of thirty-three years; these, no doubt, include some extensive tracts in which there was an exceptional and lamentable mortality from epidemic fever sufficient materially to raise the normal rate; and there can be no question that even here the same influences, tending to defective registration, were at work as elsewhere; and that the real mortality must certainly have been much higher than that deduced from the registration. In almost all the other districts the returns are markedly inadequate. Three of them, *viz.*, Ghazeepore, Azimgurh, and Muttra, have long had a bad pre-eminence. The average of life given by their returns (above 70 years) is so extravagantly wrong, that the serious attention of the Magistrates, District Superintendents of Police, and Civil Surgeons has been called to these patent deficiencies, and the duty impressed upon them of a more

careful supervision of this branch of the administration. The best and worst districts, as regards adequacy of registration, are given as follows :—

Best.	Rate per mille.	Worst.	Rate per mille.
Shahjehanpore, ...	46·63	Azimgurh, ...	13·42
Meerut, ...	35·55	Ghazeepore, ...	13·93
Terai, ...	32·63	Muttra, ...	13·98
Boolundshuhur, ...	32·19	Dehra Doon, ...	15·43
Bijnour, ...	31·59	Banda, ...	16·82
Seharunpore, ...	29·76	Agra, ...	17·61
Cawnpore, ...	28·19	Jaloun, ...	18·00
Bareilly, ...	26·64	Benares, ...	18·46
Moradabad, ...	26·13	Budaon, ...	19·72

461. The close correspondence between the death-rates of Hindus and Mahomedans, as shown in the margin, may be taken as satisfactory evidence that the same principles and procedure were observed uniformly throughout the country, and also that there is no class opposition to registration. The percentage of Mahomedan deaths differs from that of Hindus by the same ratio by which it differed last year. Still this excess is inconsiderable; and indeed the death-rate of the Mahomedans might have been expected to be greater than that of the Hindus, seeing that they are on the whole better educated, and their mortuary returns are therefore likely to be fuller.

	Estimated population in 1872.	Deaths registered in 1872.	Rate per mille.
Hindus, ...	26,569,068	602,604	22·7
Mahomedans,	4,189,348	100,345	32·9
Total, ...	30,758,416	702,949	22·8

462. The death-rates according to ages were as follows:—

Districts.	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	Number of deaths registered.	Rate per mille.	Number of deaths registered.	Rate per mille.
Born dead, ...	6,581	·21	6,635	·21
1 year and under, ...	90,457	2·94	111,138	3·59
1 to 6 years, ...	101,811	3·27	127,324	4·12
6 to 12 „	34,173	1·11	45,150	1·46
Total of minors, ...	233,022	7·57	290,247	9·43
12 to 20 years, ...	31,851	1·03	40,700	1·31
20 to 30 „	56,044	1·82	70,377	2·27
30 to 40 „	55,909	1·82	69,175	2·23
40 to 50 „	60,493	1·96	73,900	2·39
50 to 60 „	66,134	2·15	78,096	2·52
Exceeding 60, ...	75,197	2·44	80,753	2·61
Total of adults, ...	345,628	11·23	413,001	13·42

From this table it appears that the deaths of children under 12 were 41·2 of the total number of deaths in 1872.

463. In the present state of society in India the deaths of infants and young children may easily be overlooked, and registration is further set at fault by the inaccuracy with which the people record ages. The results are only approximate, but they are better than those of last year. The carefulness and exactitude of registration varies considerably in the different districts,—from Shahjehanpore, which is considerably the best in this respect, and shows a percentage of 7·04 of deaths to the total population under 12, to Azimgurh, Banda, Ghazeepore, and Mynpoory, where the percentage is only from 1·30 to 1·47.

464. Of the 703,248 persons who died during the year, 393,564 were males and 309,684 females. The population of

these Provinces is estimated at 38,800,000, and in this the number of males exceeds the number of females by 2,200,000; an excess of males over females in the mortuary returns is therefore to be expected. The figures above show that the value of male life was 42 years, and the value of female life 46 years. The difference is the same as that shown by the figures for 1871.

465. The total number of deaths during the year were distributed over the various seasons as follows :—

	Number of deaths.	Percentage.
Cold season, 1st November to 1st March, ...	210,234	29·9
Hot season, 1st March to 1st July, ...	205,107	29·2
Rainy season, 1st July to 1st November, ...	287,907	40·9
Total, ...	703,248	100·0

466. The hot and rainy seasons were much more unfavorable to life this year than last year, in which the proportions for each season were :—

	Per cent.
Cold season, ...	34·2
Hot season.	28·5
Rainy season, ...	37·3
	100·0

This unfavorable ratio was due in part to cholera, and in part to the prevalence of fever in the rainy season. The past year was marked by unusual heat in the hot season, followed by a good average rainfall.

467. The following table shows the ratio in which the principal diseases of the country contributed to the general mortality :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Fever, ...	10·9	14·2	15·87
Bowel complaint, ...		1·9	2·25
Small-pox, ...	·7	1·2	1·11
Cholera, ...		0·1	1·63

468. The margiual table shows that there has been a steady increase in the number of deaths from fever, which has almost trebled in five years. But some considerable part of the increase may be set down to improved registration. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to record that the current year (1873-74) has thus far shown a very marked decrease in the reach and virulence of this disease.

	No. of deaths.
1867,	... 172,144
1868,	... 173,205
1869,	... 246,833
1870,	... 322,913
1871,	... 421,131
1872,	... 490,436

469. Even in 1872 fever had to a considerable degree deserted its old haunts of Seharunpore and Moozuffernuggur. The worst fever districts in 1872 were,—(1) Meerut, with a death-rate from this cause of 30 per mille; (2) Terai, with 28·5; (3) Shahjehanpore, with 25; (4) Boolundshuhur, with 24. In 1871 the fever death-rate was 46·9 per mille in the Terai, 23·86 in Meerut, and only 16 per mille in Shahjehanpore.

470. No conclusive proof has yet been given of any necessary connection between fever and extensive irrigation from canals. The question can be determined only by comparing the mortuary returns of a large number of canal-irrigated circles with other similar circles which have no canal-irrigated districts. The statistics of a single district are conclusive or misleading. For instance, that portion of the Meerut District which is irrigated by the Ganges Canal shows a yearly mortality of 40 to the thousand; while the rest of the district, which is watered by two smaller canals, and may therefore be supposed to be more sparingly irrigated, shows a death-rate of 22 only to the thousand. These figures seem at first sight to be unfavorable to the Ganges Canal; but the higher death-rate is with more probability to be attributed to defective drainage, owing to the natural conformation of this part of the district. It is, however, open to doubt whether the naturally bad drainage is not further impeded by the canal earth-works, and the attention of the Irrigation Branch has been directed to this

question. In the meantime, works for the improvement of the drainage of the country are in progress in this district and in that of Moozuffornuggur, in the town of Seharunpore, and in parts of the Doab, and good effects on the popular health may be expected.

471. Small-pox was most prevalent in Seharunpore (6 per mille) and Bijnour (5·36 per mille), Shahjehanpore (3·21 per mille) and Bareilly (1·88 per mille). In these four districts the number of vaccinators was doubled in 1872-73, and it may be hoped that we shall see a diminution in the prevalence of this scourge. In 1871 Bijnour headed the list with 10 per mille.

472. The deaths from cholera in the worst districts in 1872 were as follows:—Jounpore, 8·06 per mille; Bustee, 6·41; Shahjehanpore, 4·65; Furruckabad, 2·76. In 1871 the highest rate was at Benares, 0·83. In the year under report 17 districts exceeded that rate.

473. The disease appeared first in the eastern districts bordering on Oudh, and spread itself northwards into the Agra and Rohilkhund Divisions towards the close of the year. The districts which suffered most were those of Bustee, Jounpore, and Allahabad, in which the disease prevailed from April to June; and Shahjehanpore, in which the disease was common from August to November.

474. The tours of inspection of the Sanitary Commissioner embraced the chief towns (32 in number) of the Meerut, Boolundshuhur, and Allygurh Districts. The Commissioner's reports of the sanitary condition of these towns are more or less favorable, and on the whole there has been a marked advance in the cleanliness and drainage of the larger centres of population. The Magistrates, as a body, pay much attention to sanitary measures, but the most hopeful feature is that the improvement has been mainly obtained through the municipal committees.

475. In the villages, however, the introduction and maintenance of sanitary measures is much more difficult.

The vast number of villages and hamlets scattered over the country could not be supervised by superior agency, and to employ inferior agents on such a work would not secure the desired result, while it would open numerous opportunities of extortion and oppression, which such a course is always found in this country to bring in its wake. The people too are apathetic, and if roused at times of sickness, they soon relapse into their usual indifference, and then the only sound of complaint heard is when they are disturbed in their old habits. Then again each village and hamlet would need to be treated according to its special requirements. A general raid against "holes" and "pools" might effect as much evil as good, and instead of carrying the people with us (a necessary condition of success), might set them against us. All that can at present be done is for the District Officer and his staff to take up individual cases, and endeavour to effect some permanent improvement in cleanliness and drainage.

476. On a general retrospect, it may be admitted that little has yet been done, except in a few local drainage projects, to improve the general sanitation of the agricultural population and small outlying towns; but there has been a marked advance in the cleanliness and drainage of the larger centres of population, and the most hopeful feature is that this has been obtained mainly through the municipal committees. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the increasing interest taken in the subject by these popular institutions is eminently satisfactory, and that, from what has been accomplished in the past, steady improvement may be looked for in time to come.

3.—Vaccination.

Mode of operations.

477. Vaccination is carried on in these Provinces during the cold season only, except in Kumaon, Tehree, and the Hill Pergunnah of Jounsar Bawur, where the climate permits the continuance of operations during the summer months and the rains. The country is divided into four circles,—the first comprising Kumaon and Rohilkhund, the second Agra and Meerut, the

third Allahabad and Jhansie, and the fourth Benares. Each of the three last circles is under the supervision of a European Medical Officer, but the first circle is under the immediate management of the Superintendent-General, who is aided by a Deputy Superintendent in the Division of Rohilkhund. Each district has a Native Superintendent, who is charged with the immediate control of the vaccinating staff, and each tuhseel is provided with a vaccinator, while many municipalities and large land-owners entertain vaccinators in addition to those paid by Government.

Results of the year.

478. The year has been one of considerable progress. Excluding the Bundelkhund Native States, of the operations in which a brief account will be given hereafter, the number of persons vaccinated was 414,416, against 322,887 in 1871-72. This increase of 91,529, or 28 per cent., has been attained by a very large increase in the staff of operators. The proportion of successful cases to all operations, excluding those in which the result was unknown, was 87·03 against 87·8, which is a slight falling off, but in primary operations alone the proportion is 88·7 against 88·4 last year. The number of vaccinators of all classes has increased by 90, being now 362, but it was not to be expected that the amount of work done would increase at first in the same proportion. Accordingly the average number of operations performed by each vaccinator during the vaccine season fell from 1,187, or 237·4 per mensem, to 1,144, or 229 per mensem. As, however, the increase of establishment was chiefly in the lower ranks, the cost of each successful case fell from 5 annas to 4 annas 6 pie. The entire cost of the department has been £9,428, against £8,232 last year, and £8,099 the year before.

Number of persons vaccinated.

479. The subjoined table shows the number and results of primary and secondary operations in the different circles :—

Circle.		Total number vaccinated.	Primary.				Secondary.				Percentage of successful (primary.)	Percentage of successful (secondary.)
			Successful.	Unsuccessful and doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful and doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.		
Kumaon and Rohilkhund,	1872-73,	136,324	102,164	11,951	8,449	122,564	5,443	6,886	1,431	13,760	89·5	44·1
	1871-72,	122,277	101,977	11,534	7,028	120,539	998	599	141	1,738	83·8	62·4
Agra and Meerut, ...	1872-73,	155,375	129,883	13,124	10,194	153,201	1,340	520	314	2,174	90·8	72·0
	1871-72,	96,646	81,670	8,253	6,723	96,646	...	...	...	...	90·8	...
Allahabad and Jhansie, ...	1872-73,	70,926	50,502	10,548	7,455	68,505	1,581	616	224	2,421	82·7	71·5
	1871-72,	59,097	42,193	9,865	6,101	58,159	608	273	57	938	81·5	69·0
Benares, ...	1872-73,	51,791	40,695	5,704	4,162	50,561	870	203	157	1,230	87·7	81·
	1871-72,	44,867	36,074	4,875	2,875	43,824	745	127	171	1,043	88·1	85·4
GRAND TOTAL, ...	1872-73,	414,416	323,244	41,327	30,260	394,831	9,234	8,225	2,126	19,585	88·7	52·8
	1871-72,	322,887	261,914	34,524	22,727	319,168	2,351	999	369	3,719	88·4	70·

Compared with the great increase in the number of primary operations, which were slightly more successful than last year, the increase in the re-vaccinations, accompanied with a very much lower percentage of success, is remarkable. Operations of this class are only common in Kumaon, that being the only division in which vaccination is of sufficiently long standing for the children operated on to have grown up to an age requiring its repetition.

Protection afforded.

480. The following table shows the extent of protection afforded by primary vaccination in the different circles:—

Circle.	*Proportion of vaccinated to population.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1st Circle, Kumaon and Rohilkhund, ...	1·8	2·1	1·9
2nd ditto, Meerut and Agra, ...	1·2	1·5	1·4
3rd ditto, Allahabad and Jhansie, ...	1·0	1·1	1·0
4th ditto, Benares, ...	0·6	0·5	0·6
Total, ...	1·1	1·3	1·2

The vaccination statistics supplied by the Inspector-General for 268,445 prisoners in our jails show that 9½ per cent. of the prisoners of 1872 had been vaccinated, that 15·7 per cent. had been inoculated, and that 85·29 per cent. had had small-pox. These figures afford a striking testimony to the terrible scourge which this disease is among the unprotected population. When 85 per cent. of the surviving population have passed through the ordeal, it may be conceived what multitudes must have fallen victims under it.

Proportion of sexes.

481. The proportion of the sexes vaccinated is shown by the figures given below. The number of females exceeds the number of

males in every circle, with the exception of Benares, where the proportions are inverted :—

Circle.	*Percentage on total vaccinated (primary.)*	
	Male.	Female.
1st Circle, Kumaon and Rohilkhund, ...	49·	51·
2nd ditto, Agra and Meerut, ...	49·9	50·04
3rd ditto, Allahabad and Jhansie, ...	49·6	50·4
4th ditto, Benares	5·53	44·72
Total, ...	50·3	49·7

Out of the total number of primary operations, 22·8 per cent. only were performed on children under one year of age. This shows a considerable falling off as compared with last year, when the percentage was 34; and the decrease is common to all the circles :—

Circle.	*Percentage to total vaccinated (primary.)*			
	Under one year.		Over one year.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Kumaon, ...	76·26	27·6	23·74	72·4
Rohilkhund, ...	30·86	25·9	69·14	74·0
Agra and Meerut, ...	32·37	27·9	67·63	72·0
Allahabad and Jhansie, ...	32·23	23·9	67·77	76·1
Benares, ...	10·41	8·94	89·59	91·05

Vaccination of infants.

482. Taking the birth-rate at 30 per mille of the total population, the number of births during the year in the North-Western

Provinces would be about 923,064, while the number of infants under one year of age vaccinated was 95,528, or 10·3 per cent. on the probable number of births. There is, however, some reason to doubt whether the figures as to age are altogether trustworthy.

	Percentage of vaccinations under one year to 30 per mille of total population.
1st Circle, Kumaon and Rohilkhund,	17·6
2nd ditto, Agra and Meerut. ...	14·0
3rd ditto, Allahabad and Jhansie,...	8·5
4th ditto, Benares, ...	1·8
For North-Western Provinces, ...	10·3

483. The total increase of 90 in the number of persons employed in vaccination is distributed as follows: 39 vaccinators were paid by Government, 26 by municipalities, 17 from local funds, and 7 by Native Chiefs and landholders. Besides these there was an addition of 35 apprentices entertained by Government. In the average amount and quality of work done, the Government vaccinators are much before the rest. This was noticed last year also, and is attributable to the superior training received by these men. There is no doubt, however, that municipal and local vaccinators will soon improve in experience and skill.

Staff.

484. The increase of 38 in the number of Government vaccinators, who are now 228 instead of 187, is chiefly due to the correspondence which took place two years ago regarding the possibility of providing complete immunity from small-pox in certain localities, so that the people might have before them absolute proof of the benefits of vaccination. It was resolved, as an experiment, to supply certain selected districts with a sufficient number of operators to vaccinate every child that is born, and those districts were chosen in which vaccination had previously been most popular and successful, or in which the people showed themselves most ready to co-operate by providing

Concentration of vaccinators in certain districts.

funds for local vaccinators. The table below shows the results of the year's work:—

District.	Number of Government Vaccinators.		Total Number Vaccinated.	
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Moradabad, ...	6	12	11,414	16,618
Bijnour, ...	5	10	8,552	14,928
Seharunpore, ...	4	8	6,824	13,658
Meerut, ...	6	12	5,862	11,939
Cawnpore, ...	9	18	13,076	20,648
Goruckpore, ...	6	14	8,608	9,497
Total, ...	36	74	54,336	87,288

The results have not altogether come up to expectation, but in some cases the vaccinators were appointed late in the year, and in most cases they were new to the district, and even to the work. In Seharunpore and Meerut the number of operations kept pace with the increase in the operators, in others the increase was in a smaller proportion. In Goruckpore alone the result is altogether unsatisfactory, and there it is noticed that in two tuhseels the number of vaccinations performed by two men was less than in the preceding year by one man.

Tuhseel.	Number of Vaccinators.		Number of Operations.	
	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
Maharajgunge, ...	1	2	1,226	982
Pudrowna, ...	1	2	2,290	1,101

Vaccinators paid by municipalities.

485. The number of municipal vaccinators has risen from 60 to 84, and there are now only 11 municipalities which do not either wholly or in part keep up a vaccinator. The importance of this measure has been recognized by these corporations in a way which deserves the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor. The work done by the municipal vaccinators, though good in

quality, has been far less in quantity than that of the Government employés. This was remarked last year also, and is not peculiar to these Provinces. The difference is generally attributed to the greater readiness of the villagers to submit to an operation which they know to be favored, and may suppose to be ordered by Government. There is no reason to suppose that the people look with less favor on a vaccinator paid by a municipal committee than on a vaccinator directly appointed by Government. On the contrary, it is quite certain that vaccination has an incomparably greater chance of success if performed by those who are servants of the municipality, whose object it is to carry the people with us, than by an agency unconnected with the city.

Vaccinators paid from local funds, only private persons.

486. The increase in the number of local vaccinators from 25 to 53 is a very encouraging symptom. Of these eight are supported in the Kumaon Bhabur and Terai out of the surplus collections of those estates; six are paid out of town funds in Seharunpore, five in Moozuffernuggur, one in Futtehpore, and six in Humeerpore; the cantonments of Bareilly, Agra, Cawnpore, and Benares each support one; six are supported by private subscriptions in Jounpore, and one in Azimgurh; the Rajah of Tehree keeps up four, the three jagheerdars of the Jhansie Division one each, the Maharajah of Benares four, and other Native gentlemen of that province support six vaccinators on their estates. Many of these, however, were only entertained towards the close of the year, and some (as six in Jounpore) were so inexperienced that they were employed only as apprentices, working with the older vaccinators, and no separate record of their work was kept up. Hence the number of operations performed is small, and the percentage of success not high; but His Honor confidently hopes to see an improvement next year.

Unpaid vaccinators.

487. The labors of the regular operators of the Vaccination Department are supplemented by those of candidates for employment under Government in this branch, and of native practitioners.

The work done by the former of these two classes is so much gain to the department, and they form a reserve from which the yearly demand for paid vaccinators can be met. They are entertained on the responsibility of the vaccinators under whom they work, and if carefully selected, and kept well under control, cannot fail to be useful. At present the employment of them in Ghazeepore seems likely after some time to furnish that district with the best vaccinators in the circle. With regard to the employment of hakeems; or native practitioners, it is our interest to look for good agents among this class, for they are, as a rule, more popular and better received than the regular operators of the Vaccination Department.

Inoculators.

488. These remarks apply in some measure also to the conversation and employment of men practising inoculation. His Honor considers that it is a matter of greater importance, as far as possible, to procure the services of inoculators in the Vaccination Department. The results hitherto have not been encouraging, but efforts should not be relaxed, and it should not be forgotten that every inoculator employed in the Vaccination Department is so much instrumentality withdrawn from spreading the practice of inoculation, and therefore practically a gain to the cause of vaccination.

Quantity of vaccine virus distributed.

489. The quantity of vaccine virus distributed from the Kumaon and Gurhwal Vaccine Depôts in each of the years 1871 and 1872 is shown below:—

	1871.	1872.
Vaccine crusts, ...	16,132	11,750
Vaccine tubes, ...	2,951	6,462

The change in the relative proportions of the two kinds of virus used is due to the preference which has of late years been generally given by Medical Officers to the tube lymph. In consequence of their increased use of the lymph, these men have been appointed to the special duty of filling tubes.

Vaccination in Native States of Bundelkhund.

490. Vaccination in Bundelkhund dates only from 1869, when a regular system was introduced through the Political Agent and the Superintendent of the Allahabad and Jhansie Vaccination Circle. At present the vaccination establishment consists of a Native Superintendent, who is paid Rs. 50 a month, and who has his head-quarters at Nowgong, and of eight Assistant Native Superintendents, who each receive a monthly salary of Rs. 20 during winter, and Rs. 16 during summer. Of the eight Assistant Native Superintendents, the states of Orcha, Duttiah, Punna, and Churkaree each entertain one. The remaining four are paid for by the minor states, which are arranged for the purpose into groups. Besides this there are 66 vaccinators who are generally the hereditary *baids* and *suttiahs* (surgeons and oculists) of the various states. These men have been taught vaccination, and are said to practise it with more or less success, but they receive no pay in their capacity of vaccinators. As *baids* or *suttiahs*, they hold rent-free lands from the Rajahs of the States.

491. However these arrangements may harmonize with the usages of Native States, much success in the direction of effective vaccination is not to be expected from them.

The establishment is under the Superintendent of Vaccination of the circle of Allahabad and Jhansie, the latter of which Divisions is bordered by, and intermingled with, the territories of the Native Princes. The returns for the year show that out of a total of 23,003 cases of vaccination, 17,943 were successful, 3,394 unsuccessful, and 1,666 doubtful. These returns, indeed, are mere approximations to the truth, but they show at any rate an increase since last year, when the number of operations was only 17,732, and of successful operations 13,612. The results are so far encouraging, and the increase in the number of Native Superintendents from 3 to 9 is satisfactory. The success of vaccination within Native States, so closely intermixed with British territory as are those in Bundelkhund, is an important though indirect benefit to our own districts.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

492. The head of the Education Department in these Provinces is the Director of Public Instruction. Immediately under him are the three Inspectors of the Circles into which the Provinces have been divided for the purposes of supervision of public instruction. These are the Circles of Meerut and Rohilkhund, Agra, and Allahabad. There is also a fourth Circle, that of Kumaon and Gurhwal, which is very much smaller than any of the other three, and contains only elementary schools, which are under the supervision of a Pundit. The highest educational institutions are the four Government Colleges of Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Benares. The Allahabad College is the Central College of these Provinces. The staff of each college consists of a Principal and several Professors. Below the colleges are the zillah or district schools, which are divided into high and middle: the high schools include the collegiate schools attached to three of the colleges. The next rank is that of the tuhseelee and town schools, and the lowest grade is filled by the hulkabundee or village schools, which afford elementary teaching to the poorer classes in groups of villages. The tuhseelee schools impart a good vernacular education and a knowledge of Persian; the middle zillah schools afford an introduction to English; and the high schools prepare their pupils for entrance into the colleges.

2.—Education.

General results of the year.

493. The year 1872-73 has been marked by satisfactory progress. No important or radical changes have been introduced, but the development due to the decentralization scheme of 1871-72 has been steadily continued, and the chief features of the year are the growing interest taken by municipalities in the cause of education, and the increasing activity and usefulness of the school committees.

494. The following table shows in detail the number of schools and pupils of every description in the North-Western Provinces:—

Number of schools and scholars.

	No. of Schools.		No. of Scholars.		Cost to Government.		Cost per head.					
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.			1873.		
							Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Schools.												
Colleges, ...	3	4	84	127	67,168	78,443	799	9	11	617	10	7
Schools, High, English, ...	12	12	2,536	2,676	1,53,309	1,91,938	60	7	3	71	11	7
Do., Middle, ...	14	14	1,044	1,200	36,524	38,569	34	15	9	32	2	3
Do., High Oriental, ...	1	1	276	281	25,396	34,010	92	0	2	121	0	6
		569*		31,454*								
Do., Middle Vernacular, ...	209	227	11,737	13,963	49,160	87,701*	4	3	0	2	12	7*
		8,336*		116,040*								
Do., Lower do.. ...	3,336	3,678	119,014	133,526	3,24,064	3,12,668*	2	11	8	2	11	1*
Do., do., Female, ...	427	420	7,917	8,130	27,848	28,558	3	8	3	3	8	2
Do., Normal, Male. ...	4	4	361	229	36,071	30,817	99	14	9	134	9	1
Do., do., Female, ...	3	3	40	41	7,947	8,401	198	10	9	204	14	5
Total, direct Govt. Institutions,	4,009	4,363	143,009	160,178	7,27,487	8,11,105	5	1	4	5	1	0
Aided Schools.												
Colleges, ...	4	2	} 4,230	} 24	} 63,693	} 15,033	} 15	0	11	} 626	6	0
Schools, High English, ...	12	17		4,012		51,140				12	11	11
Do., Middle, ...	154	166	10,500	9,705	92,032	85,728	8	12	3	8	13	4
Do., European, Female, ...	4	3	145	141	1,21,180	9,190	84	0	0	65	1	8
Do., High Vernacular, ...	...	2	...	395	...	804	...			2	0	6
Do., Middle do., ...	...	17	...	1,009	...	2,360	...			2	5	5
Do., Lower do., ...	37	32	1,455	1,325	4,154	1,920	2	12	11	1	7	2
Do., do. Female, ...	108	140	3,571	3,374	25,961	14,905	7	3	3	4	6	8
Normal Schools, ...	5	4	69	151	5,070	4,184	73	7	8	27	0	9
Total, Aided Schools, ...	324	373	19,970	20,136	2,03,090	1,85,254	10	2	9	9	3	2
Indigenous Schools, ...	4,609	4,754	55,467	57,362	...	...	...			...		
GRAND TOTAL, ...	8,942	9,490	218,486	237,676	9,30,577	9,96,359	...			...		

The classification is the same as that adopted last year, but there all the tuhseelee schools were classed as middle, and all the village schools as lower. For the purposes of comparison the same classification has been adhered to this year; but the figures with an asterisk classify the schools more correctly according to the instruction which this year's report shows them to provide, a few of the tuhseelee and town schools being really lower class, and a few village schools having attained the rank of middle class.

Increase in number of scholars.

495. The year has been one of very considerable increase, both in departmental efficiency and in numbers. It is gratifying to see that the number of scholars taught in Government schools has risen from 127,801 in 1870-71 to 143,009 in 1871-72, and 160,178 in 1872-73. The number taught in aided schools has also slightly increased, as well as those at free unaided schools, which had in former years been decreasing. This is probably due to greater care being taken in searching out and registering this class of schools. The number of boys who are learning English is 17,744, of whom 4,003 are taught in schools wholly supported by Government, and 13,741 in aided schools. The latter number shows a slight falling off from the number of the year before, which was 14,875. The middle vernacular schools give a superior vernacular education to 32,463 children, and 128,869 children are receiving in the lower schools plain elementary instruction in their own language, and in history, geography, and arithmetic: of these 124,170 are in Government schools, and the rest in aided schools: 117,365 are boys, and 11,504 are girls.

The normal schools are training 421 teachers for the lower schools; 270 of these are in the Government normal schools, and of this number 41 are females.

Proportion of education to children of school-going age.

496. The proportion of children of school-going age in the North-Western Provinces which is actually under instruction can only be approximately estimated, the census

returns being little trustworthy in the matter of ages, owing to the universal ignorance or carelessness of the natives on this point. The census statement of 1872 returns the number of boys between 6 and 16 as 3,776,044, or about 12 per cent. of the entire population. If then we assume this to be the school-going age for the whole of the North-Western Provinces, the number under tuition at Government and aided schools (223,180*) is 1 in 17. It has, however, been calculated that for the poorer classes of the population, who only desire primary education for their children, and who are probably 90 per cent. of the whole, the school-going age is from 6 to 13, and that for only the remaining 10 per cent. (*i.e.*, the classes who desire a better education, and who send their sons to middle and high schools) does it extend to 16. In that case, the number of boys who should be at school is reduced from 3,776,044 to 2,807,468, and the number under tuition is one in 12½, or 8 boys at school where there should be 100.

* Deducting 12,707 girls.

497. The census statistics show a smaller number of educated persons in the Province than the educational reports would give occasion to expect. The total number of males who have been returned as able to read and write (the question was not asked about females) was 531,608, or about 1 in 30, or 3 per cent. of the entire population. Of these 180,733 (less even than the number shown to be at school in the past year) were under 20. In future years, as the larger numbers now under education grow up into the adult population, the proportion will gradually increase. But His Honor's impression is that not much reliance can be placed upon the figures of one census as regards education.

Number of educated persons in the Province.

498. On the whole, while the progress in the last few years has been most encouraging, and especially in the period from 1870, since which time the filling in of the old settlements and the introduction of the local cess have given a fresh impetus to the village-school system, there is still very much to be done,

Room for extension of education.

and an enormous mass of ignorance and indifference to be overcome. Indeed, there are not only vast numbers, but whole classes and strata of the population to whom the benefits of education have yet to be extended. Such are the lowest castes of all, who by common custom are not allowed to drink from the village well, and the presence of whose boys is hardly tolerated at the village school. These are to a certain extent provided for in the larger towns by free schools, wherever sufficient demand exists to justify the expenditure of town or provincial funds on such a purpose, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to see the system still further extended in this direction. There is reason also to look for a further extension of the village-school system, from the growing appreciation of learning, the increase of private and aided schools, the contributions of municipalities, and the endowments of wealthy native gentlemen.

Changes during the year.

499. The principal features in the history of education during the year are the establishment of a central college at Allahabad, intended to concentrate, and thus to improve and strengthen, the various agencies at the disposal of Government for the prosecution of the University course; the introduction of a systematic examination in the Vernacular of the boys taught in the secondary schools; the general establishment of free schools by municipalities, and their acceptance of the principle that the primary education of their poor properly devolves on them; the systematisation of the village school establishments, by allotting definite grants to tuition, scholarships, rewards, and contingencies; the transfer of hulkabundee schools hitherto located in towns to villages, so that the free education provided by the State might be more carefully confined to the agricultural population; and the establishment of town schools at most of the large towns which were not already occupied by tuhseelee schools, at which schools the urban and richer population may for a small fee secure for their children a good secondary education; while free entrance into the lower classes, in which only the elements are

taught, is provided for the poor and for such of the agricultural community as reside in towns. The grant-in-aid rules have also been revised, so as to make the assistance of Government more directly depend on the cost of tuition and the efficiency and popularity of the school; and the rules are so clear that the managers may easily know what amount of aid they are entitled to expect. The disappointment sometimes caused by the vagueness of the former rules, and the undue expectations they gave rise to, will, it is hoped, be thus avoided.

Total expenditure.

500. The total expenditure (exclusive of the Curator's Depôt and grants for the encouragement of literature) has been £130,038, of which £113,848 were paid from provincial revenues, while £16,160 were made up by contributions from municipalities, fees, endowments, &c., as shown below:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions from municipalities, ...	34,308	44,990
Ditto ditto private persons, ...	22,834	20,200
Fees, ...	44,262	45,440
Endowments and interest on invested funds,	9,139	13,130
Miscellaneous, ...	22,839	37,840
Total, ...	1,33,382	1,61,600

The increase under the head Endowments arises from the investment of funds for scholarships in the Allahabad College; that under Miscellaneous is nominal only, being due to the crediting to the Educational Department of the entire

proceeds of the sale of books printed at the Government Press instead of the profits of sale only. The increase in the municipal grants will be noticed hereafter.

Change of fees in colleges and zillah schools.

501. An important change was made during the year in the rates paid for education in the colleges and zillah schools. A uniform system of fees for all the circles was introduced, and the fees were fixed, instead of being, as in many places they used to be, calculated according to the incomes of the parents of the scholars. The changes were made after carefully weighing the arguments advanced on both sides by those who were best fitted to express an opinion on the subject. The result has been a partial lowering in some quarters of the cost of education, and the abolition of the above system of calculating fees, which was altogether objectionable in principle. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the change is a real improvement, and that it will especially render our system more popular among the Mahomedans, who, as a body, are either unwilling or unable to pay much for their education.

University Examinations.

502. In the higher University Examinations, the North-Western Provinces have, on the whole, done better in 1872 than of late years. No candidate went up for the degree of M. A., but 16 offered themselves in January 1873 for examination for the B. A. degree, and of these seven passed. This is a better result than recent years have shown; in January 1872 only one went up, and failed; in January 1871 four passed out of five; in 1870, six out of nine. Of the 16 candidates of January 1873, 13 are from Government Colleges, and all that passed were from the Colleges: three from Agra, two from Benares, and two from Bareilly. Agra did best.

F. A. Examination.

503. The result of the F. A. Examination has not borne out the promise of the Entrance Examination of 1870-71, in which 114 candidates passed, 65 of whom were from Government schools.

	Candidates.	Passed.
December 1872-73, ...	45	17
„ 1871-72, ...	31	18
„ 1870-71, ...	42	24
„ 1869-70, ...	32	7

Only 45 of these under-graduates, and only 27 from Government schools, persevered in their education to the extent of going up to the F. A. Examination. Of the 17 who passed, none were in the first division: 13 were from Government, and 3 from aided schools. The candidates from the aided schools came up ill-prepared. Agra too was much below par. Bareilly is decidedly the best; though, indeed, none of the Colleges kept up their former reputation, considering that no candidate passed in the first division. On the whole, however, the North-Western Provinces, which passed 38 per cent. of its contingent, did almost as well as any other province, the highest percentage being 40.

Entrance Examination.

504. The number of candidates was a little larger than last year, and the ratio of success (53 per cent., the same as last year) was higher than that of any other province. The failures were principally in English and History, not in Mathematics, as last year. On the whole, the class did well, and the proportion in the first and second divisions was larger, and in the third division smaller, than before.

	Candidates.	Passed.
December 1872, ...	186	100
„ 1871, ...	179	95
„ 1870, ...	175	114
„ 1869, ...	124	76

	Candidates.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.
1872, ...	186	20	64	16	100
1871, ...	179	12	56	27	95

505. The following table shows the training of the candidates :—

Training of candidates.

	Candidates.	Passed.				
		1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	Failed.
Government schools, ...	75	14	36	3	53	22
Aided ditto, ...	85	6	21	9	36	49
Unaided ditto, ...	26	...	7	4	11	15
Total, ...	186	20	64	16	100	86

Here again, as last year, the superiority of the training given by the Government schools is very marked. Bareilly did singularly well, and Benares comes next to it.

506. The number of students in the collegiate classes of the four Government Colleges at the close of the official year 1872-73 was 127, which is a considerable increase on the number (84) at the close of the previous year. The Sanskrit Department of the Benares College had 248 students, and the Anglo-Sanskrit Department 36—in all 284, against 276 last year. The number of students in the special Colleges of Law, Medicine, and Engineering was 333, or 9 less than in 1871.

Attendance at Government Colleges.

507. The history of the college classes from the beginning to the end of the University course shows how small is the proportion of students who take sufficient interest in their studies to persevere as far as the B. A. degree, or who are able to withstand the temptation of employment before completing the course. In Bareilly, of a class which began in 1866 with 32 boys, and was afterwards increased by 24, who joined in sub-

History of the college classes.

sequent years, only two took their degree. Of the remaining 54 boys, seven were put down into the class below, and no less than 47 withdrew themselves from the College. In Benares the class was at first of 53 boys, and was afterwards increased by 27. Of these 80 only 2 took their degree, and these not from among the 53 with whom the class began; the remaining 78 fell off by withdrawal or non-promotion. In Agra, of the 24 boys with whom the class began in 1867, all had disappeared by 1872.

Classes of students.

508. A large proportion of the students at the three colleges, including the junior or school classes, are the sons of men who, having themselves obtained Government service, educate their family for the same end. Thirty-one per cent. belong to this class, and, including "pensioners" and "persons in private employ;" 364 boys, or 45 per cent., at least may be set down as aspirants for service. On the other hand, an almost equal number (389, or 47 per cent.) are the sons of agriculturists, tradesmen, &c., who are probably intended to follow their fathers' professions, and will bring to it more intelligence and information than the former generation possessed. Only 29 are entered as the sons of gentlemen "of independent means."

Boarding-house system.

509. The working of the boarding-house system has been very successful. By this system the usefulness of schools and colleges is vastly increased; and its extension to every college and zillah school will be attended with much advantage. During the year, one of the Bareilly houses, which lodged 91 boarders, had to be vacated as unsafe. Deducting these, the number of boarders in the Province has increased from 443 to 557. The system is now in force in three collegiate schools, eight superior zillah schools, and eleven inferior, and in process of time the remainder of the districts will be supplied. New boarding-houses were opened during the year in the districts of Cawnpore, Mynpoory, Humeerpore, Calpee, and Jhansie.

510. The following statement shows the particulars of cost and attendance for each of the zillah schools:—

Zillah schools.

School.	Cost.	Number of boys at close of 1871-72.	Number of boys at close of 1872-73.
1.—*Collegiate.*	Rs. a. p.		
Agra, ...	33,875 5 4	157	158
Bareilly, ...	40,854 1 0	333	310
Benares, ...	31,386 6 10	374	308
Total, ...	1,06,115 13 2	864	776
2.—*Superior Zillah.*			
Hume's High School, ...	12,425 1 2	333	323
Allahabad, ...	...	380	247
Allygurh, ...	11,971 15 0	163	196
Moradabad, ...	10,621 15 6	108	155
Cawnpore, ...	7,444 4 3	243	252
Mirzapore, ...	...	237	293
Muttra, ...	6,292 5 4	176	229
Shahjehanpore, ...	6,812 14 7	87	83
Budaon, ...	6,269 10 4	143	122
Total, ...	61,838 2 2	1,870	1,900
3.—*Inferior Zillah.*			
Scharunpore, ...	3,582 8 6	74	90
Moozuffernuggur, ...	3,997 5 10	65	58
Meetut, ...	3,395 7 9	95	117
Boolundshuhur, ...	3,603 6 6	76	80
Bijnour, ...	3,518 9 9	53	51
Etah, ...	3,222 10 3	62	76
Mynpoory, ...	2,707 9 7	77	105
Furruckabad, ...	2,823 4 10	86	110
Humeerpore, ...	2,880 7 3	60	64
Jhansie, ...	2,988 8 8	63	83
Lullutpore, ...	3,118 13 3	62	103
Banda, ...	5,805 8 10	100	110
Futtehpore, ...		92	90
Total, ...	41,644 5 0	965	1,137
Grand Total, 1872-73, ...	2,09,598 4 4	3,699	3,813

On the whole, there is an increase of 114 scholars. The collegiate schools at Bareilly and Benares have fallen off considerably in numbers; and so, though in a less degree, have the high schools at Etawah, Allahabad, Budaon, and Shahjehanpore.

Zillah school classes.

511. The first class in the zillah schools was that which went in for the Entrance Examination in the year under review. The success of these schools, as regards that examination, has already been related. Bareilly, as usual, took the lead, while Benares followed it closely; and Bareilly had the enviable distinction of sending up the candidate (Lal Bahadoor) who gained the first place of all the candidates at the University Examination. The high schools all achieved some success, except the three Rohilkhund ones, which are thought to have suffered from the competition of mission schools, though that competition has not been found to have the same result elsewhere. The success of the Etawah scholars, notwithstanding the decrease in numbers, has been marked. Allygurh, Cawnpore, and Mirzapore also deserve special mention among the high schools, and Mynpoory among the middle class schools. The second class, which numbered 138 in its third year in 1871, had only fallen to 131 this year, which is a very slight diminution. This class is not a promising one, and the failures in English, History, and Mathematics in the Christmas examination were very numerous. The third year class (259 in number) is slightly better.

Sanskrit College, Benares.

512. The highest oriental teaching in the province is that provided by the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Departments of the Benares College. The eight branches of study, any or all of which the students are allowed to take up, are thus attended:—

Mathematics, ...	13
Grammar, ...	128
Poetry, ...	35
Rhetoric, ...	25

Nyaya Philosophy,	...	...	22
Sankhya Ditto,	...	...	37
Law, ...	...	...	27
Astronomy, ...	...	...	71

Thus the education is more that of a University, where every one chooses his own line (or tripos), than of a collegiate school, where all are distributed into classes, and run in one groove. The attendance on the different courses depends partly on the popularity of the subject, partly on that of the teacher, and thus gives occasion to a wholesome rivalry among them.

Anglo-Sanskrit Department.

513. The Anglo-Sanskrit Department consists of 36 students, against 34 last year; and the account given of this Department, to which the Government looks with much hope for practical benefits from the combined study of Sanskrit and English, is encouraging. The work of translating from English into Sanskrit and Hindee has been taken up with energy, and some of the fruits may now be looked for, in the hope of which Mr. Thomason organized this branch of the College,—a hope which hitherto there have been no symptoms of realizing. It may be expected that some of the translations now in hand will prove really useful in our schools and colleges; and still more, that adapted or even original works containing the results of their reading in European science and literature, will be written by these Sanskrit scholars in a style of thought, reasoning, and illustration which will commend itself to the Hindu student and to the people generally. Sir William Muir records with pleasure that an effort is being made to compile, for the use of school-boys, a series of tales from the Hindu theatre, and that the work has actually been begun. Another object which His Honor has much at heart is the translation into Hindee verse of some of the odes or hymns, descriptive of natural phenomena and scenery, in such a form that they might be introduced as popular readings in the village schools, and in this also a beginning has lately been made.

514. The following table shows the number of tuhseelee and village schools, and the number of scholars in each of the four circles:—

Tuhseelee and village schools.

Circle.	Tuhseelee and Town.				Village Schools.			
	Upper.		*Lower.*		*Upper.*		*Lower.*	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1st, ...	45	3,239	27	1,034	13	743	1,128	36,261
2nd, ...	46	2,925	29	1,899	85	4,069	916	30,007
3rd, ...	51	2,998	17	506	328	16,906	1,072	37,797
4th, ...	...	...	11	904	...	...	88	5,198
Total, ...	142	9,162	84	4,343	426	21,718	3,204	109,263

In former years it has been the custom to classify all tuhseelee schools as secondary, and all village schools as primary,—a classification more in accordance with the theory of these schools than with the practice; the instruction at some tuhseelee schools being confined to the vernacular, while some village schools teach Persian as well as Mathematics and Algebra. The classification for this year, as shown in the above table, has been more carefully made; but there is some doubt as to the uniformity of the method which has been followed, especially in classifying the lower or village schools; and no less than 84 of the 226 tuhseelee and town schools are ranked in the lower class. Of the entire number of scholars (13,505) in tuhseelee and town schools, 9,306 belong to the former, and 4,199 to the latter schools.

515. The fees in tuhseelee schools were raised from one to two annas in 1870,—a measure which was at once followed by a marked falling off of attendance, which continued through 1871-72, when the number of pupils was 8,986. It is satisfactory to find

Fees in tuhseelee schools.

that in the year under review the numbers attending these schools are again on the increase.

Instruction given in tuhseelee and village schools.

516. During the cold weather of 1872-73 the Lieutenant-Governor was present at the inspection of 24 tuhseelee and 325 hulkabundee schools, containing 4,705 scholars. What Sir William Muir then saw, as well as his similar experience in former years, impressed him deeply with the admirable character, as a rule, of both the tuhseelee and village circle schools. The character of the elementary instruction was almost always good, and the acquirements of the boys in Geometry were often quite astonishing; and if to this some subjects in literature (in which the vernacular is at present so barren) could be added, the system would offer little to desire.

Vernacular schools.

517. The first vernacular examination for the whole Province was held in December 1872. The candidates, 1,083 in number, were assembled at the head-quarters of each district, and papers, drawn up by the Professors of the Allahabad Central College, were set in Oordoo and Hindee, History and Geography, and Mathematics, together with an optional paper in Persian. It is to be regretted that a large number of the schools were disqualified by the fact that the scholars were convicted of copying, against which stricter precautions will have to be taken in future. In no less than eight districts this dishonest practice was found to have been so prevalent, that all the papers of the candidates were rejected. Of the rest, 40 per cent. gained over quarter marks, and 37 boys got more than 55 per cent. of full marks, and were placed in the first division. The failures were all in literature,—a result attributable to the extreme meagreness of the Oordoo and Hindee course of reading adopted in the Province. Scholarships were given to all in the first division, and next year, no doubt, the numbers will be larger, and the competition keener. The experiment cannot but be regarded as successful, and gives ground for expecting that the system will answer in future.

Proportion of Mahomedans in the schools.

518. The relative numbers of Mahomedans and Hindus in the tuhseelee and hulkabundee schools of each of the four circles is shown in the following table:—

	Tuhseelee and pergunnah schools.		*Hulkabundee schools.*	
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.
1st Circle (Meerut and Rohilkhund).	2,782	1,418	27,459	10,440
2nd Circle (Agra), ...	4,643	671	32,877	1,442
3rd Circle (Allahabad), ...	2,645	922	46,983	7,710
4th Circle (Kumaon), ...	790	13	5,120	63
Total, ...	10,860	3,024	112,439	19,655

The variations in the proportion between Hindus and Mahomedans in the different circles is partly to be accounted for by the varying proportion of Mahomedans in the population: this proportion is greatest in the first circle. But the greatness of the variations points also to some difference in the system of education. The key to these variations will be found in the character used in teaching the vernacular languages. Mahomedans avoid the schools where Hindee alone is taught. Endeavour is making to supply the wants of the poorer classes of Mahomedans by the appointment of assistant Oordoo teachers in Hindee schools. On the whole, the proportion of Mahomedans in village schools is 17·5 per cent., which closely corresponds to the proportion they bear to the whole population, and shows that the charge (so generally made) that they refuse our proffered means of education and will not frequent our schools, is not true in the North-Western

Provinces at least. In the middle schools, where Persian, and often Arabic, is taught, the proportion of Mahomedans rises to 28 per cent. of the number of scholars, which shows that these schools are more popular with them as a class than with the Hindus.

School committees.

519. The results of the year have shown that the influence and power of the school committees are gradually increasing. It is especially hopeful to find many instances of Native gentlemen and landholders taking an active interest in the work; and it is to such co-operation of Native gentlemen with the European officers (which the committee system is specially adapted to facilitate) that we must look for the popularity of education among the people of the country. His Honor's opinion, as expressed in the Government review of the above-mentioned report, may be here quoted :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that these bodies are really forwarding the cause of popular education. Some are listless; in some only one or more of the members take an active interest, but even here the institution of the committee affords to any such individuals the opportunity of giving assistance by serving upon it. And further, there are not wanting committees, and their number seems to be yearly increasing, which collectively, and as a body, interest themselves with activity in the spread of education, and in seeking to improve the existing system and agency."

Municipal schools

520. The municipal schools are a new feature in the history of education in these Provinces. They are mostly primary schools, for the municipalities have been ready to recognize the duty incumbent on them of providing the poor of the town with instruction similar to that which Government provides for the agriculturists; but all are not confined to this. The municipal grants are fast becoming a very considerable means of national education, and include large contributions in aid of State institutions, adding to the tuitional agency, providing scholarships, assisting in the construction of buildings, &c. The Lieutenant-Governor looks to this as a growing source from which the educational means at the disposal of Government will be increasingly supplemented year by year.

Female schools.

521. The following table shows that the number of female schools has slightly decreased, but the number of scholars has slightly increased during the year:—

	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	No. of schools.	Girls.	No. of schools.	Girls.
1st Circle, ...	130	2,114	109	1,893
2nd Circle, ...	201	3,911	224	4,445
3rd Circle, ...	84	1,605	74	1,473
4th Circle, ...	12	287	13	319
Total, ...	427	7,917	420	8,130

The number of schools has slightly decreased, but the scholars have slightly increased, during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot look on the working of this branch of the department with much satisfaction. Here and there encouraging exceptions are found, but, as a rule, the schools languish, and the interest in them flags. It is not the want of money, but the popular unwillingness, which paralyses the efforts of Government. It is their ignorance or indifference as to the benefits of teaching, their fear of incurring ridicule by stepping into a new path, and their real apprehension of some vague evil or harm from it, which stand in the way,—and these can only be overcome in the lapse of time by the growth of a healthier public opinion, not by larger application of money. All that can be done for the present is to take advantage of openings where we find them, and to push the system wherever interest is displayed. The schools are almost all of a very elementary character.

Normal schools.

522. The four male normal schools were attended by 229 pupils, against 361 last year, at a cost per head of Rs. 134, against Rs. 99. These schools are doing a good and useful work. The year spent at the normal school is little enough to qualify the teachers in the required branches of learning and in the art of teaching; but it, no doubt, is of vast service; it enlarges the minds of the

teachers who are there trained, and sends them back to their village schools much better qualified for the important task before them. The three female normal schools of Allygurh, Agra, and Benares had 41 women under instruction. The number in 1871-72 was 40. There is an increasing demand for female teachers, which is a sign of some movement in the right direction; but women do not readily come to the schools. The want of female teaching is not yet generally felt, nor is it yet seen that teaching may be a likely profession for women.

Aided schools.

523. The following table shows the number and classes of aided schools, the attendance, and the cost of the schools of each class:—

Classification.	Detail.	Number of schools.	Roll attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Cost.	
					Total charges	Government grant.
					£	£
I.—Colleges (A).	For Natives, ...	2	24	24	3,754	1,503
II.—High Schools (A).	(1) For European boys.	2	211	192	2,124	900
	(2) For Native boys.	14	3,671	2,942	8,280	3,950
	(3) Orphanages (male).	1	130	118	607	264
III.—High Schools (B).	For Natives, ...	2	395	340	476	80
IV.—Middle Schools (A.)	(1) For Europeans (male).	6	237	216	1,455	486
	(2) Ditto (female).	3	141	127	2,058	918
	(3) For Natives (male).	133	8,150	6,469	14,773	6,700
	(4) Ditto (female),	7	354	294	957	366
	(5) Orphanages (male).	3	365	328	1,117	630
	(6) Ditto (female),	7	599	584	1,266	388
V.—Middle Schools (B.)	For Natives (male),	17	1,009	781	340	236
VI.—Lower Schools.	(1) For Natives (male).	32	1,325	1,020	304	192
	(2) Ditto (female),	140	3,374	2,533	3,144	1,490
VII.—Special Schools.	(1) Normal (female).	3	68	66	811	370
	(2) Industrial (female).	1	83	70	114	48
	(3) Law class, ...	1	10	10	132	60
	Total, 1872-73, ...	374	20,146	16,114	41,712	18,531
	Total, 1871-72, ...	324	19,970	14,334	48,187	20,309

There has been an increase in the number of schools and pupils, and a decrease in expenditure. The training given in the aided colleges and high schools is probably, as already remarked, not so thorough as that afforded in the Government seminaries of the same kind; and the smallness of the number of students at the two colleges is much to be regretted, and, unless improvement is shown, must affect the Government grant. But most of the aided high schools are efficient and improving institutions.

The Chashmai Rahmut School, Ghazeepore, is an experiment as an oriental high school, set up under native management, where English and European science are taught. If it succeeds, it should be an example to the native community to encourage similar attempts elsewhere. Of the remaining aided institutions, 89 schools are mainly under the management of native committees, assisted at times by Government officers; they have 4,618 scholars, and receive £3,559 in Government grant. The rest, 51 in number, are missionary schools, with 3,886 scholars, and receive £3,507. Both of these classes of schools are doing a good work, and by their means Government is able to accomplish more than it could by the direct application of its own funds.

524. The following table shows the rate at which the Government grant falls per head in each class of aided schools:—

Rate of Government grant per head.

Class of school.	Detail.	Ratio of grant per head.
		£ s. d.
I.—Colleges, ...	For Natives, ...	62 12 9
II.—High Schools (A),	(1) For European boys, ...	4 5 4
	(2) For Native boys, ...	1 1 6
	(3) Orphanages (male), ...	2 0 7
III.—High Schools (B),	For Natives, ...	0 4 0¾
Middle Schools (A), ...	(1) For Europeans (male), ...	2 0 5
	(2) Ditto (female), ...	6 10 2
	(3) For Natives (male), ...	0 16 5
	(4) Ditto (female), ...	1 0 8
	(5) Orphanages (male), ...	1 14 7
	(6) Ditto (female), ...	0 12 11
Ditto (B), ...	For Natives (male), ...	0 4 8
Lower Schools, ...	(1) For Natives (male), ...	0 2 11
	(2) Ditto (female), ...	0 8 3
Special Schools, ...	(1) Normal (female), ...	5 8 11
	(2) Industrial (ditto),... ...	0 13 7
	(3) Law class, ...	6 0 0

On the whole, the cost per head in colleges is high, and in middle class schools for natives it is far above the rate paid by Government. Only in high schools for native boys, and in normal schools, do the figures compare favorably with Government rates. But there is evidently need for greater accuracy in the calculation of the cost of these schools. For instance, it is hardly credible that a high oriental education should be cheaper than a middle class oriental education, yet the cost of the former is shown as 4*s*. 0¾*d*. per head, and of the latter as 4*s*. 8*d*.

Indigenous schools.

525. The following table shows the indigenous schools of these Provinces, classified according to the kind of tuition given:—

Classification.	1st Circle.		2nd Circle.		3rd Circle.		Total.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Higher (B.), ...	13	562	...	...	1	49	14	611
Middle (A.), ...	5	326	...	...	5	295	10	621
Ditto (B.), ...	622	8,038	...	...	631	8,338	1,253	16,376
Lower (boys), ...	1,463	15,778	1,147	12,832	648	9,704	3,258	38,309
Ditto (girls), ...	27	190	...	...	192	1,255	219	1,445
Total, 1872-73, ...	2,130	24,889	1,147	12,832	1,477	19,641	4,754	57,362
Total, 1871-72, ...	2,126	24,120	1,062	12,468	1,405	17,568	4,593	54,156

These 4,593 schools embrace a vast variety of differing institutions, which it is not easy to classify accurately, either as to the kind of teaching, or as to the progress made. It is the duty of the Government to encourage these schools, as far as they are useful, and to show that the Government system is in no way antagonistic to their interests.

Aid to indigenous schools.

526. During his recent tour, occasion was taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to impress these views on the committees and Inspectors and large bodies of the schools, and their masters were

assembled to meet His Honor in several important centres. Excepting the purely religious schools (as those for the Koran and Shasters), and the lower class for mahajunee accounts, there was found almost invariably a cheerful and ready response to the offer of encouragement and aid promised, if the Government course of reading, or any similar one embracing useful training, were adopted. By giving rewards in money, books, &c., either to the masters or scholars, or both, and by the grant, if required, of school-books, material aid and countenance can be given, without any exact inspection or examination, which latter would probably have only a deterrent effect. At the same time, in the case of application made for a regular grant-in-aid to one of these schools, an inspection or examination of some kind (though perhaps not very rigorous at first) would be held necessary as a guarantee of the efficiency of the teaching and the good done by the institution.

Educational books.

527. A noticeable change was made in respect of the sale of educational books from the Government Book Depôt during the year. Formerly these books were only obtainable from the Deputy Inspectors of districts, but it was found that these arrangements did not afford sufficient facilities to the people, and as an experiment depôts were established at the Government colleges and zillah schools, and at some tuhseelee schools. The sales of the year were not affected by this change, and indeed were not quite as large as in the preceding year; but many causes influence these sales besides the number of sale depôts. And while educational works have thus been made more accessible to the people, it is proposed to bring their prices within the means of those by whom they are most required, by lowering the rate of profit to Government from the sale of these books (which is now fixed at an invariable rate of 50 per cent. above the cost) to such a sum as may be sufficient merely to secure Government from loss.

Prizes for vernacular works.

528. The notification offering rewards for the best vernacular works continues to bear fruit. There have been many aspirants for

reward, but the majority of works have possessed little value. As many as 29, however, have during the year been found to be suitable for publication, and to deserve a prize. The most meritorious among native publications has been a series of mathematical works, for which a reward of Rs. 1,500 has been given; and a promising essay has been made at rendering Butler's Analogy in Oordoo, which will tend towards the fixing of a suitable terminology in the study of ethics, and may lead to fresh effort in that important department of literature.

3.—Literature and the Press.

Manner in which literature comes under the notice of Government.

529. All books and pamphlets published in the North-Western Provinces must be registered under Act XXV. of 1867, and copies deposited in the Curator's Depôt at Allahabad. Besides these published works, of which a list appears quarterly in the *Government Gazette*, works in manuscript are from time to time submitted to Government for approval under the Lieutenant-Governor's notification promising rewards to successful authors. In these ways a tolerably accurate acquaintance is obtained by the administration with the progress of the literary effort during the year.

530. The number of publications which appeared in each of the last two years is shown below :—

	1871.	1872.
Books, ...	317	97
Pamphlets, ...	243	77
Periodicals, ...	120	56
Miscellanies, ...	20	6
Total, ...	700	236

These figures show a great falling off in the number of books published since 1871. The decrease, however, is to a great extent nominal, being due to the exclusion of reprints from registration during the greater part of the year, under an order of the Government of India which was not revoked until the middle of September. From this cause no less than 374 books were returned to District Officers unregistered, and

it is probable that as large a number were not sent up for registration at all.

531. The 97 publications under the head of books consist of editions of 130,080 copies in all, or 1,330 copies each on an average, published by 29 presses in the 12 towns shown in the margin. Ten of the 97 books, representing 40,500 copies, have issued from the Government Press at Allahabad, and the books published at Roorkee come from the College press, so that Government has produced 17 of the 97 books, and 50,800 of the 130,080 copies. It will be seen from these figures that the literary activity of these Provinces is as yet feeble, and the demand for books small. It is not certain whether the registration returns include all the books which have been published by native presses during the year; and there is probably reason to suspect that in some cases the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867 have not been obeyed. There is no need to leave any considerable margin for such cases in reviewing the general literary results of the year. The registration of books, however, is more than an index to the literary activity of the country; it is a bar to the publication of immoral or dangerous works, and in order that registration may fulfil this latter function, the provisions of the Act need to be strictly observed. A very lamentable disclosure of the extent to which books of the most licentious class are obtainable in these Provinces has lately come under the notice of Government. Suitable measures have been devised for checking this great evil, and as a part of these a rigid enforcement of the law has been directed for the registration of all presses and of every printed book and paper.

Towns.	No. of books.	Copies.
Allahabad, ...	21	60,000
Agra, ...	21	12,750
Cawnpore, ...	13	17,500
Meerut, ...	13	9,130
Benares, ...	7	10,300
Roorkee, ...	7	9,000
Bareilly, ...	5	3,250
Shahjehanpore, ...	4	4,500
Furruckabad, ...	3	2,200
Allygurh, ...	1	1,000
Lullutpore, ...	1	250
Almorah, ...	1	200
Total, ...	97	130,080

532. The following tables show the books and pamphlets registered during the year, divided according to subject and language, with the number of copies of each book :—

Books.

Subjects.		*Oordoo.*		*Hindee.*		*Arabic.*		*Persian.*		*Sanskrit.*		*English.*		*Bi-lingual.*		*Total.*	
		Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.	Number of books.	Copies.
Religious,	...	7	10,800	2	1,250	1	1,000	...	...	3	1,400	...	...	1	1,850	14	16,300
Educational and Moral.		11	19,500	16	41,650	2	950	3	4,000	...	...	1	550	2	9,000	35	76,650
History,	...	4	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5,750	17	8,750
PROFESSIONAL. Medicine,	...	2	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,000
Law,	...	2	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	3	2,000
Engineering,	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,500	...	...	5	6,500
Military,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	1	500	2	530
Poetry,	...	3	2,100	1	500	...	...	3	2,500	...	...	1	800	...	...	8	5,900
Miscellaneous,	...	4	5,000	3	3,300	...	...	2	2,000	...	...	2	1,150	...	...	11	11,450
Total,	...	34	45,900	22	46,700	3	1,950	8	8,500	3	1,400	10	8,530	17	17,100	97	130,080
Total in 1871,...		88	119,435	48	115,804	52	67,075	56	65,025	4	4,100	34	49,480	35	19,900	317	440,819

Pamphlets.

Subjects.	*Oordoo.*		*Hindee.*		*Arabic.*		*Persian.*		*Sanskrit.*		*English.*		*Bi-lingual.*		*Total.*	
	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.	No. of books.	Copies.
Religious, ...	15	12,150	4	6,700	1	2,000	...	...	4	2,175	5	1,000	3	1,000	32	25,025
Educational and Moral, ...	9	8,275	6	10,875	...	...	3	3,000	3	1,800	3	10,000	4	10,500	28	44,450
Medical, ...	1	1,000	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000
Poetry, ...	4	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,900
Miscellaneous, ...	5	2,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	700	3	2,100	1	350	11	5,275
Total, ...	34	25,450	11	18,575	1	2,000	3	3,000	9	4,675	11	13,100	8	11,850	77	78,650

533. Educational works keep the lead as hitherto, the number of copies issued forming 58½ per cent. of the whole. It is an interesting and hopeful sign that the Government series are beginning to be republished by native presses. This deserves encouragement, so long as the reprints are fairly got up, and the printing accurate. For the rest we must wait the gradual expansion of education among the boys of Northern India, which will slowly but surely create a demand, and form a taste for reading. Both as regards books and pamphlets, Oordoo keeps the lead of Hindee. There were, indeed, only 45,900 copies of Oordoo books published against 46,700 Hindee; but the great mass of the latter number belonged to the Educational Department.

534. The large decrease (8 per cent.) in the publication of oriental classical works is remarkable: but the chief business in this respect belongs to reprints, which are not represented in the present year.

Religious works.

535. Of the 14 books registered under this head, three are commentaries on portions of the New Testament, written in the Oordoo language and the Roman character, and published by the Tract Societies in Allahabad. The Arabic work is a commentary on the Wuqaya, published at Cawnpore. The work entered under this head in column 7 is a fine copy of the Koran in Arabic with a Persian and Oordoo version, the price of the whole being Rs. 4. It is published by a press in Meerut, which is well-known for the nicety of its editions of the Koran. The other works are of the usual controversial class.

Educational works.

536. There has been but one grammar published this year, —an Arabic grammar by Mir Imdad Ally, Deputy Collector of Cawnpore. It is a learned work, though rather too ponderous to be generally useful. An Oordoo treatise on Natural Philosophy, by Ruder Sahay, District Engineer of Etawah, has received a reward from Government; it is not an original work. A Hindee moral work—the Niti Sudha Tarangini—has also been held

worthy of a reward, and has been printed by Government. The author is in Government service in the Translator's Office. A good selection from the works of Saadi has been made by one of the teachers of oriental languages in the Benares College. The book is meant for use in the Government schools; and there can be no doubt that the substitution of such works for the more than doubtful class of works which find ready admission into the native classes, and even into some of our mission schools, is greatly to be desired. The Arabic and Persian educational works are of no importance.

537. The only book of exclusively European interest, which has been published during the year, is an excellent "Analysis of Reid's Inquiry into the Human Mind," by the Reverend A. F. R. Hœrnle.

History.

538. The works under this head in Oordoo are translations of Arabic works on the victories of the Prophet. Those entered as bilingual are serial parts of a translation of the Mahabharat in Oordoo and Hindee with the original text, which have been issuing for some time from Jwala Pershad Bahargawa's press at Agra (Satya Prakash Press). The Oordoo version is inferior to the Hindee, as might be expected. The only work issued by the Scientific Society's press (Allygurh) is an Oordoo translation of Malcolm's History of Persia, Part I. The work is worth translation, and so far the rendering is not amiss.

Professional works.

539. The best of these are the practical series of class books in engineering, surveying, &c., published at the Roorkee College. These are very well and carefully brought out by the Manager of the College press. Two medical works have been published during the year, both by natives of India, but one by a Hakeem, or practitioner after the Indian method, and the other by a Native Doctor, instructed in European medical science. These two classes of physicians divide the medical practice of the country between them, and the obstacles in the way of a coalition are very great. The European system

is not only strange and alien to the native physician, but the difficulty of a terminology intelligible to him is almost insuperable without a previous knowledge of European languages. In the present case the "Practical Surgery" of Imamood-deen abounds in English terms, which have been rather too freely used. The drawings are not nearly so good as in European works of the same class. The book, however, promises to be useful, and a copy of it will be placed in all dispensaries.

540. The military works are merely Oordoo versions of instructions for drill and outpost duty.

Poetry.

541. The English work registered under this head is the third volume of Mr. Griffith's excellent version of Valmiki's Rámáyana. In Oordoo there is a good edition of the Odes of Nazír by Mirza Kulb Hossein of Futtehgurh, a Diwan by a native lady, republished, and a Diwan by Mr. G. Pesh of Meerut. These compositions are almost worthless by the European standard of excellence: by the native standard, they are of average merit.

Miscellaneous.

542. Under this head there is nothing of importance. There is a tract on electro-plating by Anwar Ally, and another on photography, both published at Meerut.

543. The pamphlets published during the year were chiefly educational or religious. In the latter class, a little Hindee tract, called *Mukti Muktawali*, printed by the American Tract Society, Allahabad, is written in a style unusually good. The educational pamphlets are copies of the Government editions of primers and other elementary school-books. The two medical tracts are those on vaccination, by Lalla Luchhmun Narayan of Bareilly, copies of which have been purchased by the Government for circulation. The poetical pamphlets are reprints. Among miscellaneous pamphlets, His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram's lecture in English on the advantages of foreign travel is worth perusal.

544. The following table shows the relative proportion of books and pamphlets, and of the copies of books and pamphlets which were published during the year under each head:—

	Percentage of books.	Percentage of copies.
Religious, ...	26·5	19·8
Educational, ...	36·2	58·2
Historical, ...	9·7	4·2
Professional, ...	8·	6·7
Poetical, ...	7·	3·7
Miscellaneous, ...	12·6	7·6
Total, ...	100·0	100·0

545. From these figures it will be seen how very small is the demand for light literature among the natives of these Provinces. Professional, historical, and educational works may fairly be classed together as works brought out by the direct or indirect encouragement of Government. These absorb 54·9 of the number of separate works, and 69·1 of the number of copies. After a further deduction of the great class of religious works, a very small part indeed of the literary products of the year remains to be classed as the indigenous and peculiar literature of the country. The inference would seem to be that the people do not care to read for amusement; but the right explanation is, no doubt, that a popular literature, combining amusement with instruction, has yet to be formed. In the province of fiction, for instance, certain popular works continue year by year to attract a large number of readers, but in India this branch of literature is at present limited to more or less ingenious fairy tales, and presents scarcely any materials for variety, and consequently little or no room for extension.

4.—Vernacular Press.

546. The following table shows the statistics of the year of review as compared with that preceding :—

	1871.	1872.
Number of papers, ...	30	36
Total in circulation, ...	7,594	5,917
Average circulation, ...	253	162
Number of magazines, ...	9	9
Total in circulation, ...	1,935	1,408
Average circulation, ...	215	156

Taking papers and magazines together, the total decrease in the number of issues has been 2,321, of which 2,225 are due to the decrease in Government patronage, and the remainder to decrease in the number of subscribers.

547. The number of Hindee newspapers is 8, or one more than last year, but the circulation has fallen from 1,007 to 790. Two newspapers are Oordoo and Hindee, and one Bengali paper has been set up during the year in Allahabad.

548. Of a total of 36 periodicals, 18, or one-half, are published in Agra, Allahabad, and Meerut; half of these again issue in the latter city alone, which publishes one-fourth of the whole number of periodicals in the Province. Of a total circulation of 5,917, 3,132, or 53 per cent., depend for support on native subscribers, while the Government takes 1,613, or 27 per cent., chiefly for the use of schools, where they are of much use. The largest number of subscribers belong to the *Allygurh Institute Gazette ;* but the Bengali weekly *Pragdoot* at Allahabad, and the Rampore weekly *Dubduba-i-Sikunderi*

have the largest amount of native subscriptions. The ratio of native subscribers varies curiously. Thus the Hindee fortnightly paper, the *Budh Prakash*, has an issue of 105, 100 going to Government, and 5 to natives; the *Akhbar Nûrul-Anwâr* has 211 native subscribers out of 252 copies; the *Muhtab-i-Hind* is almost wholly supported by natives; one native only, on the other hand, subscribing to the *Jagut Samachar*, a Hindee weekly paper of 87 copies, 80 of which are taken by Government. The magazines are similarly supported to the extent of one-half by Government, but these are mainly educational, and cannot be held to illustrate the spontaneous growth of an interest for such literature among the people.

549. The decrease in the number of newspaper issues is to be regretted, though it appears to be mainly, if not altogether, due to the contraction of Government support. This, however, will have one good effect, if, as the Lieutenant-Governor hopes, it should lead the editors to see that they cannot lean altogether upon Government; but that while Government may afford countenance and a certain degree of aid by taking copies for circulation among educational institutions, the managers must look mainly for success to the number of private subscribers.

550. The tenor of the articles in native newspapers, though ordinarily wanting in originality and vigour, is upon the whole good. The treatment of the political subjects has been, as a rule, fair and loyal. The absence of anything of an injurious or improper nature is to be commended, and the circulation of intelligent discussions based upon fact, and taking a tolerably wide political and social scope, cannot but have a wholesome effect upon the people. It is to be regretted that the circulation is still so limited, but taste for such reading will grow, though gradually; and once formed, the habit will hold its ground, and as interest increases, the tone of the periodical press will by degrees correspond to the more enlightened requirements of readers. Upon the whole, the results now reported continue to be encouraging.

5.—Literary Societies.

Literary societies.

551. There are few societies of a literary character in these Provinces, and those that exist owe their origin more or less to the influence of our system of education. With perhaps the exception of the Allygurh societies, none have more than a local influence, or can be fairly held to represent any prominent section of the community. Newspapers are read at the meetings of these societies, and public matters affecting the interests of the members are discussed, but mention is seldom made of any subject of a purely literary nature, nor does such seem to come within the scope of the plan they set before themselves.

CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

552. The archæological remains existing in these Provinces may be divided into the two great classes of Hindu and Mahomedan. To the former belong the three great sub-divisions of Buddhist, Jaina, and Hindu, and to the latter the buildings constructed by the Pathan, Afghan, and Mogul dynasties.

Archæology.

553. The Buddhist remains of the earliest period comprise the Asoka pillars (250 B. C.) at Allahabad, Bhitan and Lulteeah in the Ghazeepore District, and Lauriya in the Goruckpore District, the edict engraved on the rock near Kalsee in the Dehra Doon, and the remains of temples and sculptures at Muttra, Gairwah near Allahabad, Sarnath near Benares, and Barabhita in the Cawnpore District.

554. The cities of these Provinces visited by the Chinese Buddhist traveller Hwen Thsang in the seventh century, and described by General Cunningham in his Archæological Reports, are Muttra, Kalsee or Srughna in the Dehra Doon, Madawar or Madeepore in Seharunpore, Kasheepore or Gorisana in the Terai, Ramnuggur or Ahichhatra in Bareilly, Soron or Surukshetra and Atranjikhera in Etah, Sankisa and Kunouj in Futtehgurh and Allahabad, and Kosam in Allahabad. In all these cities the traveller found large communities of Buddhists and noble temples and monasteries, the remains of many of which exist to the present day. In addition to these, there are few places of any antiquity that do not show traces of Buddhist influence, and fragments of Buddhist sculptures representing Buddha, Maya, and the Badhisatwas. The Guptu inscriptions on the Asoka pillar at Allahabad, the Kahaon pillar in Goruckpore, and the Pahladpore pillar now in the grounds of the Benares College,

all belong to the first three centuries after Christ. At Kussia, in Goruckpore, there is also a colossal figure of Buddha; at Bhaugulpore, in the same district, a stone pillar with an inscription; and in the city of Benares several remains ascertained as belonging to this period. These, with the coins of the Gupta princes, form the principal relics of the early historical age of the post-Buddhist period. We have the portions of temples, fonts, tanks, and residences constructed by the rulers of Kunouj, and the Chandel Rajah of Muhoba, at Muhoba, Kallinjer, and Adjeygurh; by the rulers of Jajhoti at Khajurahs; and the magnificent temples converted into the Atala and Jumai Musjids at Jounpore. The history of this period is also illustrated by coins, inscriptions on copper plates (usually granting land to Brahmins) and on stone. Very many of these have been translated, and yearly fresh additions are made to our knowledge of the dynasties of Upper India for the five centuries previous to the Mussulman invasion. From Hwen Thsang we learn that in his time there were numerous temples of the gods in existence side by side with the Buddhist buildings; it is, however, very difficult to determine how much of the Brahminical remains now existing belong to the Buddhist period, and how much to the Brahmanic revival on the extinction of Buddhism. For more than one thousand years Buddhism flourished (500 B. C. to 800-900 A.D.) and was the faith of millions in these Provinces until about the ninth century, when it was stamped out by fire and sword, and not a single follower of Sukya Muni now remains in the whole of these Provinces. The professors of the old faith triumphed and introduced the worship of Mahádeo and Parvati with the indecent Tantric ritual so often represented in the sculptures of the tenth and eleventh centuries. Buddhist fanes were transformed into Hindu temples, and these again in the thirteenth century were in many cases converted into Mussulman mosques, so that to restore in any single building the style of architecture employed by its first constructors is very difficult. In a few cases the Buddhist buildings have been little changed, beyond the removal of images and much of the ornamental frieze-work. Again, in others it would appear that the old

building was only used as a quarry for materials for the new construction. Of the later Brahminical buildings there are few in existence possessing claims to an antiquity older than the fourteenth century. In Benares itself there are none older than the thirteenth century, and few of those said to have been erected before the seventeenth century would appear to retain their original form, being made up of non-homogeneous restorations and additions of various dates. The commonest style employed in existing Hindu temples is a variation of an ideal four-sided figure for the base, rising into a truncated pyramid, and crowned by a conventional fruit-like ornament, the Turk's cup of the Kumaon temples, without any trace of storeys or pilasters. As a rule, all the Hindu temples of any pretensions are referable to this original. In some cases the base is sinnous, and adorned with richly carved friezes, continued row after row to the spring of the pyramidal superstructure: in other instances, there is little ornamentation beyond an occasional course of moulding. Again, we have a modern style, in which the upper structure is formed of an agglomeration of small pyramids, but still, as a whole, keeping the original pyramidal idea. The Jaina temples are few in number, and present no very marked difference of style or construction from that of the Hindus. The Mahomedan structures consist of mosques, tombs, forts, and serais, or resting-houses for travellers. These, as already mentioned, may be divided into Pathan, Afghan, and Mogul. The Pathan may be further sub-divided into the early Pathan, comprising the buildings erected by the Ghori and Khilji dynasties from 1193 A.D. to 1321 A.D., and the late Pathan of the Tughlak and Syuds, from 1321 A.D. to 1451 A.D. To the first belongs the Minar and Musjid at Coel near Allygurh, and to the latter the fort of Jounpore, besides many musjids and buildings of less note in several districts in these Provinces. Of the Afghans (1451 to 1554 A.D.) we possess the Atala, Jamai, and Zanjeeri Musjids, and the Lal Darwaza at Jounpore, the two first being Hindu temples converted to Mussulman uses, and remarkable for the noble arched screens constructed at the principal entrance. To this period

also belongs the Musjid of Mukhdoom Jahaniya, and the tomb of Syud Jalal at Kunouj, and the Barahdari of Sikandar Lodi at Agra. The Mogul period may also be sub-divided into the early Moghul, from the restoration of Humayoon to the death of Shah Jahan (1554 to 1658 A.D.), and the late Mogul from 1658 A.D. to the accession of Alam Shah in 1795 A.D. To the first period belongs some of the most striking and celebrated architectural remains that have descended to us. The forts of Agra and Allahabad, the gateways at Futtehpore Sikree, of the tomb of Akbar at Secundra, of the Serai Nurmahal, and of the tomb of Mamtaz Zaman at Agra; the palace of Futtehpore Sikree and that in the Agra Fort, and the palatial mausoleums of Sheikh Saleem Chisti at Futtehpore Sikree, of Akbar at Secundra, of Itimad-ud-daulah and Mamtaz Zaman at Agra, and of Bala Peer at Chunar and Kunouj. The Ram Bagh at Agra and the great bridge at Jounpore belong to the same period. To the late Moguls are due the Nabi and Jamai Musjids at Muttra, and the Jamai Musjid at Benares. Here, as in other countries, the principal remains of archæological interest are due to the piety or magnificence of its successive rulers. In no case have we anything resembling Pompeii, where the abodes of private individuals vie in solidity of structure and elegance of arrangement with the buildings devoted to public worship. At Behut, in the Upper Doab, a town which had been overwhelmed by the *débris* of a flood, was discovered some years ago many feet below the present level of the country, and from the coins and other remains disinterred, Behut must be considered to have been inhabited about the commencement of the Christian era. The traces of human habitation visible on its excavation do not differ in any material degree from those existing at the present day. What is still wanted in these inquiries is a systematic classification and arrangement of the existing remains, for very many of which the date of construction or alteration can be ascertained with tolerable accuracy.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

555. The Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all members of the Church of England in these Provinces, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Patna over the members of the Church of Rome.

2.—Wards' Institute, Benares.

556. The year opened with 25 wards in the Institute, and at the end of the year the number was reduced to 23, there having been only three admissions against five withdrawals. Of the three admissions, none were from the North-Western Provinces,—one was the son of the late Dewan of Koonch Behar, one came from Chota Nagpore, and the third from Rajshahye. Of the withdrawals, two (the sons of the Rajah of Barrah) were boys from the North-Western Provinces. Viewed as an institution established for the benefit of minors in the North-Western Provinces, it must be allowed (as has been remarked in previous years) that the attendance from these Provinces is extremely scanty. There are now left but six wards from the North-Western Provinces, while there are 16 from Bengal, and one from the Central Provinces.

Numbers.

557. Of the 25 boys, 16 were taught in the Benares College, and 9, of ages from 6 to 16 years, who were young for the College, were taught in the Institute. As noted last year, the advance of scholarship in the Institute is not great. Probably the chief cause of backwardness is the absence, among the more wealthy classes, of that inducement to study which exists among those who have to earn their living. Still His Honor is far from thinking the results shown to be discouraging, and the general improvement in manners and bearing gained by the wards during their stay in the Institute, and the taste for manly exercises and recreation are admitted on all hands to

be a real gain. It may also be hoped that integrity and truthfulness, and the seeds of a better morality than they would gain at their homes, will be instilled into them.

558. The long periods during which several of the wards remain absent on leave from the Institute form one of the great drawbacks to their more rapid advancement in their studies. The difficulty has been commented upon every year, and is now again brought to notice. The main obstacle in the way of checking these long absences is said to be the facility with which District Officers accede to the applications of the wards or their relations for leave, or for extension of leave, and the unwillingness of the Superintendent and Visitors to refuse to comply with the applications so supported. It is hoped that in future this fault may be corrected by a stricter system of leave rules, and greater severity in adhering to it than at present. Although it is difficult in the present state of social usages to lay down any absolute scale of absence, still the relative importance of religious and family ceremonials, and the time required for them, are well known, and should form the measure of the leave granted.

559. The expenditure at the institution is divided under two heads, "General" and "Personal." The general charges are the share borne by each ward in the fixed establishment of the institution, and the personal charges are the expenses incurred on account of horses, food, college fees, personal servants, &c. The general charges amounted to £1,187, against £1,189 in the previous year, or an average monthly expenditure per ward of £4, against £4 in 1871-72. The personal charges aggregated £1,886, against £1,761 in 1871-72, or an average of £6 per mensem, against £6 in the previous year. The total monthly charge for each ward was thus £10, as against £9-9s. during 1871-72.

560. The question of reduction of the expense necessary to maintain a ward at the Institute has been carefully considered by the local authorities and the Board of Revenue during the year. At present the cost is so great as to place the

benefits of the Institute beyond the reach of all but a few. It is hoped that by a sub-division of the scale of contributions (which is graduated according to the income of the contributing ward), the general expenses will be much reduced for the poorer pupils. This, however, will not have the desired effect unless the personal and contingent charges, which have steadily increased, and are still increasing, are also reduced. The Visitors have been requested to lay down a maximum scale of personal expenditure that shall be based on strict economy; and from the combined operation of these two schemes a sensible improvement may be expected.

3.—Government Press.

Scale of charges.

561. The revised scale of charges which was introduced into the Government Press in October 1871, has been continued throughout the past year. The result has been that the net profit on the working of the Press, in a commercial point of view, is said to be £6,695. The present scale, however, is merely experimental, and must eventually be lowered. It is not the object of Government to show any merely paper surplus; in the meantime the working of the present scale is closely watched, Government being chiefly concerned with the cost at which the work is done.

Financial outturn.

562. In the year under review, the cash receipts for private work executed amounted to £1,071, the value of work done for other Governments was £2,178, and the cost of educational works printed at the Government Press and made over to the Curator for sale came to £830. The second of these three items is £877 more than the corresponding item last year,—a large increase, which is to be attributed to the great number of Acts published during the year, and distributed to other Governments, and to the work of several new offices, such as the new State Railways, having been sent for the first time for execution at the Government Press. The total amount of all three items of receipt is £4,080. The gross expenditure of the year was £24,990, and deducting the above

receipts, the net cash expenditure was £20,910. The Budget-estimate of 1872-73 was £21,664, or £754 above the actual net cost of the year, a result which is the more satisfactory, as the outturn of 1872 is nearly £3,000 in excess of that of any previous year since the Press has been established.

Value of printing done for different Departments.

563. The estimated value of the printing done for the different Departments, as compared with 1871-72, is shown below :—

Departments.	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£
Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, General Department, ...	7,428	8,957
Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, ...	1,464	1,823
Joint Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,	1,093	1,687
Total, ...	9,985	12,467
High Court, North-Western Provinces, ...	731	1,622
Judges, ditto ditto, ...	21	41
Magistrates, ditto ditto, ...	38	86
Board of Revenue, ...	4,741	3,530
Commissioner of Stamps, ...	33	26
Ditto of Excise, ...	186	272
Commissioners of Divisions, North-Western Provinces,	68	5
Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, ...	112	53
Settlement Officers, ...	1,114	1,804
Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, ...	2,571	1,940
Paper Currency Department, ...	48	18
Controller, Public Works Accounts, ...	884	1,265
Conservator of Forests, ...	8	42
Director of Public Instruction, ...	2,122	1,315
Curator of Government Books, ...	227	192
Inspector-General of Registration, ...	1,232	676
Ditto of Police, ...	2,219	2,460
Ditto of Prisons, ...	133	122
Census operations, ...	...	150
Public Libraries, ...	...	125
Inspector-General of Dispensaries, ...	73	87
Sanitary Commissioner, ...	107	497
Superintendent-General of Vaccination, ...	...	200
Government Press, ...	155	147
Customs Department, ...	170	473
Other Minor Departments, ...	2,331	2,738
Total, ...	29,309	32,353

564. The decrease of expenditure of the Registration Department for 1872 is in part, no doubt, an instance of the reduction of labor and expense which can be effected by the introduction of a complete registered set of forms. The Controller of Public Works Accounts, on the other hand, has employed the Press to a much greater cost this year than the year before, owing to the omission to provide such forms. The large expenditure in the Police Department is attributed to the printing of new forms required by the new Criminal Procedure Code. It is probable, however, that much of the extraordinary expense can in future be avoided by first altering and using up the forms hitherto in use. An explanation of the large increase in expenditure under the head of "Inland Customs" has been asked from the Board of Revenue. The work done for the Educational Department was somewhat less than in the year before, as will appear from the figures given below:—

	1871.		1872.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£		£
Books, ...	131,400	1,507	79,814	777
Maps, ...	5,005	91	4,215	53
Total, ...	136,405	1,598	84,029	830

Weight of type cast.

565. The weight of type cast by the type foundry for the use of the Press was also somewhat less than in 1871, being 7,879lbs., valued at £731, against 9,405lbs., valued at £1,090. But the type cast for private persons in 1872 was 2,236lbs., valued at £311, against 1,872lbs., valued at £121, cast in 1871.

Registration of books.

566. In August 1872, the Superintendent of the Government Press was entrusted with the duty of registering publications under Act XXV. of 1867. By the terms of the Act, three copies of

every book which is printed or lithographed in India must be sent to Government to register and retain. The number of books and pamphlets thus registered was 243, against 701 last year,—the difference being due chiefly to the exclusion of reprints, which before were counted in.

4.—Curator's Depôt.

Curator's Depôt.

567. The Curator's Depôt is the agency by which all books required for the use of the Educational Department are distributed. Besides this there is a miscellaneous branch in which the Curator acts as the agent of Government in selling to the public and distributing to officials books and reports issued by Government. The Curator also exercises a supervision over the official libraries throughout the Province, which receive their supplies from him, and the Depôt is the place where the copies of works registered under Act XXV. of 1867 are deposited.

Educational branch.

568. There has been considerable falling off in the number and cost of the educational books received, as compared with 1871-72, and a slight decrease in the numbers of those sold, though the sales are larger than in 1870-71. The numbers are as given below:—

Books received during 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	No.	Selling price.	No.	Cost.
		£		£
Books printed at Government Press, ...	169,134	1,660	89,307	945
Purchased for private publishers, ...	25,415	1,184	20,729	738
Total, ...	194,549	2,844	110,036	1,683

Books sold during 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

	1871-72.		1872-73.	
	No.	Selling price.	No.	Selling price.
		£		£
English books, ...	2,188	152	1,163	95
Government Press published books, ...	204,988	2,722	194,744	2,766
Private publishers' books,	38,931	1,101	28,151	1,149
Total, ...	246,107	3,975	224,058	4,010

Books received and sold.

569. Including books purchased from private publishers and stolen books recovered, the total number of books received during the year under review was 125,291, and as the total number sold was 224,058, the stock in hand was reduced from 1,036,639 books at the end of 1871 to 937,872 books at the end of 1872. This stock is valued at £25,132.

570. The prices of books sold by Government are based on the cash price paid to English or Indian publishers, or on the net cost of printing, when the books are issued from the Government Press, together with an addition of 50 per cent. above the cost price, in order to cover the cost of postage and packing, and the discount given to salesmen. It has, however, been represented that in some cases this 50 per cent. addition is too large, and makes the books unsaleable, as they can be issued at a cheaper rate from native presses. The scale of prices is now being examined to avoid this result. The books should be sold without loss to Government, but there is no desire to make more profit than will cover the actual expenses which Government incurs.

Profit on sales.

571. The price received for books sold has exceeded their cost to Government by £1,450. From this sum, which represents the gross profit, there are to be deducted £745 expenses of postage,

packing, and discount, leaving a net profit of £705 on the year's transactions, against £424 in the year before.

572. The year under review has been marked by an endeavour to place educational books more nearly within the reach of the rural population. Under the old system, books could be purchased only from the Deputy Inspectors, or at most of the zillah and aided schools, and at a few missionary stations. The supply of books has now been extended by way of experiment to certain tuhseelee schools, and the places where books are procured have been made more accessible to the public by the establishment of a book-selling depôt in some conspicuous part of the building, so that the people generally, as well as students, may have every opportunity of making purchases during certain hours of the day. The operations of the depôt in this respect were extended to 16 zillah and 29 tuhseelee schools.

Miscellaneous branch.

573. Under the miscellaneous branch there is a similar falling off in the receipt of books, 14,572 having been received against 18,203 in 1871-72. On the other hand, a larger number were sold (7,702 against 5,095) and distributed gratis (3,713 against 1,371). The increase is probably due to the large issue of Act X. of 1872 and other important Acts; but the total number of issues, though greater than that of last year, is not nearly equal to that of 1870 or 1869, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin. The stock, which is equal to nearly eleven years' supply at the present demand, was 122,382 books at the beginning of the year, and 125,539 at the end, valued at £16,348. A considerable portion, however (perhaps one-fourth), of this stock consists of books for which there is no demand whatever, and measures are being taken for the removal of the useless portion of the stock.

Total number of issues.

1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
46,505	30,225	6,466	11,415

574. The cash statement of the proceeds of sales of books during the year is as follows :—

Value of educational books sold,	...	£3,535
Do. of miscellaneous books sold,	...	£377
		£3,912
Receipts of the year on account of the above,		£3,031
Balance due,	...	£881
Add balance of previous year,	...	£1,307
Total outstanding,	...	£2,188

575. The outstanding debits at the close of the year (1871-72) amount to £1,307, and at the close of the year under report to £1,573. This large sum is composed of £1,392 under educational, and £181 under miscellaneous. The officials concerned have been directed to use every effort to collect these sums with greater punctuality.

5.—Currency.

576. The year under review is marked by a very considerable increase in the amount represented by the Government currency notes in circulation. On the last day of March 1872, this amount was £414,633. In the April and May following it fell off by about £45,000; but from the end of May began a steady monthly increase, varied only by a slight fall in January, until at the end of March 1873 the Government notes in circulation represented no less than £1,285,215. The minimum circulation—£368,100—was in May. The average monthly circulation was £629,588, against £476,090 of 1871-72 and £632,734 of 1870-71.

Number and value of notes in circulation.

577. Of the £1,285,215 thus in circulation on the 31st March 1873, notes to the value of £197,813 were held in the Treasuries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and notes to the value of £411,375 in other circles. The notes therefore in actual circulation, that is to say, in the hands of the public, amounted to £676,026, against £222,302 at the end of March 1872. The circulation of March 1873 was thus more than treble the circulation of March 1872—

a result which is very satisfactory: but a portion of this increase in the circulation of notes in March was due to the large demand made by the Bank of Bengal for notes to be remitted to Calcutta.

Issues.

578. The number of notes which have been issued during the year is 81,598, to the value of £1,994,562 against an issue of 94,712 notes, to the value of £1,221,060 in 1871-72. The year under review was the first year of issue of the new five-rupee note. The lowest denomination of the paper currency had previously been £1. The new notes have met with a favorable reception, the number issued during the year having been no less than 18,590. The issue of ten-rupee notes, on the other hand, has fallen from 30,435 to 13,495, these notes having evidently been superseded to a considerable extent by the new currency. The issue of notes for £2, £5, and £10 is about half what it was in 1871-72, and the issue of notes for the higher sums (£50 and £100) is about double, so that while the issues of 1872-73 have been less in number than those of the preceding year, they have been greater in value. At the same time, the large issue of five-rupee notes in this the first year of their circulation would seem to show that the paper currency is not only used as a medium of exchange in remittance, but is applied also to the ordinary transactions of daily life and petty trade. The increase in the issues of £50 and £100 notes was due to the large remittances made to Calcutta by the Bank of Bengal.

Notes received.

579. The number of notes presented by the public to be cashed at Treasuries during the year under review was 68,892, against 88,527 in 1871-72, and represented £1,123,980, against £1,521,154 in the former year.

Notes cancelled.

580. The number of notes cancelled during 1872-73 is considerably less than the corresponding number for the previous year, being 54,192 against 62,927, and representing £829,795 against £1,092,006. The cancellation of notes depends chiefly

upon the amount of notes remitted to Calcutta by the public, and is used as a means of adjustment of the accounts relating to these remittances between the Currency Offices of Calcutta and Allahabad. These remittances were unusually large in the year immediately preceding that under review.

Reserve of silver coin.

581. The year has been marked by an increase in the stock of silver coin kept in reserve. In April 1872 this stock was £189,026 and formed 41·59 per cent. of the entire stock of reserves, which consist of three kinds, *viz.*, silver coin, Government securities, and notes of other circles,—there being no reserve of gold or silver bullion. By the end of March 1873, the stock of silver coin in reserve had risen to £1,168,156, and formed 90·89 per cent. of the total reserves. The increase was gradual throughout the year, with the exception of a temporary fall in May and August, and naturally followed from the more extensive use of notes, which again may be ascribed partly to an increase in the number and extent of commercial transactions during a portion of the year, and partly to the tendency to make use of Government paper, which is gradually gaining ground among the people.

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I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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	Latitude.	Longitude.	
North-Western Provinces.	Between 30° 7′ and 23° 51′ North.	Between 77°4′ and 84° 40′ East.	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces are bounded on the north by the Snowy Range of the Kumaon Himalayas, Oudh, and the Nepalese Terai; on the south by the Saugor District of the Central Provinces, and the Native States of Bundelkhund and Rewah; on the west by the River Tonse until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna till the 28th degree of latitude; on south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepore, Bhurtpore; and on the east and the south-east by the Sarun, Shahabad, Behar, and Palamow Districts of Lower Bengal. The Non-Regulation portions under this Government are Kumaon and Gurhwal to the extreme north, and Jhansie to the south-west.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2.—*Statement showing the Cultivated and Cultivable Area in N.-W. P.*

District.	Cultivable Area.		Cultivated Area.		Total Area.		Total cultivated and cultivable.		Percentages of cultivated area on total area.	Percentages of cultivated area.
1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.	7.
	M.	*A.*	*M.*	*A.*	*M.*	*A.*	*Miles.*	*Acres.*		
Dehra, ...	100	510	128	328	1,020	471	229	198	22·4	12·5
Seharunpore, ...	309	0	1,258	0	2,217	0	1,567	0	56·7	56·7
Moozuffernuggur,...	325	563	1,093	102	1,659	229	1,419	25	85·6	65·9
Meerut, ...	359	184	1,674	133	2,360	264	2,033	314	86·1	70 9
Boolundshuhur, ...	346	0	1,368	0	1,910	0	1,714	0	89·7	71·6
Allygurh, ...	171	377	1,437	200	1,963	455	1,608	577	81·9	73·2
Total, ...	1,612	351	6,959	123	11,131	139	8,571	474	77·0	62·5
Bijnour, ...	432	405	1,036	95	1,902	606	1,468	500	77·2	55·4
Moradabad, ...	429	0	1,356	0	2,271	582	1,785	0	78·6	59·7
Budaon, ...	382	345	1,376	601	2,004	586	1,759	306	87·7	68·7
Bareilly, ...	561	560	1,918	520	2,985	110	2,480	440	83·2	64·4
Shahjehanpore, ...	324	64	1,141	256	1,723	320	1,465	320	85·1	66·2
Terai, ...	243	19	225	230	919	639	468	249	50·8	24·5
Total, ...	2,373	113	7,054	422	11,805	224	9,427	535	79·9	59·8
Muttra, ...	109	445	1,293	323	1,611	498	1,403	128	87·0	80·3
Agra, ...	105	346	1,365	376	1,907	339	1,471	82	77·1	71·6
Furruckabad, ...	276	71	1,073	641	1,744	473	1,350	72	77·4	61·5
Mynpoory, ...	190	19	949	498	1,696	186	1,139	517	67·2	56·0
Etawah, ...	255	0	880	0	1,991	0	1,135	0	67·1	52·0
Etah, ...	245	0	970	0	1,512	0	1,215	0	80·4	64·2
Total, ...	1,181	241	6,532	531	10,163	216	7,714	132	75·9	64·3
Jaloun, ...	158	0	1,053	0	1,553	0	1,211	0	78·0	67·8
Jhansie, ...	368	0	754	0	1,567	0	1,122	0	71·6	48·1
Lullutpore, ...	1,072	637	366	72	1,947	264	1,439	69	73·9	18·8
Total, ...	1,598	637	2,173	72	5,067	264	3,772	69	74·4	42·9
Cawnpore, ...	236	152	1,351	425	2,236	536	1,587	580	68 0	57·9
Futtehpore, ...	172	77	871	115	1,585	435	1,043	192	65·8	54·9
Banda, ...	802	229	1,513	210	2,908	439	2,315	439	79·6	52 0
Allahabad, ...	286	47	1,637	111	2,747	190	1,923	158	70 0	59·6
Humeerpore, ...	566	64	1,250	128	2,286	384	1,018	224	79·4	54·7
Jounpore, ...	452	160	954	160	1,556	0	1,406	320	90·4	61·3
Total, ...	2,515	89	7,577	509	13,421	64	10,092	596	75·2	56·5
Azimgurh, ...	409	0	1,368	0	2,565	0	1,777	0	69·3	53·3
Mirzapore, ...	523	185	3,093	0	5,217	313	3,616	185	69 3	59·3
Benares, ...	33	25	738	6	996	121	771	31	77·4	74·1
Ghazeepore, ...	230	519	1,567	392	2,167	600	1,798	271	82·9	72 3
Goruckpore, ...	910	171	2,701	444	4,578	508	3,611	615	78·9	59·0
Bustee, ...	526	0	1,882	0	2,789	0	2,408	0	86·3	67·5
Total, ...	2,632	260	11,350	202	18,314	262	13,982	462	76·4	62·0
Kumaon, ...	146	542	316	267	6,000	0	463	169	7·7	5·3
Gurhwal, ...	48	0	209	0	5,500	0	257	0	4·7	3·6
Total, ...	194	542	525	267	11,500	0	7,210	169	6·3	4·6
GRAND TOTAL, ...	12,108	313	42,173	206	81,402	529	54,281	519	66·7	51·8

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

3.—*General Statement of Area and Population.*

Division.	District.	Area in square miles.		Number of villages, mouzahs, or townships.	Number of enclosures.	Number of houses
	1.	2.		3.	4.	5.
		Miles.	*Acres.*			
Meerut.	Dehra, ...	1,020	471	965	15,592	24,744
	Seharunpore, ...	2,217	0	1,736	79,734	197,235
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,659	229	883	64,018	155,012
	Meerut, ...	2,360	264	1,573	131,563	268,650
	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,910	0	1,566	87,353	182,694
	Allygurh, ...	1,963	455	1,750	114,196	211,446
	Total, ...	11,131	139	8,473	492,456	1,039,781
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	1,902	603	2,002	72,147	158,583
	Moradabad, ...	2,271	582	2,452	121,931	252,344
	Budaon, ...	2,004	536	2,364	99,532	193,589
	Bareilly, ...	2,982	110	3,548	174,348	296,441
	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,723	320	2,180	119,926	188,958
	Terai, ...	919	633	591	24,808	41,732
	Total, ...	11,805	224	13,137	612,692	1,131,647
Agra.	Muttra, ...	1,611	498	972	92,494	188,975
	Agra, ...	1,907	339	1,231	138,078	231,270
	Furruckabad, ...	1,744	473	3,934	127,277	192,080
	Mynpoory, ...	1,696	186	3,750	91,696	150,888
	Etawah, ...	1,691	0	3,529	85,978	128,707
	Etah, ...	1,512	0	2,620	73,132	136,864
	Total, ...	10,163	216	16,036	608,655	1,028,784
Jhansie.	Jaloun, ...	1,553	0	840	65,404	88,977
	Jhansie, ...	1,567	0	607	50,831	72,795
	Lullutpore, ...	1,947	264	646	32,336	46,773
	Total, ...	5,067	264	2,093	148,571	208,545
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	2,336	536	1,985	182,220	272,232
	Futtehpore, ...	1,585	435	2,741	126,929	152,777
	Banda, ...	2,908	499	1,374	114,733	160,962
	Allahabad, ...	2,747	190	3,503	258,742	303,900
	Humeerpore, ...	2,286	384	744	79,645	121,011
	Jounpore, ...	1,556	0	3,221	179,545	200,438
	Total, ...	13,421	64	13,568	941,814	1,211,320
Benares.	Azimgurh, ...	2,565	0	5,071	280,728	314,327
	Mirzapore, ...	5,217	313	4,104	176,710	219,059
	Benares, ...	996	121	1,919	129,561	156,200
	Ghazeepore, ...	2,167	600	3,725	229,464	285,007
	Goruckpore, ...	4,578	506	7,097	360,949	381,237
	Bustee, ...	2,789	0	6,911	247,672	248,268
	Total, ...	18,314	262	28,827	1,425,084	1,604,098
	Grand Total, ...	69 902	529	82,134	4,229,272	6,224,175
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	6,000	0	4,606	50,663	77,624
	Gurhwal, ...	5,500	0	3,944	37,887	57,293
	Total, ...	11,500	0	8,550	88,550	134,917
	Grand Total, N.-W. P.,	81,402	529	90,684	4,317,822	6,359,092

The area of Kumaon and Gurhwal is not accurately known: that given is approximate only.

I.—PHYSICAL AND

4.—*Details of*

Division.	Name of District.	Total population.	Houses.		
			Number of houses of the better sort.	Number of their inhabitants.	Number of houses of the inferior sort.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Meerut.	Dehra, ...	115,711	5,142	30,376	19,602
	Seharunpore, ...	883,782	19,300	94,863	177,935
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	690,082	20,372	93,633	134,640
	Meerut, ...	1,273,914	19,928	91,711	248,722
	Boolundshuhur, ...	936,593	14,341	74,846	168,353
	Allygurh, ...	1,073,108	24,420	121,963	187,026
	Total, ...	4,973,190	103,503	507,392	936,278
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	737,152	6,974	37,772	151,609
	Moradabad, ...	1,122,131	17,128	81,477	235,216
	Budaon, ...	934,348	4,334	19,443	189,255
	Bareilly, ...	1,506,801	10,155	43,542	286,286
	Shahjehanpore, ...	949,471	5,589	23,532	183,369
	Terai, ...	185,647	366	1,619	41,366
	Total, ...	5,435,550	44,546	207,387	1,087,101
Agra.	Muttra, ...	887,355	22,839	102,300	166,136
	Agra, ...	1,094,184	36,384	136,368	194,886
	Furruckabad, ...	918,748	11,897	42,225	180,183
	Mynpoory,... ...	765,783	4,844	22,677	146,044
	Etawah, ...	668,581	5,081	29,978	123,626
	Etah, ...	703,485	7,890	44,253	128,974
	Total, ...	5,038,136	88,935	377,801	939,849
Jhansie.	Jaloun, ...	404,384	10,966	51,047	78,011
	Jhansie, ...	317,735	12,549	57,815	60,246
	Lullutpore, ...	212,628	10,916	60,983	35,857
	Total, ...	934,747	34,431	169,845	174,114
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	1,155,439	56,759	252,876	215,473
	Futtehpore, ...	663,815	5,005	22,480	147,772
	Banda, ...	697,611	5,705	25,926	155,257
	Allahabad, ...	1,394,245	7,041	24,850	296,859
	Humeerpore, ...	529,137	19,891	91,231	101,120
	Jounpore, ...	1,025,869	1,090	6,885	199,348
	Total, ...	5,466,116	95,491	424,248	1,115,829
Benares.	Azimgurh, ...	1,531,410	496	4,999	313,831
	Mirzapore,... ...	1,015,293	11,063	36,572	207,996
	Benares, ...	793,699	18,010	89,527	138,190
	Ghazeepore, ...	1,845,401	950	5,961	284,057
	Goruckpore, ...	2,019,350	3,019	15,770	378,218
	Bustee, ...	1,472,994	442	6,811	247,826
	Total, ...	8,178,147	33,980	159,640	1,570,118
	Grand Total, ...	30,025,886	400,886	1,846,313	5,823,289
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	432,888	42,738	241,437	34,886
	Gurhwal, ...	310,282	34,423	186,469	22,870
	Total, ...	743,170	77,161	427,906	57,756
	Grand Total, N.-W. P.,	30,769,056	478,047	2,274,219	5,881,045

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Population.

Number of thier inhabitants.	Total Males.	Total Females.	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Christians and Others.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
85,335	68,044	47,667	102,814	12,420	477
788,919	484,508	399,274	604,422	279,015	345
596,449	375,608	314,474	498,950	191,097	35
1,182,203	685,404	588,510	991,226	231,857	831
861,747	493,682	442,911	760,602	175,900	91
951,145	577,263	495,845	955,121	117,911	76
4,465,798	2,684,509	2,288,681	3,913,135	1,058,200	1,855
699,380	395,395	341,757	493,601	243,455	96
1,040,652	596,776	525,355	751,779	369,949	403
914,905	503,619	430,729	794,532	139,687	129
1,463,259	806,913	699,888	1,197,583	308,682	536
925,939	511,136	438,335	822,576	126,599	296
184,028	102,573	83,074	122,657	62,977	13
5,228,163	2,916,412	2,519,138	4,182,728	1,251,349	1,473
785,055	480,615	406,740	812,995	74,347	13
957,816	589,562	504,622	985,483	107,135	1,566
876,523	499,722	419,026	816,733	101,538	477
743,106	426,955	338,828	724,663	40,965	155
638,603	369,928	298,653	631,923	36,571	87
659,232	382,746	320,739	636,149	67,278	58
4,660,335	2,749,528	2,288,608	4,607,946	427,834	2,356
353,337	216,607	187,777	378,855	25,528	1
259,920	167,519	150,216	305,151	12,417	167
151,645	111,625	101,003	207,686	4,782	160
764,902	495,751	438,996	891,692	42,727	328
902,563	619,118	536,321	1,065,786	89,215	438
641,335	345,538	318,282	593,256	20,554	5
671,685	359,765	337,846	657,107	40,498	6
1,369,395	715,110	679,135	1,211,778	181,574	893
437,906	276,196	252,941	495,339	33,775	23
1,018,984	545,700	480,169	929,525	90,319	25
5,041,868	2,861,422	2,604,694	4,952,791	511,935	1,390
1,626,411	826,145	705,265	1,333,805	197,581	24
978,721	520,496	494,797	949,644	64,899	750
704,172	406,344	387,355	714,510	78,844	345
1,339,440	696,572	648,829	1,221,810	123,455	136
2,003,580	1,078,072	941,278	1,819,445	199,372	533
1,466,183	784,691	688,303	1,247,201	225,784	9
8,018,507	4,312,320	3,866,827	7,286,415	889,935	1,797
28,179,573	16,019,942	14,005,944	25,834,707	4,181,980	9,199
191,451	231,146	201,742	425,963	5,569	1,356
123,813	155,745	154,537	308,898	1,799	85
315,264	386,891	356,279	734,361	7,368	1,441
28,494,837	16,406,833	14,362,223	26,569,068	4,189,348	10,640

5.—Statement of Principal Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces.

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race, and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sunnud authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhund.	Mahomed Kulb Ali Khan Bahadoor, Nawab of Rampore.	Jagheerdar, has criminal and civil powers within his own territory.	Pathan, Musulman.	39	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindee. Privately educated.	In the management of his territory.	Yes.	Yes.	Has one son.	The Rampore Jagheer has an area of about 890 square miles, a population of 485,000 souls, and a gross revenue of about Rs. 10,00,000. The Nawab keeps up a military force of about 1,700 men.
	The principal articles of production are a superior description of rice and sugar, and a kind of cloth called "Khais."									
Benares.	Ishree Pershad Narain Singh Bahadoor, Rajah of Benares.	Rajah of Benares.	Brahmin (Bhoinhar).	54	Privately.	In the management of his estates.	Yes.	Yes.	Has adopted his nephew.	The Zemindaree of the whole Province of Benares, comprising the Districts of Benares, Mirzapore, Ghazeepore, and Joumpore, was bestowed on Rajah Muheep Narain Singh (grandson of Bulwunt Singh) on the rebellion of Cheyt Singh in 1781 on payment of 40 lakhs of Rupees. In 1794, the Regulations were introduced into the Benares Province, by an agreement under which the present Rajah now holds. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rajah the right of adoption.
Kumaon.	Pertab Sah, Rajah of Tehree, Gurhwal.	Rajah of Tehree.	Rajpoot, Soorujbungee.	21	Privately.	In the management of his territory.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Succeeded on the 6th December, 1871, on the death of his father. The estimated population of the State is about 200,000, and supposed gross revenue is Rs. 80,000. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked, though iron and copper ore are found.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—*Approximate Return of the Outturn of the Revenue Survey and Levelling Operations in the North-Western Provinces, for Season* 1872-73, *or from* 1st *October*, 1872, *to end of Field Season, with Estimate of cost to* 30*th September*, 1873.

Name of Survey Divisions.	*Pergunnahs surveyed.* Situated in	*Pergunnahs surveyed.* Portions of	Number of hulkas or village circuits.	Average size or village circuits, in Acres.	Approximate total area, in Acres.	Actual cost for six months to 31st March, including contingencies.	Probable cost for six months to 30th September, including contingencies.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	District Moradabad—Cadastral.						
1st Division, N.-W. P.	Pergunnahs Moradabad and Thakoordwara.	Pergunnahs. Bilarree and Sumbhul.	734	508	373,042	56,567 6 4	35,047 9 4
	District Muttra.						
2nd Division, N.-W. P.	Pergunnah Mahabun, ... „ Muttra, ... „ Areeng, ... „ Maat, ...		314	1,223	400,000	61,085 3 1	40,338 0 0
	District Agra.						
3rd Division, N.-W. P.	Pergunnah Ferozabad,... „ Khundoulee, „ Bah Pinahut,		554	...	194,560	45,957 10 9	37,010 0 0
	District Humeerpore.						
4th Dn., N.-W. P.	Pergunnahs Humeerpore and Somerpore.	Perghs. Mowdha and Jellalpore.	*302	1,656·2	236,800	44,460 7 1	38,413 2 2
		Total, ...	...	...	1,204,402	2,08,070 11 3	1,50,808 11 6
		Levelling Operations.			Linear miles.		
		District Budaon, ...			510	3,526 13 6	3,565 10 0
		District Muttra, ...			650	2,912 3 5	869 0 0
		Pergunnahs Ferozabad and Khundoulee, District Agra,...			622	2,265 8 11	1,270 0 0
		Total, ...			2,014	10,014 13 7	6,833 10 0

* Inclusive of villages, boundaries of which have been surveyed in advance.

I I.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

2.—*Statement showing the Financial Results of Assessments in the several Districts of the North-Western Provinces, which have come under Revision of Settlement up to the close of the Revenue year* 1871-72.

Districts.	Former Land-Revenue minus Cesses.	Revised Land-Revenue minus Cesses.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Doon, ...	20,505	31,637	11,132	...
Seharunpore, ...	11,00,679	11,65,539	97,408	32,548
Moozuffernuggur, ...	9,02,205	9,29,475	61,434	34,164
Meerut, ...	18,26,139	21,84,675	3,58,708	172
Boolundshuhur, ...	11,13,685	12,51,658	1,38,983	1,010
Allygurh, ...	11,66,939	13,36,238	1,69,399	...
Kumaon, ...	1,08,621	1,99,803	91,182	...
Gurhwal, ...	69,274	96,311	27,037	...
Bijnour, ...	10,57,944	10,31,109	44,890	71,725
Budaon, ...	9,28,225	10,29,445	1,01,220	...
Bareilly, ...	13,78,320	16,62,669	2,85,713	1,364
Phillibheet, ...	3,11,362	4,12,052	1,00,690	...
Shahjehanpore, ...	7,47,863	9,06,230	1,58,408	41
Furruckabad, ...	11,19,107	12,41,044	1,21,937	...
Mynpoory, ...	11,21,047	12,66,720	1,45,673	...
Etawah, ...	7,03,423	7,72,461	69,038	...
Etah, ...	5,49,933	7,01,705	1,54,844	3,072
Allahabad, ...	4,92,283	6,16,549	1,24,266	...
Jaloun, ...	8,80,080	9,02,535	35,673	13,218
Jhansie, ...	5,56,825	4,59,074	...	97,751
Lullutpore, ...	1,52,764	1,33,992	...	18,772
Goruckpore and Bustee,...	20,82,599	28,34,183	7,51,584	...
Azimgurh, ...	4,66,403	5,77,788	1,11,385	...
Total, ...	1,88,56,125	21,74,892	31,60,604	2,73,837

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

3.—*Statement of Settlement Charges incurred during the Revenue year* 1871-72.

Number.	District.	Charges up to 1870-71.	Expended in 1871-72.	Total Expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
1	Dehra Doon, ...	9,884 6 4	24,774 12 0	34,662 2 4
2	Moozuffernuggur, ...	2,06,812 5 5	38,587 8 7	2,45,399 14 0
3	Meerut, ...	3,83,176 6 3	3,706 0 1	3,86,882 6 4
4	Boolundshuhur, ...	2,71,950 0 7	72 1 6	2,72,022 2 1
5	Allygurh, ...	2,45,866 6 2	61,913 9 5	3,07,779 15 7
6	Kumaon, ...	2,88,872 15 10	28,442 4 4	3,17,315 4 2
7	Bijnour, ...	3,90,012 6 2	59,733 1 6	4,49,745 7 8
8	Moradabad, ...	12,909 4 2	941 12 8	13,851 0 10
9	Budaon, ...	4,06,568 2 10	36,779 15 6	4,43,348 2 4
10	Bareilly and Phillibheet, ...	3,94,465 13 7	56,340 5 9	4,50,806 3 4
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	3,46,751 2 10	80,209 10 1	4,26,960 12 11
12	Muttra, ...	...	28,494 4 5	28,494 4 5
13	Furruckabad, ...	3,61,452 1 11	52,124 15 0	4,13,577 0 11
14	Mynpoory, ...	2,61,068 13 2	77,632 7 11	3,38,601 5 1
15	Etawah, ...	2,03,767 6 9	58,892 13 3	2,62,000 4 0
16	Etah, ...	2,90,076 4 0	45,892 10 4	3,35,981 14 4
17	Cawnpore, ...	69,729 15 6	94,378 10 11	1,64,108 10 5
18	Futtehpore, ...	39,040 10 3	69,945 2 11	1,08,985 13 2
19	Allahabad, ...	3,20,606 0 8	1,01,282 0 3	4,21,888 0 11
20	Humeerpore, ...	...	171 11 4	171 11 4
21	Azimgurh, ...	2,58,226 14 4	1,13,548 10 5	3,71,775 8 9
22	Ghazeepore, ...	43,695 4 3	1,222 15 4	44,918 3 7
	Total, ...	48,05,532 13 0	10,35,003 7 6	58,40,536 4 6

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

4.—*Statement showing the Progress of Work in the Settlement Department during the Revenue year* 1871-72.

District.	*Measured.*	*Remaining.*	*Inspected.*	*Remaining.*	*Assessed.*	*Remaining.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dehra Doon, ...	18,544	...	24,942	...	...	24,942
Moozuffernuggur, ...	32,454	...	231,528	33,348	124,249	238,841
Allygurh, ...	50,998	...	401,741	...	282,817	406,440
Kumaon, ...	5,741	...	130,757	56,405	139,696	56,405
Bijnour, ...	10,933	107,720	1,618	131,580	197,450	293,718
Moradabad, ...	272,640	1,182,632	...	1,455,272	...	1,455,272
Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	257,595	130,232	100,111	335,851
Furruckabad, ...	...	...	...	...	267,049	26,999
Mynpoory, ...	...	...	...	...	785,131	...
Etawah, ...	...	...	...	...	614,611	469,387
Etah, ...	...	...	223,511	...	238,631	223,511
Jaloun, ...	...	...	...	...	131,170	113,115
Cawnpore, ...	520,223	572,979	295,327	1,173,968	...	1,495,292
Futtehpore, ...	321,083	468,917	149,294	862,132	...	1,011,426
Allahabad, ...	167,018	407,813	443,991	854,298	105,469	1,374,224
Mirzapore, ...	...	...	...	...	1,299	...
Azimgurh, ...	309,232	343,006	112,824	801,729	282,987	914,553
Muttra, ...	220,160	815,149	...	1,035,309	...	1,035,309
Total, ...	1,878,028	3,898,216	2,759,304	6,534,273	3,731,518	9,475,285

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

5.—*Statement of complete Divisions of Estates finished and confirmed within the Revenue year* 1871-72.

Districts.	Public partitions.					Private partitions.				
	Cases pending.	Instituted.	Completed and confirmed by Commissioner.	*Number of Muhals.* Before Division.	After Division.	Cases pending.	Instituted.	Completed and confirmed by Collector.	*Number of Muhals.* Before Division.	After Division.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Dehra Doon, ...	4	6	3	3	13	...	3	2	2	10
Seharunpore, ...	4	...	4	4	20	23	79	34	34	40
Moozuffernuggur, ...	14	11	...	...	...	6	19	1	...	...
Meerut, ...	96	130	1	1	2	22	112	69	69	138
Boolundshuhur, ...	35	36	16	16	43	8	35	12	12	38
Allygurh, ...	10	4	...	9	18	134	132	136	185	284
Bijnour, ...	49	26	27	25	56	7	23	11	6	10
Moradabad, ...	77	105	12	19	42	28	41	24	23	63
Budaon, ...	18	26	3	2	5	143	197	187	166	535
Bareilly, ...	102	199	97	106	283	...	3	2	2	6
Shahjehanpore, ...	...	1	...	...	...	5	26	1	1	2
Muttra, ...	24	28	7	7	14	12	22	8	8	24
Agra, ...	34	35	6	6	22	...	13	10	4	4
Furruckabad, ...	14	54	6	6	16	2	4	...	...	...
Mynpoory, ...	...	8	...	...	...	171	21	...	...	...
Etawah, ...	15	9	8	8	19	2	...	...	...	...
Etah, ...	12	4	...	5	12	214	124	56	56	201
Jaloun, ...	19	12	5	5	12	7	11	7	12	28
Jhansie, ...	2	7	...	...	...	11	32	7	6	54
Lullutpore, ...	1	6	1	1	2	...	6	...	...	...
Cawnpore, ...	41	98	7	4	8	1	2	...	...	...
Futtehpore, ...	28	20	...	...	...	5	7	1	2	2
Banda, ...	13	6	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2
Allahabad, ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Humeerpore, ...	3	...	3	3	6	1	2	...	...	...
Jounpore, ...	32	11	1	1	2	6	21	...	...	...
Goruckpore, ...	175	117	...	...	...	32	61	50	55	124
Bustee, ...	98	35	...	...	...	17	111	62	62	272
Azimgurh, ...	43	56	15	15	47	16	20	7	7	47
Mirzapore, ...	30	12	4	4	10	...	...	...	...	...
Benares, ...	25	14	7	12	21	10	12	6	8	21
Ghazeepore, ...	374	257	122	35	155	9	29	28	17	40
Total, 1871-72, ...	1,396	1,333	356	298	831	894	1,170	722	738	1,945

III.—PRO

A.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police*

Recovery of Pro

Description of Crime.		Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous year and brought under inquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	By Police *suo motu*.	Number.
1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	
Class I.,	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice,	607	50	657	558	1
„ II.,	Murders,	359	92	451	398	2
	Culpable homicide,	271	47	518	297	3
	Grievious hurt,	1,077	77	1,154	1,030	4
	Other serious offences against person,	1,695	93	1,788	160	5
„ III.,	Dacoity,	71	10	81	78	6
	Robbery,	320	24	344	315	7
	Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking,	23,216	90	23,306	12,958	8
	Other serious offences against person and property, or against property only,	277	9	286	260	9
„ IV.	Minor offences against person,	317	8	325	113	10
„ V.,	Lurking house-trespass,	9,670	14	9,684	9,466	11
	Theft,	31,159	230	30,389	12,781	12
	Criminal breach of trust,	614	14	628	578	13
	Receiving stolen property,	3,873	134	4,007	3,910	14
	Other minor offences against property,	943	6	949	233	15
„ VI.,	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves,	5	1	6	5	16
	Vagrancy and bad character,	972	22	994	565	17
	Offences against religion,	19	...	19	16	18
	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act,	187	3	190	179	19
	Ditto ditto, Excise Laws,	662	11	673	575	20
	Ditto ditto, Railway Laws,	507	5	512	351	21
	Ditto ditto, Salt & Customs Laws,	109	...	109	19	22
	Ditto ditto, Stage Carriage Act,	41	...	41	27	23
	Ditto ditto, Stamp Act,	1	...	1	...	24
	Nuisances and other offences against Special Laws, cognizable by Police,	7,562	68	7,630	6,637	25
	Total,	84,534	1,008	85,542	72,960	

TECTION.

LICE.

Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and perty stolen.

CASES.

Number.	Investigated.		Number of Cases in Columns 5 to 7 how disposed of.						
			Convicted.			*Acquitted.*			
	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 680, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate, after the Police has refused to enquire.	As per Column 5.	As per Column 6.	As per Column 7.	As per Column 5.	As per Column 6.	As per Column 7.	
	6.	7.	8.						
1	67	14	372	47	7	88	16	3	Class I.
2	9	4	210	1	2	97	9	2	
3	2	3	196	1	1	58	2	3	" II.
4	55	25	697	37	15	130	16	6	
5	95	48	813	50	35	329	26	11	
6	...	...	28	...	...	12	...	...	
7	20	2	104	3	...	56	6	1	
8	17	4	2,160	6	1	425	3	3	" III.
9	22	3	27	5	3	47	10	1	
10	201	9	57	80	5	14	106	2	" IV.
11	10	2	349	3	2	84	1	...	
12	337	75	9,278	98	31	1,368	83	30	
13	79	8	166	34	4	65	21	1	" V.
14	45	8	2,855	15	4	567	29	1	
15	655	41	131	259	23	32	287	21	
16	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	
17	169	248	402	119	160	154	47	75	
18	2	1	6	1	1	2	...	...	
19	4	5	137	1	4	35	4	1	
20	61	34	475	52	20	67	9	16	" VI.
21	40	2	284	37	1	34	3	1	
22	66	24	18	55	21	1	7	2	
23	14	...	23	9	...	3	5	...	
24	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
52	875	119	6,102	757	112	415	80	4	
	2,844	680	24,893	1,671	452	4,084	770	184	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police*

Recovery of

CA

Description of Crime.			Number of Cases in Co how disposed						
			Under trial at close of year.			*Pending at end of last year.*			
			As per Column 5.	As per Column 6.	As per Column 7.	As per Column 5.	As per Column 6.	As per Column 7.	Number.
1.			8.			9.			
Class I.,		Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice,...	25	2	1	49	26	5	1
„ II.,		Murders, ...	55	2	1	126	5	7	2
		Culpable homicide, ...	37	1	...	103	...	...	3
		Grievous hurt, ...	41	2	1	75	14	15	4
		Other serious offences against person,	59	2	2	94	13	1	5
„ III.,		Dacoity, ...	11	...	...	9	3	...	6
		Robbery, ...	12	...	...	30	2	...	7
		Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, ...	80	...	...	94	...	...	8
		Other serious offences against person & property, or against property only,	5	1	...	5	...	1	9
„ IV.,		Minor offences against person, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10
„ V.,		Lurking house-trespass, ...	13	...	...	16	...	...	11
		Theft, ...	174	6	1	249	3	3	12
		Criminal breach of trust, ...	3	3	2	3	5	1	13
		Receiving stolen property, ...	127	...	1	111	12	1	14
		Other minor offences against property, ...	3	4	...	1	3	...	15
„ VI.,		Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and theives,... ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	16
		Vagrancy and bad character, ...	5	1	3	29	1	7	17
		Offences against religion, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act, ...	1	...	...	2	3	...	19
		Ditto ditto, Excise Laws, ...	5	...	...	13	4	...	20
		Ditto ditto, Railway Laws, ...	3	...	...	5	...	...	21
		Ditto ditto, Salt & Customs Laws,	...	...	1	...	...	...	22
		Ditto ditto, Stage Carriage Act, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23
		Ditto ditto, Stamp Act, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
		Nuisances and other offences against Special Laws, cognizable by Police,	27	...	...	58	1	1	25
		Total, ...	689	23	13	1,070	98	42	

TECTION.

LICE.

Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Property stolen.

SES.			PERSONS.									
LUMNS 5 TO 7 OF.			ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.			RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL.			NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL.		
Number.	Received by transfer.	Total pending.	By Police.	By Order of Magistrate.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by Police.	Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	
	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.			16.		
1	4	84	1,682	520	6	22	65	90	1,611	488	CLASS I.
2	3	141	645	13	6	4	13	41	716	78	
3	1	104	689	154	1	4	10	71	713	144	
4	...	104	1,385	507	3	2	88	62	1,385	449	" II.
5	9	119	1,404	426	21	15	62	131	1,336	377	
6	6	18	251	19	3	7	3	42	210	21	
7	3	35	294	34	3	3	6	35	282	30	
8	6	98	4,013	143	8	80	27	198	3,809	118	" III.
9	...	6	152	66	3	1	22	22	131	94	
10	...	3	78	402	...	4	91	8	65	315	" IV.
11	1	17	576	20	1	10	1	29	550	20	
12	37	292	14,277	851	42	115	161	590	13,772	206	
13	1	10	285	111	4	8	15	21	256	99	
14	29	153	5,914	296	87	37	67	355	5,507	244	" V.
15	...	4	212	1,176	...	10	262	7	195	917	
16	1	1	40	1	...	...	...	...	40	2	
17	1	44	1,107	796	23	4	102	51	1,066	701	
18	...	...	28	6	...	...	...	...	28	6	
19	...	5	983	58	...	22	23	77	886	38	
20	...	17	854	164	...	4	13	55	809	154	
21	...	5	321	161	...	1	2	3	321	159	" VI.
22	...	...	20	221	...	...	9	...	20	212	
23	...	...	39	19	...	...	3	...	39	16	
24	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
25	...	60	12,857	1,861	8	20	75	208	12,639	1,789	
	110	1,320	48,105	8,086	214	373	1,120	2,096	46,386	7,129	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

I.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police

Recovery of

PER

Description of Crime.			ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				Number.
			By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court.*		
			Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	
1.			17.		18.		
Class I.,	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice, ...		298	101	14	16	1
„ II.,	Murders, ...		101	35	138	19	2
	Culpable homicide, ...		144	17	99	6	3
	Grievous hurt, ...		298	108	17	10	4
	Other serious offences against person,		272	77	90	18	5
„ III.,	Dacoity, ...		5	12	53	4	6
	Robbery, ...		66	18	19	1	7
	Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, ...		658	49	21	6	8
	Other serious offences against person and property, or against property only, ...		34	15	25	6	9
„ IV.,	Minor offences against person, ...		12	139	...	...	10
„ V.,	Lurking house-trespass, ...		98	8	...	...	11
	Theft, ...		1,961	282	12	4	12
	Criminal breach of trust, ...		71	38	...	4	13
	Receiving stolen property, ...		1,049	110	18	...	14
	Other minor offences against property, ...		39	373	...	...	15
„ VI.,	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves,... ...		2	...	...	1	16
	Vagrancy and bad character, ...		253	198	...	1	17
	Offences against religion, ...		8	...	...	...	18
	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act, ...		166	6	...	...	19
	Ditto ditto, Excise Laws, ...		122	43	...	...	20
	Ditto ditto, Railway Laws, ...		45	8	...	...	21
	Ditto ditto, Salt & Customs Laws,		1	11	...	...	22
	Ditto ditto, Stage Carriage Act,...		3	2	...	...	23
	Ditto ditto, Stamp Act, ...		...	...	...	...	24
	Nuisances and other offences against Special Laws, cognizable by Police,		690	87	1	...	25
	Total, ...		6,394	1,737	507	96	

TECTION.

LICE.

Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime, and Property stolen.

Number.	SONS. Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct. Of arrests made by Police, *suo motu*.	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year. *Before being put on trial* In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	PROPERTY. Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
	19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
										Rs.	Rs.	
1	1,201	355	6	2	2	97	11	1	...	10	...	Class I.
2	360	14	5	1	...	37	85	81	59	14,731	2,514	
3	395	116	...	4	...	20	60	1	1	7	6	„ II.
4	1,003	320	5	4	3	65	8	...	...	...	...	
5	827	278	1	5	2	39	43	58	32	1,320	474	
6	108	2	2	2	...	8	37	66	38	44,856	6,844	
7	178	9	...	4	...	15	6	300	12	32,222	4,306	
8	2,989	63	...	10	3	109	32	14,462	4,027	5,66,609	1,28,753	„ III.
9	57	20	..	...	...	9	10	7	9	1,120	1,548	
10	53	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ IV.
11	438	12	...	2	...	14	...	559	134	15,403	4,161	
12	11,550	408	4	32	2	253	4	30,484	14,620	4,38,568	19,650	
13	183	50	...	1	2	8	1	579	211	42,319	17,096	
14	4,280	129	12	61	5	141	12	512	3,578	10,092	87,792	„ V.
15	154	538	...	1	...	8	...	14	5	344	55	
16	29	1	...	...	...	1	8	1	3	12	563	
17	792	494	9	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	
18	19	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	718	32	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
20	682	110	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
21	275	149	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	„ VI.
22	19	200	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
23	34	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
24	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	11,895	1,699	...	...	44	26	..	...	...	...	...	
	38,309	5,196	47	129	64	882	317	47,123	22,848	11,59,613	4,50,613	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

2.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

Number.	District.	Sanctioned strength of						
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	*Strength of Police paid for wholly or in part from Provincial Revenues.*					
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
1	Meerut, ...	...	1	7	136	27	578	...
2	Allygurh, ...	...	1	4	95	19	377	...
3	Seharunpore, ...	...	1	4	85	10	333	...
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	1	5	75	6	293	...
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	1	4	92	23	350	...
6	Dehra Doon, ...	...	...	2	44	...	160	...
7	Bareilly, ...	...	1	6	130	21	606	...
8	Bijnour, ...	...	1	4	81	11	318	...
9	Moradabad, ...	...	1	5	92	19	364	...
10	Budaon, ...	...	1	4	81	14	309	...
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	1	4	77	12	298	...
12	Agra, ...	...	1	7	138	34	597	...
13	Muttra, ...	...	1	4	96	14	372	...
14	Furruckabad, ...	...	1	4	94	25	421	...
15	Mynpoory, ...	...	1	4	80	22	308	...
16	Etawah, ...	...	1	4	82	10	302	...
17	Etah, ...	...	1	4	63	14	237	...
18	Allahabad, ...	...	1	9	162	34	670	...
19	Cawnpore, ...	...	1	5	104	26	418	...
20	Futtehpore, ...	...	1	4	88	14	315	...
21	Banda, ...	...	1	5	103	7	378	...
22	Humeerpore, ...	...	1	4	88	8	323	...
23	Jounpore, ...	...	1	4	81	14	317	...
24	Benares, ...	...	1	...	96	21	437	...
25	Goruckpore, ...	...	1	4	120	19	458	...
26	Azimgurh, ...	...	1	6	100	12	372	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	...	1	5	112	22	391	...
28	Ghazeepore, ...	...	1	5	101	17	400	...
29	Bustee, ...	...	1	3	85	14	311	...
30	Jhansie, ...	...	1	5	103	45	460	...
31	Jaloun, ...	...	1	4	83	16	327	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	...	1	3	79	16	309	...
33	Govt. R. Police, N.-W. P.,	1	D.S. 31 A.D.S.10	7	48	...	270	...
34	Govt. R. P., N.-W. P., S. P. and D. Railway,	...	...	3	6	2	250	...
	Total, ...	...	42	157	3,095	568	12,624	...

TECTION.

LICE.

and Employment of Police, for the year 1872.

Police Force.			Cost of Police.			
Strength of Police paid wholly from other than Provincial Revenues.		Total Police of all kinds in District.	Total Cost.	Payable from Provinial Revenue.	Payable from other sources.	Number.
Officers.	Men.					
IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
59	630	1,438	1,62,130	1,13,158	48,972	1
47	513	1,056	1,15,992	81,966	34,026	2
31	374	838	1,00,769	76,787	23,982	3
22	324	726	86,133	65,901	20,232	4
31	352	853	1,00,436	78,344	22,092	5
4	35	245	32,327	29,627	2,700	6
35	549	1,348	1,55,271	1,17,501	37,770	7
19	204	638	83,240	69,293	13,947	8
31	417	929	1,17,153	88,603	28,590	9
12	226	647	82,767	68,799	13,968	10
23	238	653	85,021	55,675	19,356	11
56	518	1,351	1,65,918	1,16,886	49,032	12
27	428	942	1,06,144	77,701	28,443	13
32	413	990	1,15,841	87,467	28,374	14
10	124	549	79,634	72,266	7,368	15
9	121	529	80,182	72,298	7,884	16
15	191	525	69,936	58,024	11,912	17
33	340	1,249	1,75,311	1,48,365	26,946	18
36	298	888	1,20,455	89,099	31,369	19
5	148	570	79,235	71,711	7,524	20
9	112	615	89,278	82,510	6,768	21
8	97	529	84,399	78,297	6,102	22
6	172	595	78,260	68,180	10,080	23
34	396	989	1,27,076	89,960	37,116	24
4	163	766	1,06,253	98,105	8,148	25
12	156	658	84,675	76,935	7,740	26
17	313	861	1,06.749	86,607	20,142	27
14	154	692	1,03,132	91,900	11,232	28
1	16	431	64,358	63,326	1,032	29
5	128	747	1,04,222	97,556	6,666	30
11	154	596	82,354	72,826	9,528	31
1	16	425	64,408	63,352	1,056	32
...	...	...	69,911	19,767	50,144	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	34
659	8,320	24,878	33,95,976	27,55,748	6,40,228	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

2.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, an*

Number.	District.	Distribution In Guards at District and Central Jails.	
		Officers.	Men.
	I.	XV.	XVI.
1	Meerut, ...	8	61
2	Allygurh, ...	2	10
3	Seharunpore, ...	1	6
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1	6
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1	6
6	Dehra Doon, ...	1	6
7	Bareilly, ...	8	60
8	Bijnour, ...	2	10
9	Moradabad, ...	2	10
10	Budaon, ...	1	6
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	6
12	Agra, ...	8	65
13	Muttra, ...	1	6
14	Furruckabad, ...	8	66
15	Mynpoory, ...	2	10
16	Etawah, ...	1	6
17	Etah, ...	1	6
18	Allahabad, ...	8	66
19	Cawnpore, ...	1	6
20	Futtehpore, ...	2	10
21	Banda, ...	1	6
22	Humeerpore, ...	1	6
23	Jounpore, ...	2	10
24	Benares, ...	8	66
25	Goruckpore, ...	3	15
26	Azimgurh, ...	2	10
27	Mirzapore, ...	2	10
28	Ghazeepore, ...	3	15
29	Bustee, ...	1	6
30	Jhansie, ...	3	15
31	Jaloun, ...	1	6
32	Lullutpore, ...	1	6
33	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	...	...
34	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P., S. P. and D. R.,	...	...
	Total, ...	88	599

TECTION.

LICE.

Employment of Police, for the year 1872.

OF FORCE.

District.	*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasure.*		*On other duties.*		On Town or Municipal duty.	In Cantonments.	Number.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	
	14	78	110	467	506	177	1
	10	47	85	339	560	...	2
	10	59	78	278	391	14	3
	6	43	73	250	346	...	4
	8	39	88	328	383	...	5
	8	40	37	114	30	9	6
	14	87	108	480	549	35	7
	8	41	72	273	234	...	8
	9	47	86	326	448	...	9
	5	43	75	274	238	...	10
	13	84	67	220	236	25	11
	12	59	124	509	506	68	12
	10	50	89	330	455	...	13
	9	51	81	329	425	20	14
	8	52	74	268	134	...	15
	8	52	76	264	130	...	16
	8	41	58	219	206	...	17
	18	125	146	516	350	23	18
	13	59	96	379	348	73	19
	9	47	76	272	153	...	20
	13	63	94	316	121	...	21
	16	85	75	240	105	...	22
	15	69	68	252	178	...	23
	3	28	89	364	407	23	24
	11	60	112	397	167	...	25
	13	74	90	300	168	...	26
	41	94	105	371	330	...	27
	10	59	93	343	168	...	28
	10	53	76	262	17	...	29
	9	47	96	443	120	13	30
	10	51	76	285	165	...	31
	6	39	76	286	17	...	32
	...	...	55	270	...	...	33
	...	...	9	252	...	...	34
	357	1,856	2,808	10,816	8,591	480	

III.—PRO
A.—Po

3.—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and Gene-*

Number.	District.	PUNISH			
		Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Meerut, ...	...	16	19	56
2	Allygurh, ...	...	1	2	5
3	Seharunpore, ...	1	5	18	22
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	2	3	25	33
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	6	37	26
6	Dehra Doon, ...	1	10	6	4
7	Bareilly, ...	2	38	17	53
8	Bijnour, ...	1	6	11	18
9	Moradabad, ...	1	4	5	42
10	Budaon, ...	...	2	...	...
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	3	8	7	18
12	Agra, ...	1	20	20	103
13	Muttra, ...	...	4	7	36
14	Furruckabad, ...	2	9	7	19
15	Mynpoory, ...	...	2	5	14
16	Etawah, ...	...	3	39	46
17	Etah, ...	...	6	39	28
18	Allahabad, ...	2	23	18	69
19	Cawnpore, ...	4	15	65	31
20	Futtehpore, ...	2	2	20	36
21	Banda, ...	...	6	17	30
22	Humeerpore, ...	1	6	9	6
23	Jounpore, ...	...	9	7	31
24	Benares, ...	1	10	31	156
25	Goruckpore, ...	2	9	13	25
26	Azimgurh, ...	1	3	8	21
27	Mirzapore, ...	...	12	14	37
28	Ghazeepore, ...	1	15	8	35
29	Bustee, ...	2	3	4	1
30	Jhansie, ...	1	7	6	11
31	Jaloun, ...	...	...	17	9
32	Lullutpore, ...	1	8	...	...
33	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P.,	...	26	26	180
34	Govt. R. P., N.-W. P., S. P. & D. Railway,	...	4	...	19
	Total, ...	32	301	507	1,217

TECTION.

LICE.

ral Internal Management of the Force, for the year 1872.

MENT.

Punished judicially by a Magistrate.								
Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other Offences.		Number.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
...	5	...	...	...	...	1	6	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
8	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	2	...	...	...	1	2	4	6
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	7
2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	9
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	16
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	17
...	6	...	...	...	1	2	15	18
1	9	...	...	...	...	2	2	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	22
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	23
...	9	...	1	...	1	...	9	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	25
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	3	...	...	...	1	...	3	27
...	10	...	...	...	...	2	5	28
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	29
...	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	30
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	31
...	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	32
...	5	...	...	...	1	...	6	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	34
8	85	3	2	3	13	19	91	

III.—PRO
A.—Po

3.—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and General*

Number.	District.	Reward. *Number of Police rewarded during the year.* By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of ten years' service and upward.
	1.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1	Meerut, ...	149	35	76	681
2	Allygurh, ...	...	1	16	388
3	Seharunpore, ...	90	24	45	247
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	9	23	282
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	3	28	273
6	Dehra Doon, ...	...	42	25	69
7	Bareilly, ...	...	9	74	502
8	Bijnour, ...	...	19	14	249
9	Moradabad, ...	26	29	26	374
10	Budaon, ...	...	9	13	243
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	15	34	32	266
12	Agra, ...	...	144	79	494
13	Muttra, ...	63	36	34	349
14	Furruckabad, ...	11	23	51	385
15	Mynpoory, ...	34	67	13	178
16	Etawah, ...	27	...	21	206
17	Etah, ...	...	21	17	221
18	Allahabad,...	10	92	76	506
19	Cawnpore, ...	17	36	52	458
20	Futtehpore, ...	61	85	15	318
21	Banda, ...	10	9	29	265
22	Humeerpore, ...	...	28	17	238
23	Jounpore, ...	...	9	27	197
24	Benares, ...	77	96	69	426
25	Goruckpore, ...	2	161	41	315
26	Azimgurh, ...	18	36	19	253
27	Mirzapore, ...	...	52	43	251
28	Ghazeepore, ...	4	9	30	335
29	Bustee, ...	53	21	26	132
30	Jhansie, ...	...	15	30	328
31	Jaloun, ...	...	13	13	317
32	Lullutpore,...	...	20	16	165
33	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	102	17	47	168
34	Govt. R. Police, N.-W. P., S. P. & D. Railway.	...	2	14	6
	Total, ...	769	1,206	1,151	10,088

TECTION.

LICE.

Internal Management of the Force, for the year 1872.

Number.	Number who have left the Force during the year.							
	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns 2 and 3).	By discharge, otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Total.
	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
1	4	...	49	16	3	1	39	112
2	1	...	7	1	...	...	8	17
3	1	6	9	6	4	1	15	42
4	3	2	7	5	...	...	7	24
5	1	...	15	6	2	1	3	28
6	2	2	10	11	1	...	7	33
7	2	...	16	40	...	1	10	79
8	...	...	5	7	...	...	5	17
9	1	...	9	5	4	...	8	27
10	3	...	3	2	...	...	8	16
11	...	1	10	11	...	...	10	32
12	3	5	28	21	...	4	16	77
13	3	...	16	4	...	...	11	34
14	6	1	18	11	...	...	12	48
15	...	1	6	2	...	...	7	16
16	...	1	9	3	5	...	7	25
17	2	1	4	6	1	...	3	17
18	3	1	10	25	...	...	20	59
19	...	...	17	19	7	...	12	55
20	...	...	5	4	...	...	4	13
21	2	4	11	6	...	...	6	29
22	...	...	4	7	...	...	8	19
23	2	1	7	9	1	2	6	28
24	1	2	15	11	...	...	31	60
25	2	...	12	11	6	...	10	41
26	3	...	6	4	...	...	4	17
27	9	2	12	12	2	...	15	52
28	4	...	6	16	...	...	9	37
29	...	1	8	5	6	3	2	25
30	1	...	14	8	...	1	17	41
31	1	...	8	...	5	...	6	20
32	...	...	5	9	...	...	6	20
33	10	16	33	26	81	2	8	176
34	...	...	7	4	2	...	1	14
	70	47	401	333	130	16	341	1,340

III.—PRO
A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable*

Number.	District.	CLASS I.—Offences against State,			
		Cases.			
		Total number of Cases reported to have been committed during the year, and in previous years, but brought under inquiry during the year.	Total number of Cases enquired into.	Total number of Cases convicted.	Total number of Cases acquitted.
1	Meerut, ...	33	33	24	9
2	Allygurh, ...	21	21	13	3
3	Seharunpore, ...	25	25	18	4
4	Moozuffernuggur,... ...	11	11	4	3
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	5	5	3	1
6	Dehra Doon, ...	6	6	5	1
7	Bareilly, ...	42	39	36	3
8	Bijnour, ...	10	11	9	2
9	Moradabad, ...	19	11	11	1
10	Budaon, ...	17	17	15	2
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	11	11	6	5
12	Agra, ...	15	15	9	...
13	Muttra, ...	21	18	15	5
14	Furruckabad, ...	18	18	12	2
15	Mynpoory, ...	6	6	6	...
16	Etawah, ...	5	5	4	...
17	Etah, ...	27	27	23	4
18	Allahabad, ...	23	23	18	2
19	Cawnpore, ...	21	21	14	2
20	Futtehpore, ...	21	20	9	4
21	Banda,...	17	12	14	1
22	Humeerpore, ...	16	16	9	2
23	Jounpore, ...	25	25	17	4
24	Benares, ...	34	26	19	9
25	Goruckpore, ...	32	32	19	3
26	Azimgurh, ...	17	17	13	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	25	22	13	6
28	Ghazeepore, ...	76	76	37	16
29	Bustee,...	13	13	9	2
30	Jhansie, ...	12	11	6	4
31	Jaloun,...	8	8	4	2
32	Lullutpore, ...	3	3	1	2
33	Terai, ...	5	5	4	1
34	Kumaon, ...	11	11	10	1
35	Gurhwal, ...	1	1	1	...
36	Govt., R. P., N.-W.P., ...	2	2	...	2
37	Govt. P., S. P. &. D. R., ...	3	3	1	...
	Total, ...	657	633	431	108

TECTION.

LICE.

by Police shown for each District.

Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.					
Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
84	...	84	29	55	1
111	...	111	33	77	2
82	9	72	3	69	3
40	6	34	7	25	4
6	2	4	...	4	5
9	2	7	1	6	6
148	...	148	40	107	7
44	3	41	2	39	8
183	6	176	43	118	9
98	18	80	2	78	10
88	...	88	19	64	11
35	...	35	10	13	12
81	3	78	14	64	13
115	...	115	25	89	14
39	...	37	8	29	15
4	...	4	...	4	16
143	1	141	28	113	17
52	4	48	4	44	18
35	...	35	4	31	19
70	10	59	12	33	20
69	...	69	12	56	21
28	6	22	3	19	22
88	10	76	7	69	23
160	39	120	13	79	24
56	...	56	4	51	25
84	...	84	18	53	26
96	...	96	55	27	27
122	46	75	6	65	28
44	9	34	11	23	29
20	2	18	6	12	30
8	...	8	2	4	31
4	...	4	2	2	32
14	...	14	1	13	33
21	...	21	3	18	34
2	...	2	...	2	35
2	...	2	2	...	36
5	4	1	...	1	37
2,289	180	2,099	429	1,556	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by*

Number.	District.	CLASS II.—SERIOUS OFFENCES			
		Cases.			
		Total number of Cases reported to have been committed during the year, and in previous years, but brought under inquiry during the year.	Total number of Cases enquired into.	Total number of Cases convicted.	Total number of Cases acquitted.
1	Meerut, ...	77	77	35	27
2	Allygurh, ...	122	132	69	29
3	Seharunpore, ...	59	59	32	17
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	54	46	24	15
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	53	53	23	12
6	Debra Doon, ...	19	19	12	4
7	Bareilly, ...	222	196	150	37
8	Bijnour, ...	37	40	27	7
9	Moradabad, ...	113	101	49	9
10	Budaon, ...	121	121	89	21
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	228	227	128	39
12	Agra, ...	122	123	58	35
13	Muttra, ...	77	77	47	10
14	Furruckabad, ...	144	144	67	25
15	Mynpoory, ...	66	66	47	11
16	Etawah, ...	74	74	42	14
17	Etah, ...	60	60	45	9
18	Allahabad, ...	175	175	99	17
19	Cawnpore, ...	243	243	139	51
20	Futtehpore, ...	106	95	59	17
21	Banda, ...	163	144	97	25
22	Humeerpore, ...	130	120	52	28
23	Jounpore, ...	116	116	62	20
24	Benares, ...	228	28	119	48
25	Goruckpore, ...	161	161	77	17
26	Azimgurh, ...	158	146	92	21
27	Mirzapore, ...	154	141	77	28
28	Ghazeepore, ...	149	148	78	56
29	Bustee, ...	71	71	50	4
30	Jhansie, ...	61	57	43	3
31	Jaloun, ...	56	56	24	11
32	Lullutpore, ...	37	23	18	13
33	Terai, ...	3	3	2	1
34	Kumaon, ...	26	26	15	10
35	Gurhwal, ...	6	6	5	...
36	Govt. R. P., N.-W. P., ...	10	10	6	1
37	Govt. P., S. P. & D. R., ...	3	3	2	...
	Total, ...	3,714	3,567	2,055	692

TECTION.

LICE.

Police shown for each District.

AGAINST THE PERSON.

Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
122	7	113	41	61	1
232	...	232	95	130	2
88	22	66	14	52	3
96	15	78	27	48	4
103	24	79	13	40	5
33	11	20	8	12	6
376	...	370	107	240	7
74	1	73	12	56	8
142	4	137	29	94	9
330	80	241	33	194	10
265	10	255	61	177	11
177	13	164	76	83	12
111	12	97	17	75	13
228	...	227	90	122	14
155	12	143	51	75	15
95	10	83	25	57	16
104	3	97	30	67	17
254	18	235	66	155	18
263	3	258	75	171	19
183	...	182	54	106	20
365	2	361	94	228	21
193	32	157	55	99	22
155	51	102	19	79	23
371	58	311	102	199	24
243	18	225	33	177	25
235	5	230	58	138	26
208	1	207	64	117	27
232	77	153	28	108	28
110	5	105	14	84	29
62	3	59	2	56	30
55	1	54	20	32	31
34	...	34	15	19	32
3	1	2	...	2	33
34	4	30	12	17	34
10	...	10	6	3	35
7	...	7	1	6	36
3	...	2	...	2	37
5,751	503	5,199	1,447	3,381	

III.—PRO
A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable*

Number.	District.	CLASS III.—Serious Offences			
		Cases.			
		Total number of Cases reported to have been committed during the year, and in previous years, but brought under inquiry during the year.	Total number of Cases enquired into.	Total number of Cases convicted.	Total number of Cases acquitted.
1	Meerut, ...	733	662	57	13
2	Allygurh, ...	1,053	1,053	86	16
3	Seharunpore, ...	860	772	34	6
4	Moozuffernuggur,... ...	241	238	24	13
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	476	476	48	8
6	Dehra Doon, ...	64	64	14	7
7	Bareilly, ...	3,197	3,187	156	40
8	Bijnour, ...	430	391	43	12
9	Moradabad, ...	213	211	25	2
10	Budaon, ...	70	70	40	8
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,001	1,001	84	24
12	Agra, ...	1,622	1,622	137	34
13	Muttra, ...	386	367	49	19
14	Furruckabad, ...	673	673	76	26
15	Mynpoory, ...	262	255	42	10
16	Etawah, ...	381	381	45	7
17	Etah, ...	327	327	42	8
18	Allahabad, ...	977	977	105	26
19	Cawnpore, ...	1,269	1,263	93	5
20	Futtehpore, ...	196	192	48	10
21	Banda, ...	431	430	55	20
22	Humeerpore, ...	322	322	59	13
23	Jounpore, ...	2,235	2,223	87	31
24	Benares, ...	796	795	60	27
25	Goruckpore, ...	690	690	180	11
26	Azimgurh, ...	1,905	1,901	158	33
27	Mirzapore, ...	1,013	958	70	15
28	Ghazeepore, ...	566	566	103	41
29	Bustee, ...	469	469	90	24
30	Jhansie, ...	466	453	114	12
31	Jaloun, ...	611	611	93	34
32	Lullutpore, ...	55	51	4	5
33	Terai, ...	10	10	8	1
34	Kumaon, ...	7	7	4	2
35	Gurhwal, ...	2	2	2	...
36	Govt. R. P., N.-W. P., ...	7	7	1	1
37	Govt. P., S. P. and D. R., ...	4	4	1	...
	Total, ...	24,020	23,681	2,337	564

TECTION.

LICE.

by Police shown for each District.

AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY, AND AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.

Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
80	2	77	13	64	1
168	22	146	32	109	2
73	6	65	12	53	3
57	...	57	18	35	4
95	14	81	4	60	5
28	...	28	14	14	6
321	2	318	94	221	7
77	4	71	17	51	8
49	1	48	8	37	9
82	26	56	3	50	10
199	3	196	61	130	11
281	24	254	63	178	12
139	40	98	29	69	13
166	9	157	52	98	14
81	17	64	11	53	15
102	2	99	15	76	16
66	1	58	8	50	17
215	4	211	39	155	18
149	...	149	15	133	19
120	...	120	25	77	20
142	...	142	44	86	21
119	30	88	5	83	22
263	84	174	32	135	23
144	24	119	35	82	24
391	15	372	42	313	25
392	7	384	94	268	26
159	2	157	36	117	27
283	63	214	37	160	28
246	15	231	54	156	29
184	10	174	20	151	30
197	13	184	46	131	31
21	...	21	15	6	32
19	3	16	3	12	33
14	3	11	...	8	34
2	...	2	...	2	35
3	...	3	1	2	36
1	...	1	...	1	37
5,128	446	4,646	992	3,426	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable*

Number.	District.	Class IV.—Minor Offences			
		Cases.			
		Total number of Cases reported to have been committed during the year, and in previous years, but brought under inquiry during the year.	Total number of Cases enquired into.	Total number of Cases convicted.	Total number of Cases acquitted.
1	Meerut, ...	25	25	8	17
2	Allygurh, ...	3	3	1	...
3	Seharunpore, ...	16	16	5	8
4	Moozuffernuggur,... ...	34	33	11	23
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	...	...
6	Dehra Doon, ...	...	...	...	...
7	Bareilly, ...	50	49	26	24
8	Bijnour, ...	3	3	3	...
9	Moradabad, ...	1	1	...	...
10	Budaon, ...	34	34	21	13
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	1	1	...
12	Agra, ...	3	3	1	2
13	Muttra, ...	8	8	7	...
14	Furruckabad, ...	...	...	...	...
15	Mynpoory, ...	6	6	4	2
16	Etawah, ...	12	12	3	5
17	Etah, ...	5	5	3	2
18	Allahabad, ...	12	12	3	...
19	Cawnpore, ...	10	10	7	2
20	Futtehpore, ...	6	6	2	1
21	Banda, ...	10	10	5	4
22	Humeerpore, ...	1	1	...	1
23	Jounpore, ...	9	9	5	...
24	Benares, ...	13	13	15	...
25	Goruckpore, ...	12	12	13	...
26	Azimgurh, ...	2	2	2	...
27	Mirzapore, ...	10	10	2	3
28	Ghazeepore, ...	24	24	8	14
29	Bustee, ...	5	5	1	...
30	Jhansie, ...	4	4	2	...
31	Jaloun, ...	...	...	...	...
32	Lullutpore, ...	1	1	...	...
33	Terai, ...	...	...	...	...
34	Kumaon, ...	4	4	3	...
35	Gurhwal, ...	...	...	...	...
36	Govt. R. P., N.-W. P., ...	...	...	...	...
37	Govt. P., S. P. & D. R., ...	1	1	...	...
	Total, ...	325	323	142	122

TECTION.

LICE.

by Police shown for each District.

AGAINST THE PERSON.

Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
69	46	23	...	23	1
4	...	4	...	4	2
28	18	10	...	10	3
45	...	45	33	12	4
...	...	...	...	...	5
2	2	...	...	...	6
101	2	99	57	42	7
7	...	7	...	7	8
...	...	...	...	...	9
51	16	35	...	35	10
2	...	2	...	2	11
6	...	6	5	1	12
16	...	16	4	12	13
...	...	...	...	...	14
9	...	9	2	7	15
18	...	18	14	4	16
8	...	8	4	4	17
5	...	5	1	4	18
13	...	13	6	7	19
3	...	3	1	2	20
15	...	15	8	7	21
4	...	4	4	...	22
9	1	8	...	8	23
6	...	6	1	5	24
9	...	9	...	9	25
7	...	7	4	3	26
9	3	6	3	3	27
26	13	13	4	9	28
3	2	1	...	1	29
2	...	2	...	2	30
...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	33
8	2	6	...	6	34
...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	37
485	105	380	151	229	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable*

Number.	District.	CLASS V.—Minor Offences. Cases. Total number of Cases reported to have been committed during the year, and in previous years, but brought under inquiry during the year.	Total number of Cases enquired into.	Total number of Cases convicted.	Total number of Cases acquitted.
1	Meerut, ...	1,497	1,412	418	174
2	Allygurh, ...	825	603	205	30
3	Seharunpore, ...	824	707	263	133
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	677	630	157	78
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,083	1,065	204	59
6	Dehra Doon, ...	244	235	109	11
7	Bareilly, ...	2,615	2,075	680	206
8	Bijnour, ...	370	267	144	20
9	Moradabad, ...	1,333	1,032	295	44
10	Budaon, ...	2,252	1,827	318	89
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,827	1,325	522	90
12	Agra, ...	1,599	1,310	579	127
13	Mutra, ...	925	727	367	33
14	Furruckabad, ...	1,547	1,504	365	79
15	Mynpoory, ...	965	846	317	32
16	Etawah, ...	1,751	1,751	306	72
17	Etah, ...	1,564	1,464	306	25
18	Allahabad, ...	2,704	2,503	565	56
19	Cawnpore, ...	2,389	2,164	939	102
20	Futtehpore, ...	1,153	1,022	313	27
21	Banda, ...	2,052	1,547	453	115
22	Humeerpore, ...	2,191	1,284	781	81
23	Jounpore, ...	1,183	887	407	74
24	Benares, ...	2,149	1,773	637	129
25	Goruckpore, ...	2,481	1,655	783	121
26	Azimgurh, ...	796	658	408	47
27	Mirzapore, ...	1,040	826	384	59
28	Ghazeepore, ...	1,751	1,665	461	219
29	Bustee, ...	1,232	958	507	53
30	Jhansie, ...	1,166	767	339	33
31	Jaloun, ...	605	467	210	46
32	Lullutpore, ...	995	508	169	49
33	Terai, ...	158	133	42	1
34	Kumaon, ...	128	128	94	34
35	Gurhwal, ...	35	18	15	3
36	Government R. P., N.-W. P.,	497	485	180	39
37	Govt. P., S. P. & D. R., ...	55	53	16	...
	Total, ...	46,658	38,281	13,253	2,590

TECTION.

LICE.

by Police shown for each District.

AGAINST PROPERTY.

Persons.

Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
1,004	185	809	227	568	1
338	4	333	59	237	2
705	123	558	147	410	3
403	12	387	158	218	4
467	121	344	19	282	5
179	23	156	19	133	6
1,414	15	1,390	442	932	7
235	4	229	28	200	8
538	16	513	93	395	9
607	177	411	1	410	10
873	12	858	158	680	11
947	67	877	156	717	12
606	59	543	42	501	13
671	4	667	181	470	14
559	27	520	88	427	15
559	20	531	102	414	16
496	5	487	68	419	17
933	24	905	124	779	18
1,426	6	1,413	196	1,215	19
560	4	537	78	434	20
849	5	839	250	560	21
1,133	56	1,073	93	958	22
800	129	658	78	555	23
1,106	77	1,019	198	816	24
1,525	72	1,443	207	1,188	25
751	14	737	159	559	26
726	17	706	152	528	27
1,020	288	724	85	603	28
848	10	837	104	693	29
528	37	491	32	456	30
351	13	338	70	267	31
389	...	389	103	242	32
66	2	64	9	55	33
215	47	168	42	126	34
24	4	20	6	14	35
323	7	316	75	240	36
20	4	16	...	16	37
24,194	1,699	22,306	4,049	17,742	

III.—PRO
A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by*

Number.	District.	Class VI.— Cases. Total number of Cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous years, but brought under inquiry during the year.	Total number of Cases enquired into.	Total number of Cases convicted.	Total number of Cases acquitted.
1	Meerut, ...	851	851	754	97
2	Allygurh, ...	223	223	210	13
3	Seharunpore, ...	457	457	437	20
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	87	85	76	7
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	125	125	107	17
6	Dehra Doon, ...	211	211	207	4
7	Bareilly, ...	186	181	155	28
8	Bijnour, ...	193	194	181	12
9	Moradabad, ...	80	78	65	14
10	Budaon, ...	76	76	55	21
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	113	113	92	19
12	Agra, ...	270	270	238	28
13	Muttra, ...	133	134	115	17
14	Furruckabad, ...	234	234	205	23
15	Mynpoory, ...	49	49	44	5
16	Etawah, ...	229	229	201	22
17	Etah, ...	77	77	68	9
18	Allahabad, ...	1871	1,871	1,573	241
19	Cawnpore, ...	1276	1,276	1,175	45
20	Futtehpore, ...	104	102	85	13
21	Banda, ...	249	249	218	26
22	Humeerpore, ...	114	114	101	7
23	Jounpore, ...	288	288	246	32
24	Benares, ...	695	693	615	70
25	Goruckpore, ...	307	307	252	18
26	Azimgurh, ...	72	72	69	1
27	Mirzapore, ...	238	228	187	42
28	Ghazeepore, ...	365	365	295	65
29	Bustee, ...	41	41	39	...
30	Jhansie, ...	181	179	180	...
31	Jaloun, ...	28	28	25	2
32	Lullutpore, ...	67	59	60	6
33	Terai, ...	16	16	16	...
34	Kumaon, ...	201	201	192	9
35	Gurhwal, ...	7	5	5	...
36	Govt Railway Police, N.-W. P.,	430	311	247	33
37	Govt. Police, S., P. and Delhi Railway.	16	16	15	...
	Total, ...	10,155	10,008	8,805	966

TECTION.

LICE.

Police shown for each District.

Other Offences.					
Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
1,574	167	1,406	17	1,389	1
595	1	594	30	564	2
752	16	736	21	715	3
163	3	160	13	146	4
490	27	463	19	441	5
340	12	328	14	314	6
372	...	372	57	310	7
509	...	507	41	466	8
223	11	205	21	184	9
161	58	102	...	102	10
261	1	260	39	214	11
578	16	561	56	503	12
290	33	257	10	247	13
365	...	365	39	326	14
106	5	100	11	89	15
471	9	460	36	421	16
204	...	204	24	180	17
3,202	72	3,127	444	2,663	18
1,874	...	1,874	98	1,776	19
268	...	268	37	228	20
589	...	589	66	507	21
457	16	440	12	428	22
578	34	517	38	478	23
1,620	152	1,449	102	1,347	24
929	10	919	61	857	25
154	...	154	7	146	26
437	3	433	110	320	27
892	7	881	145	732	28
97	...	97	5	90	29
219	...	219	...	218	30
77	...	77	4	72	31
97	...	97	11	86	32
58	...	58	1	57	33
261	16	245	8	237	34
16	...	16	1	13	35
374	2	371	50	318	36
16	1	15	...	15	37
19,669	672	18,926	1,648	17,199	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

5.—*Comparative Return by Districts (of the years 1871 and 1872) with Value of Property stolen*

Number.	District.	Murders.		Dacoities.	
		1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
1	Meerut, ...	12	13	6	4
2	Allygurh, ...	3	12	...	1
3	Seharunpore, ...	3	5	1	1
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	7	9	2	...
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	3	13	5	4
6	Dehra Doon, ...	1	1	...	...
7	Bareilly, ...	34	31	...	3
8	Bijnour, ...	9	3	1	...
9	Moradabad, ...	15	16	...	2
10	Budaon, ...	12	13	1	1
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	10	7	2	3
12	Agra, ...	17	8	2	3
13	Muttra, ...	7	6	1	4
14	Furruckabad, ...	18	17	2	2
15	Mynpoory, ...	15	14	...	3
16	Etawah, ...	6	8	2	1
17	Etah, ...	8	5	1	...
18	Allahabad, ...	14	8	1	1
19	Cawnpore, ...	13	22	2	2
20	Futtehpore, ...	10	11	1	2
21	Banda, ...	16	8	5	1
22	Humeerpore, ...	7	7	4	3
23	Jounpore, ...	4	5	1	4
24	Benares, ...	4	6	1	...
25	Goruckpore, ...	8	14	13	6
26	Azimgurh, ...	5	15	3	4
27	Mirzapore, ...	14	14	1	.
28	Ghazeepore, ...	6	5	5	5
29	Bustee, ...	4	5	...	1
30	Jhansie, ...	1	4	1	3
31	Jaloun, ...	4	3	...	3
32	Lullutpore, ...	5	2	2	4
33	Terai, ...	2	...	...	...
34	Kumaon, ...	4	3	...	...
35	Gurhwal, ...	...	3	...	...
36	Govt. Raily. Police, E.-I. Raily., ...	...	...	...	...
37	Do. do. do. S. P. & D. Raily.,	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	301	316	66	71

TECTION.

LICE.

of the principal Offences against Person and against Property, together and recovered.

Robberies.		Lurking house-trespass in order to commission of thefts, &c., and house-breaking, (excluding attempts.)		Cattle-thefts.		Ordinary thefts.		Number.
1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	
21	20	190	440	388	383	753	801	1
13	15	475	696	69	70	655	651	2
9	4	629	624	105	88	455	463	3
21	7	207	321	175	119	233	218	4
10	7	563	602	116	253	388	409	5
1	1	70	64	11	10	141	183	6
14	26	1,033	915	207	299	1,661	1,873	7
2	1	292	339	26	39	233	270	8
9	4	441	296	2 0	165	735	751	9
7	7	382	359	148	162	852	878	10
4	4	637	787	80	102	924	1,334	11
20	29	793	986	122	163	983	1,102	12
8	7	135	376	55	92	397	528	13
20	32	540	799	65	101	355	565	14
17	9	312	246	62	72	346	414	15
2	8	456	501	70	56	456	609	16
12	5	1,188	457	109	104	668	469	17
7	9	1,103	1,950	64	106	924	1,229	18
6	5	593	950	101	125	1,208	1,681	19
5	7	179	214	66	80	438	527	20
3	16	589	705	84	89	1,227	1,371	21
11	8	245	395	39	95	1,629	1,789	22
17	6	558	1,005	75	111	527	849	23
26	20	674	952	55	92	1,109	1,351	24
15	6	612	773	117	131	1,149	1,519	25
17	15	1,185	1,036	138	132	470	521	26
8	8	551	562	86	69	645	787	27
14	17	465	615	110	115	538	720	28
3	2	348	513	57	132	575	745	29
4	7	240	464	66	85	625	924	30
1	1	319	572	38	43	452	442	31
2	3	145	234	55	93	458	623	32
...	2	3	7	73	53	104	86	33
7	2	3	10	...	13	107	100	34
7	...	...	...	...	...	49	31	35
...	...	1	4	...	1	432	460	36
...	...	3	4	...	...	72	50	37
337	320	16,159	19,773	3,242	3,843	22,903	27,316	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

.—*Comparative Return by Districts (of the years* 1871 *and* 1872*)*

with Value of Property

Number.	District.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.		Pro	
				Sto	
		Number of cases.			
		1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.
1	Meerut, ...	2	1	1,449	1,659
2	Allygurh, ...	2	2	1,036	1,363
3	Seharunpore, ...	...	4	1,022	925
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	3	1	609	577
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1	1	830	941
6	Dehra Doon, ...	...	1	222	265
7	Bareilly, ...	...	1	2,612	2,950
8	Bijnour, ...	...	...	541	616
9	Moradabad, ...	4	5	1,174	1,106
10	Budaon, ...	1	...	1,202	1,384
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	2	1,500	2,046
12	Agra, ...	...	1	1,913	2,248
13	Muttra, ...	2	...	353	984
14	Furruckabad, ...	1	1	927	1,327
15	Mynpoory, ...	...	...	723	754
16	Etawah, ...	...	...	828	1,024
17	Etah, ...	1	...	1,235	960
18	Allahabad, ...	2	1	1,772	2,229
19	Cawnpore, ...	4	3	2,051	2,722
20	Futtehpore, ...	1	...	647	801
21	Banda, ...	2	1	1,764	1,788
22	Humeerpore, ...	1	1	1,863	2,170
23	Jounpore, ...	2	1	1,036	1,787
24	Benares, ...	...	2	1,871	2,340
25	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	1,820	2,319
26	Azimgurh, ...	...	3	1,731	1,674
27	Mirzapore, ...	1	4	1,188	1,289
28	Ghazeepore, ...	1	...	1,032	1,358
29	Bustee, ...	3	...	969	1,328
30	Jhansie, ...	...	1	898	1,435
31	Jaloun, ...	...	...	910	1,012
32	Lullutpore, ...	1	...	660	921
33	Terai, ...	1	...	177	151
34	Kumaon, ...	...	...	118	123
35	Gurhwal, ...	...	...	32	20
36	Govt. Raily. Police, E. I. Raily, ...	...	...	453	484
37	Do. do. do., S. P. & D. Raily.,	...	...	79	55
	Total, ...	36	37	39,742	47,135

TECTION.

LICE.

of the principal Offences against Person and against Property, together stolen and recovered.

PERTY.

len.		*Recovered.*				Attempt at lurking house-trespass in order to commission of thefts.	Number.
Value of property.		Number of cases.		Value of property.			
1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.		
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
83,287	75,927	605	762	18,854	28,284	289	1
23,756	30,177	472	556	8,596	11,685	351	2
36,087	31,797	450	425	8,391	14,319	228	3
28,899	31,166	260	291	6,404	7,997	111	4
30,781	32,525	324	526	9,071	12,218	182	5
13,986	7,360	122	163	3,275	3,902	6	6
47,836	60,254	872	1,248	14,815	24,344	2,308	7
10,882	22,271	246	306	3,268	7,876	87	8
28,029	36,408	604	537	9,722	9,491	167	9
16,373	24,155	444	624	7,508	11,204	722	10
17,891	22,782	627	872	8,819	8,752	348	11
80,967	89,299	854	1,116	17,375	29,060	683	12
36,457	50,844	355	502	8,087	12,405	213	13
27,453	29,246	405	693	11,156	9,990	537	14
19,530	24,200	363	452	7,884	9,322	335	15
25,145	23,065	391	515	9,083	6,697	777	16
17,735	15,183	433	480	6,532	11,533	713	17
44,683	53,354	823	964	16,222	15,669	147	18
51,839	45,509	981	1,398	15,037	21,703	491	19
12,235	16,430	392	501	6,941	5,805	391	20
24,193	33,494	772	852	8,483	14,190	89	21
12,544	15,804	859	1,155	6,452	9,723	35	22
26,477	30,238	484	761	7,163	8,732	1,221	23
56,593	82,119	769	925	43,336	25,904	351	24
27,207	25,245	599	1,143	10,454	18,427	346	25
43,232	33,370	725	928	18,472	16,171	850	26
26,053	44,970	484	598	7,876	13,529	455	27
41,018	40,105	573	868	22,401	20,064	457	28
14,426	31,806	473	814	10,645	19,062	81	29
13,590	19,943	475	714	8,099	9,667	37	30
20,000	33,623	365	463	5,183	8,571	103	31
5,681	10,587	202	308	2,814	6,388	...	32
3,859	5,354	83	51	1,340	2,626	...	33
4,517	7,370	68	91	1,920	5,713	...	34
1,200	1,212	26	15	873	1,147	...	35
46,566	21,376	183	221	33,329	7,575	2	36
1,172	1,063	37	19	348	133	...	37
10,22,179	11,59,631	17,195	22,857	3,86,728	4,49,878	13,113	

III.—PROTECTION.

A.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the Actuals of Police Charges in the North-Western Provinces, from 1st January to 31st December*, 1872.

Number.	Items.	Actual expenditure from January to December, 1872.
		Rs.
1	Superintendence, ...	1,16,347
2	District Executive Force, ...	24,87,098
3	Thuggee Police, ...	1,254
4	Kumaon and Terai Civil Police,...	17,518
5	Government Railway Police, ...	88,498
6	Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Police, ...	1,09,277
7	Rural Police, ...	19,03,759
	Total Rupees, ...	47,23,751

III.—PROTECTION.

A.—POLICE.

7.—*Statement of Village Police arranged by Districts in the North-Western Provinces, on the 31st December, 1872.*

Number.	Name of District.	Population of the District after deduction of the Population of Towns under Acts VI. of 1868 and XX. of 1856.	Number of inhabited villages.	Number of Chowkeedars.	Sanctioned cost per annum.	Number of inhabitants to each Chowkeedar.	Number.
					Rs.		
1	Meerut, ...	1,033,275	1,491	2,600	93,600	397	1
2	Allygurrh, ...	923,453	1,803	2,000	72,000	412	2
3	Seharunpore, ...	883,329	1,538	1,620	58,320	545	3
4	Moozuffernuggur,...	576,443	936	1,250	45,000	461	4
5	Roolundshuhur, ...	670,839	1,685	2,041	73,476	328	5
6	Dehra Doon, ...	60,419	454	100	3,600	604	6
7	Bareilly, ...	1,318,607	3,434	3,000	1,08,000	439	7
8	Bijnour, ...	560,262	1,996	1,800	64,800	311	8
9	Moradabad, ...	918,054	2,764	2,290	82,440	400	9
10	Budaon, ...	675,597	2,199	1,990	71,640	339	10
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	827,696	2,485	1,900	68,400	435	11
12	Agra, ...	997,787	2,799	1,921	69,156	472	12
13	Muttra, ...	890,147	975	2,000	72,000	445	13
14	Furruckabad, ...	748,517	3,774	2,041	73,476	367	14
15	Mynpoory, ...	641,345	3,767	1,850	66,600	347	15
16	Etawah, ...	626,444	3,170	1,480	53,280	423	16
17	Etah, ...	599,617	2,673	1,319	47,484	455	17
18	Allahabad, ...	1,256,214	3,580	3,500	1,26,000	359	18
19	Cawnpore, ...	1,071,668	2,704	2,985	1,07,460	359	19
20	Futtehpore, ...	597,356	1,395	1,856	66,816	322	20
21	Banda, ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Humeerpore, ...	485,025	745	1,161	41,796	417	22
23	Jounpore, ...	979,997	2,898	2,000	72,000	490	23
24	Benares, ...	791,408	2,196	1,438	51,768	550	24
25	Goruckpore, ...	2,044,821	7,110	2,200	79,200	929	25
26	Azimgurh, ...	1,437,308	5,124	2,538	91,368	566	26
27	Mirzapore, ...	963,956	5,403	1,351	48,636	718	27
28	Ghazeepore, ...	1,281,818	3,889	2,800	1,00,800	458	28
29	Bustee, ...	1,521,468	9,620	2,000	72,000	760	29
30	Jhansie, ...	285,547	559	719	25,884	397	30
31	Jaloun, ...	344,997	927	1,180	42,480	292	31
32	Lullutpore, ...	238,888	660	473	17,028	505	32
	Total, ...	26,162,302	84,753	57,403	20,66,508	455	

III.—PRO

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8.—*Statement showing the Number and Cost of Municipal*

Number.	District.	Number of Towns and Cantonments.	*Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.*		*Head Constables, Mounted Constables, and Foot Constables.*		*Jemadars.*	
			Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Meerut, ...	7	1	1,200	186	15,336	6	720
2	Allygurh, ...	25	...	...	...	...	20	1,692
3	Scharunpore, ...	14	...	...	14	1,164	12	864
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	15	...	...	...	...	22	2,328
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	10	...	...	...	...	15	1,080
6	Dehra Doon, ...	2	...	...	12	912	...	...
7	Bareilly, ...	15	1	360	34	2,640	2	144
8	Bijnour, ...	8	...	...	...	...	8	672
9	Moradabad, ...	9	...	...	...	...	8	576
10	Budaon, ...	10	...	...	9	696	4	360
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	5	...	...	...	...	8	768
12	Agra, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Muttra, ...	14	...	...	...	...	7	498
14	Futtehgurh, ...	25	...	...	25	2,112	9	636
15	Mynpoory, ...	6	...	...	...	...	6	456
16	Etawah, ...	5	...	...	...	...	4	336
17	Etah, ...	15	...	...	...	...	5	408
18	Allahabad, ...	12	...	...	...	...	6	576
19	Cawnpore, ...	10	1	360	95	7,368	7	504
20	Futtehpore, ...	11	...	...	...	...	3	252
21	Banda, ...	4	...	...	...	...	5	312
22	Humeerpore, ...	7	...	...	...	...	8	816
23	Jounpore, ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Benares, ...	3	...	...	23	1,752	1	96
25	Goruckpore, ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Azimgurh, ...	12	...	...	...	...	9	540
27	Mirzapore, ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	72
28	Ghazeepore, ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	312
29	Bustee, ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	96
30	Jhansie, ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Jaloun, ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	240
32	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	282	3	1,920	398	31,980	184	15,354

TECTION.

LICE.

Police in the North-Western Provinces.

Duffadars.		*Chowkeedars.*		Clothing of Constables (Mounted and Foot).	Clothing of Town Chowkeedars.	*Grand Total.*		
Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.			Total Number of Men.	Total Cost per annum.	Number.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
...	...	111	5,688	948	666	304	24,548	1
...	...	175	8,376	...	1,050	195	11,118	2
...	...	155	7,440	72	840	181	10,380	3
...	...	324	15,960	...	1,944	346	2,023	4
...	...	175	8,400	...	1,050	190	10,530	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	978	6
...	...	97	3,672	180	582	134	7,578	7
...	...	90	3,780	...	543	98	4,995	8
...	...	92	4,452	...	552	100	5,580	9
...	...	102	4,896	48	612	115	6,612	10
...	...	99	4,752	...	594	107	6,114	11
...	...	22	792	...	132	22	924	12
...	...	174	7,308	...	1,044	181	8,850	13
...	...	150	6,516	126	900	184	10,290	14
...	...	74	3,108	...	444	80	4,008	15
...	...	48	2,238	...	288	52	2,862	16
...	...	75	3,150	...	450	80	4,008	17
...	...	93	4,464	...	...	99	5,040	18
...	...	78	2,808	504	...	181	11,544	19
...	...	112	4,704	...	672	115	5,628	20
...	...	47	1,716	...	282	52	2,310	21
...	...	97	4,704	...	582	105	6,102	22
...	...	59	2,556	...	354	60	2,994	23
1	84	14	672	126	84	38	2,730	24
...	...	97	3,690	...	582	97	4,272	25
...	...	119	4,284	...	714	128	5,538	26
...	...	32	1,344	...	192	33	1,608	27
...	...	36	1,932	...	216	39	2,460	28
...	...	16	840	...	96	17	1,032	29
1	72	64	2,448	...	384	65	2,904	30
...	...	48	1,728	...	288	52	2,256	31
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	32
2	156	2,875	1,28,418	2,070	16,137	3,462	1,96,035	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

1.—Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1872.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	*Brought to trial during the present year.*		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.										
Honorary Magistrates, ...	30	4,020	9,174	3	13,227	3,159	1,898	7,624	511	2	33	7	24,492
Subordinate Magistrates, ...	204	13,582	24,622	23	38,431	6,633	4,744	26,462	169	32	391	8	75,792
Full-power Magistrates, ...	784	32,563	23,869	331	57,547	8,486	8,611	37,217	2,306	221	706	9	145,201
Magistrates of Districts, ...	84	3,769	2,836	55	6,744	756	924	4,458	399	95	112	9	13,222
Total, Magistracy, ...	1,102	53,934	60,501	412	115,949	19,034	16,177	75,761	3,385	350	1,242	8	258,707
Sessions Courts, ...	337	2,776	99	8	3,220	35	748	1,982	86	34	335	35	13,113
High Court, ...	...	25	...	...	25	...	9	16	...	...	...	...	121
Grand Total, ...	1,439	56,735	60,600	420	119,194	19,069	16,934	77,759	3,471	384	1,577	21	271,941

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS I.						
Offences against the State, the Public, and Justice.						
Waging war against the Queen, ...	121	...	...	...	...	
Collecting arms or concealing attempt to wage war, ...	122 and 123	...	...	...	...	
War or depredation on allied Powers, ...	125 to 127	...	...	...	...	
Abetment of mutiny, ...	131 and 132	...	...	...	...	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights, and Measures.						
Counterfeiting coin, ...	231 to 238	19	11	8	...	
Diminishing or altering coin, ...	246 to 249	9	6	3	...	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin, ...	239 to 248, 250 to 254	120	53	64	2	1 Committed.
Counterfeiting stamp or selling same, ...	255 to 259	1	1	...	...	
Using as genuine counterfeit stamp, or effacing or altering the same, ...	260 to 263	12	4	8	...	
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures, ...	264 to 267	214	80	130	4	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1872.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Against Public Justice.						
Personating public servant or soldier, ...	140, 170, 171	32	10	22	...	
Concealing design to commit offence, ...	118 to 120	3	2	1	...	
Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information, ...	176 & 177, 181 & 182, 202 & 203, 201 to 204	695	236	451	9	
Causing disappearance of evidence, ...		86	34	52	...	
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servant, ...	183 to 187, 189 and 190	853	280	566	7	
Disobedience of lawful order causing injury,...	188	2,386	372	1,980	34	
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding, ...	228	303	8	295	...	
Harbouring an offender, ...	212 to 216	29	20	8	1	
Taking gift to screen offender, ...	213 to 215	177	93	78	5	1 Committed.
Resistance to lawful apprehension, and rescue,	224 and 225	217	37	175	4	1 Transferred.
Escape from lawful custody, or transportation,	224 to 226	104	11	88	2	3 Ditto.
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice to attend or produce, or refusing to answer or sign, ...	172 to 175 178 to 180	883	174	702	7	
Failure to attend as juror or assessor, ...	C. P. C., 354	1	...	1	...	

By Public Servants.						
Taking valuable thing by or to influence public servant, ...	161 to 165	161	79	76	5	1 Escaped.
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person, ...	166 and 167	25	12	13	...	
Public servant unlawfully trading, ...	168 and 169	1	...	1	...	
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture, ...	217 and 218	14	6	8	...	
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law, ...	219 and 220	1	...	1	...	
Public servaut intentionally omitting to apprehend, or permitting to escape, ...	221 and 222	21	2	18	1	
Public servant negligently suffering escape, ...	129 to 223	75	11	64	...	
Breach of Police Act by Police Officers, ...	Act V. of 1861	162	33	129	...	
False evidence, false complaint or claims, and forgery.						
Giving false evidence,...	193 to 196	419	139	261	14	1 Died, and 4 committed.
Fabricating false evidence, ...	193 to 196	3	1	2	...	
Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate, ...	197 to 200	23	1	22	...	
False personation in judicial proceeding, ...	205 to 229	24	4	20	...	
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering of decree, ...	206 to 208, 421 to 424	25	15	10	...	
False claim in Court of Justice, ...	209 and 210	12	11	1	...	
False charge of offence, ...	211	211	79	128	4	
Frivolous or vexatious complaint, ...	270, C. P. C.	345	...	345	...	
Forgery, or fraudulently using or possessing forged document, ...	465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473, 477	181	88	77	13	3 Transferred.
Making or usuing false trade-marks, ...	482 to 489	5	...	5	...	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Public Nuisances.						
Public nuisances under Penal Code, ...	269 to 294	2,120	338	1,781	...	1 Sent to Lunatic Asylum.
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Act, ...	...	8,182	452	7,700	9	21 Transferred and escaped.
Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly, ...	143 to 153, 157 and 158	1,997	552	1,377	67	1 Escaped.
Omitting to inform or prevent riot, ...	154 to 156	5	1	4	...	
Affray, ...	160	1,423	273	1,140	9	1 Transferred.
Offences relating to religion, ...	295 to 298	60	20	39	...	1 Ditto.
CLASS II.						
Offences against the Person.						
Murder by thugs, ...		...	...	...	...	
Do. by dacoits, ...		49	4	33	12	
Do. by robbers, ...		38	12	25	1	

Do. by poison, For sake of robbery, ...	302 and 302	1	...	1	...	
Do. by poison, From other motives, ...	302 and 302	13	10	2	1	
Other murders, ... From motives connected with women, ...		61	10	51	...	
Other murders, ... From other motives, ...		560	178	350	19	1 Transferred, and 12 committed.
Attempt to murder, ...	307	94	16	71	6	1 Transferred.
Culpable homicide, ...	304 to 308	849	279	531	26	1 Died, and 12 committed.
Abetment of suicide, ...	305 and 306	1	1	...	...	
Attempt to commit suicide, ...	309	543	174	359	8	1 Died, and 1 committed.
Causing miscarriage, ...	312 to 316	43	29	13	1	
Exposure of infant, or concealment of birth, ...	317 and 318	154	39	104	9	1 Died, and 1 transferred.
Grievous hurt, ...	325 and 326	1,912	577	1,277	55	2 Died, and 1 transferred.
Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation,	335	50	11	37	2	
Hurt, ...	323 and 334	11,151	5,498	5,562	89	2 Transferred.
Hurt by dangerous weapons, ...	324	164	60	101	3	
Administering stupefying drugs, ...	328	48	23	21	2	2 Transferred.
Causing hurt to extort property or confession,	327, 329 to 333	100	33	63	2	2 Committed.
Act dangerous to life and safety, ...	336 and 337	4	2	2	...	
Wrongful restraint, ...	341	719	433	286	...	
Ditto confinement, ...	342 to 346	333	247	81	5	
Ditto ditto to extort property or confession, ...	347 and 348	24	19	5	...	
Assault or use of criminal force, ...	352, 355, 358	8,673	4,265	4,348	57	3 Transferred.
Ditto ditto to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty, ...	353 to 356	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto to woman to outrage her modesty, ...	354	9	3	6	...	
Criminal intimidation or insult, ...	504 to 509	525	297	222	6	
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication, ...	510	24	...	24	...	
Unlawful compulsion of labour, ...	374	17	11	6	...	
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave,	370 and 371	13	7	6	...	
Kidnapping or abduction, ...	363 to 365, 367 to 369	356	149	176	16	15 Died, committed, escaped, and transferred.

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1872.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or defilement, ...	366	49	18	25	3	3 Transferred.
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution, ...	372 and 373	74	26	40	...	8 Transferred and committed.
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent,	498	1,206	891	303	12	
Fraudulent or unlawful marriages, ...	493 to 496	135	97	35	...	3 Committed.
Adultery, ...	497	60	33	22	2	3 Ditto.
Rape, ...	376	160	88	69	...	3 Ditto.
Unnatural offences, ...	377	65	14	46	3	2 Ditto.
Defamation, ...	500 to 502	185	120	59	6	
CLASS III.						
Offences against property with violence.						
Dacoity, ...	395, 397, and 398	291	71	184	8	28 Committed and transferred.
Preparation or assembly for dacoity, ...	399 to 402	...	...	...	...	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons. By poisoning or stupefying drugs, ...	394, 397, and 398	...	...	...	...	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons. By other means, ...	394, 397, and 398	48	18	28	...	2 Committed.

Robbery, ... In a dwelling-house, ...	392 and 393	60	31	26	3	
On the highway, ...		52	30	22	...	
Elsewhere, ...		252	127	118	5	2 Ditto.
Extortion, ... In a dwelling-house, ...	384 to 389	16	14	1	1	
On the highway, ...		17	12	5	...	
Elsewhere, ...		397	291	97	9	
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft, ...	451, 454 to 457	3,423	796	2,541	79	7 Transferred and died.
House-breaking or house-tresspass in order to commit an offence other than theft, ...	449 and 450, 451 to 454, 457	580	132	446	2	
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for or attempt at hurt, ...	452 to 455, 458 to 460	50	5	43	2	
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass, ...	453 to 456	196	44	148	4	
Theft of cattle, ...	379, 380 and 381	1,833	514	1,264	36	19 Ditto and ditto.
Theft, ordinary, ...	379, 380 and 381	14,652	3,377	11,068	178	29 Ditto and ditto, escaped.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, ...	411 to 414	6,560	1,910	4,417	141	92 Ditto, ditto, ditto.
Dishonest misappropriation of property, ...	403 and 404	560	221	335	4	
Criminal breach of trust, ...	406 to 409	609	302	291	12	4 Committed and transferred.
Cheating, ...	417 to 420	628	335	263	24	2 Committed, 2 escaped, and 2 sent to Lunatic Asylum.
Miscellaneous Offences.						
Mischief, ordinary, ...	426 and 427, 430 to 433	5,551	3,206	2,270	75	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle, ...	428 and 429	258	70	187	1	
Mischief by destroying land-marks, ...	434	33	17	14	2	
Serious mischief by fire, ...	435 and 436, 438	127	84	38	4	1 Committed.
Criminal trespass or house-trespass, ...	447 and 448	2,898	1,633	1,240	24	1 Transferred.
Breaking closed receptacle, ...	461 and 462	3	2	1	...	
CLASS IV.						
Not included in the above Classes.						
Belonging to a gang of thugs, ...	311	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto of dacoits, ...	400	...	...	...	...	
Ditto ditto of thieves, ...	411	51	3	43	1	4 Committed.

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1872.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood,	295, C. P. C.	574	212	332	15	7 Transferred, and 8 escaped.
Bad habit and repute, ...	296 and 297, C. P. C.	1,094	388	682	9	15 Transferred and escaped.
Criminal breaches of contract of service, ...	490, 491 and 492	45	17	26	2	
Attempt to commit offences, ...	511	210	60	150	...	
Abetment of offences,...	109	52	8	42	2	
Breaches of Special Laws for the protection of the Revenue and other subjects.						
Excise, spirits, and drugs, Act XXI. of 1856,	...	1,204	292	909	3	
Opium, ditto ditto, ...	...	76	13	63	...	
Salt and saltpetre, Act XIV. of 1843, and Act XXXI. of 1861, ...	...	989	95	890	4	
Sea and land customs, Act XVII. of 1861, ...	...	141	10	131	...	
Stamps, Act XVII. of 1869, ...	...	129	22	99	8	
Paper Currency, Act XIX. of 1861, and Act I. of 1866, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mint, Act XIII. of 1862, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Post Office, Act XIV. of 1866, ...	...	19	5	13	1	
Electric Telegraph, Act VIII. of 1860, ...	...	...	...	...	...	

Payment of watchmen, Act XX. of 1856, ...	...	11	3	8	...	
Municipalities, Act VI. of 1868, ...	...	6,478	850	5,615	13	
Jails, Act VIII. of 1868, ...	...	304	49	255	...	
Forests, Act VII. of 1865, ...	...	2	1	1	...	
Ferries, Regulation VI. of 1819, ...	...	21	6	15	...	
Canals, Act VII. of 1845, ...	...	3,700	797	2,903	...	
Railways, Act XVIII. of 1854, and Act LII. of 1860, ...	...	484	80	404	...	
Tolls, Act VIII. of 1851, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stage-coaches, Act XVI. of 1861,	...	59	19	40	...	
Press, Act XXV. of 1867, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gaming and Lotteries, Act III. of 1867,	...	1,031	292	737	2	
Wandering and dangerous lunatics,	...	3	2	...	...	1 Transferred.
Cattle Trespass, Act III. of 1857,	...	886	326	560	...	
Possession of arms, Act XXXI. of 1860,	...	253	60	193	...	
Foreigners, Act III. of 1864, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Emigration, Act XIII. of 1864, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Contempt of Court, Section 163, ...	C. P. C.	31	...	31	...	
Proceeding to compel payment of penalty by accused, ...	219, C. P. C.	18	...	18	...	
Ditto ditto by sureties,	220, C. P. C.	4	...	4	...	
Personal recognizance to keep the peace,	280, C. P. C.	1,395	179	1,205	11	
Security to keep the peace, ...	281 and 282, C. P. C.	2,727	313	2,409	5	
Default to enter into bond, forfeiture of recognizance, ...	288 and 293, C. P. C.	346	15	331	...	
Security for good behaviour, ...	296, C. P. C.	378	125	243	8	2 Transferred.
Breach of the peace, ...	318, C. P. C.	21	3	18	...	
Vagabonds, ...	101, C. P. C.	2	1	...	...	1 Ditto.
Breach of, ...	Section 163, C. P. C.	10	6	4	...	
Ditto, ...	305, C. P. C.	1	...	1	...	
Maintenance to wife and children,	316, C. P. C.	171	91	80	...	
Proceeding connected with disputed land or water, ...	Chapter XXII., C. P. C.	171	63	108	...	
Buying property of European soldiers,	...	1	...	1	...	
Vagrancy, Europeans, ...	Act XXI. of 1869	1	...	1	...	
Mutiny Act, ...	XXV. of 1857	1	...	1	...	
Cruelty to animals, ...	XLVIII. of 1860	1	...	1	...	
Eunuchs, ...	XXVII. of 1871	2	...	2	...	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

	Law under which punishable.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Escape of prisoner from Jail, ...	Regulation XII. of 1818	8	2	6	...	
Income Tax, ...	Act XVI. of 1870	2	...	2	...	
Breach of Cantonment Rules, ...	XXII. of 1864	1,281	69	1,212	...	
Octroi tax, ...	VI. of 1868	22	8	14	...	
Registration, ...	VIII. of 1871	15	...	15	...	
Lock Hospital Rules, ...	Act XXVI. of 1868	90	2	88	...	
Infanticide, ...	VIII. of 1870	539	162	375	1	1 Died.
Giving liquor to European Soldiers, ...	...	22	6	16	...	
License tax, ...	...	467	...	467	...	
Breach of Rules of Serais and Paraos, ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Inoculation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Breach of contract of services by artizans, ...	Act XIII. of 1859	25	6	19	...	
Neglect of duty, ...	Act V. of 1861	92	22	70	...	
Assault, Geo. III., Chapter 155, ...	Section 107, Act VII. of 1853	4	3	1	...	
Being found drunk, &c., ...	Section 34, Act V. of 1861	1,086	60	1,026	...	
Total, ...	...	115,949	35,211	79,146	1,242	350 Transferred, died, escaped, and committed.

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

3.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1872.

	By Honorary Magistrates.	By Sub-Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates.	By Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.
Fined, ...	6,955	19,782	15,430	1,702	33	3	43,905
Imprisoned, ...	802	4,639	12,085	1,311	1,726	13	20,576
Flogged, ...	116	857	3,270	409	3	...	4,655
Ordered to find security, ...	28	2	2,880	517	...	...	3,427
Imprisoned and fined, ...	176	1,081	1,339	213	159	...	2,968
Ditto and flogged, ...	23	100	370	89	2	...	584
Death, ...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100
Total persons punished, ...	8,100	26,461	35,374	4,241	2,023	16	76,215

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

3.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1872.

	By Honorary Magistrates.	By Sub-Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates.	By Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.
Fines not exceeding Rs. 5, ...	6,418	18,097	10,926	1,258	7	...	36,706
Ditto ditto „ 50, ...	706	2,737	5,487	579	109	...	9,618
Ditto ditto „ 200, ...	7	28	335	67	66	2	505
Ditto ditto „ 1,000, ...	...	1	33	12	10	1	57
Fines exceeding „ 1,000, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of fines, ...	7,131	20,863	16,781	1,916	192	3	46,886
Total amount of fines, ...	18,850	74,913	1,74,131	27,046	18,959	550	3,14,449
Amount realized, ...	14,781	64,783	1,23,988	19,636	8,885	550	2,32,623
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or compromise, ...	930	2,368	5,992	2,042	1,016	150	12,498

Sentences or Imprisonments.										
Not exceeding 15 days,	Rigorous,	...	...	307	1,724	639	83	16	...	2,769
	Simple, ...	...	...	43	201	205	25	4	...	478
Ditto ditto 6 months,	Rigorous,	...	...	592	3,793	7,086	720	188	2	12,381
	Simple, ...	...	...	6	75	465	32	23	6	607
Ditto ditto 2 years,	Rigorous, ...	...	...	50	27	5,351	745	420	4	6,597
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	22	7	8	...	37
Ditto ditto 7 years,	Rigorous, ...	...	...	3	...	25	2	927	1	958
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
Exceeding 7 years,	Rigorous, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	...	121
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	Rigorous,	...		952	5,544	13,101	1,550	1,672	7	22,826
	Simple,	...		49	276	692	64	41	6	1,128
Penal servitude,	For terms,	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	For life, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	170
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment, to—	Solitary confinement, ...		...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
	Forfeiture of property,		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

4.—*Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1872.

Tribunals.	Number of appellants or persons whose cases were called for revision.	*Number of Persons.*					
		Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.
Magistrates of Districts, Appeals from Honorary Magistrates, ...	639 (*a*)	25	338	76	182	15	2
Magistrates of Districts, Appeals from Magistrates,	2,152	173	1,219	235	464	24	37
Sessions Court, ... Appeals from Honorary Magistrates, ...	12	4	3	...	4	1	...
Sessions Court, ... Appeals from Magistrates,	3,646	608	2,126	230	526	9	147
High Court, ...	814	164 (*b*)	481	181	91	17	44

(*a*)—One case struck off in default.

(*b*)—These cases were not called for by the High Court. Almost all of them were received by post and rejected.

III.—PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1872.

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Remaining on the 31st December, 1871.		3. Imprisoned during the year, and received from other Jails.		Number.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	CENTRAL JAILS.					
1	Meerut, ...	887	35	479	54	1
2	Bareilly, ...	839	47	872	24	2
3	Agra, ...	1,059	109	914	57	3
4	Futtehgurh, ...	788	...	651	2	4
5	Allahabad, ...	1,581	100	1,447	90	5
6	Benares, ...	1,318	...	831	...	6
	DISTRICT JAILS.					
7	Dehra Doon, ...	45	...	142	5	7
8	Seharunpore, ...	302	7	649	19	8
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	103	...	374	16	9
10	Meerut, ...	270	...	813	...	10
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	98	4	552	14	11
12	Allygurh, ...	460	13	789	11	12
13	Bijnour, ...	130	...	687	15	13
14	Moradabad, ...	227	11	1,038	15	14
15	Bareilly, ...	499	8	1,539	33	15
16	Budaon, ...	216	1	858	24	16
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	179	1	1,026	38	17
18	Muttra, ...	174	2	695	18	18
19	Agra, ...	391	...	761	...	19
20	Etawah, ...	236	5	686	24	20
21	Mynpoory, ...	312	6	631	12	21
22	Etah, ...	232	2	677	17	22
23	Futtehgurh, ...	314	18	999	24	23
24	Cawnpore, ...	300	15	1,510	119	24
25	Futtehpore, ...	257	3	774	72	25
26	Allahabad, ...	717	46	1,636	188	26
27	Banda, ...	294	7	976	77	27
28	Humeerpore, ...	167	12	641	112	28
29	Jounpore,... ...	103	20	1,070	88	29
30	Mirzapore, ...	215	9	940	87	30
31	Benares, ...	418	127	1,246	146	31
32	Ghazeepore, ...	388	22	842	62	32
33	Azimgurh, ...	216	5	1,037	45	33
34	Goruckpore, ...	511	32	1,648	110	34
35	Bustee, ...	245	3	780	28	35
36	Almorah, ...	127	10	222	8	36
37	Orai, ...	112	18	378	43	37
38	Jhansie, ...	200	14	557	198	38
39	Lullutpore, ...	112	8	265	28	39
	Total, ...	15,042	720	32,832	1,833	

III.—PRO

C.—

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Convicts in*

Number.	1. Jails.	4. Total Population. M.	F.	Total.	5. Daily average number. M.	F.	Total.
	CENTRAL JAILS.						
1	Meerut, ...	1,366	89	1,455	802·25	38·75	841·00
2	Bareilly, ...	1,711	71	1,782	933·00	40·00	973·00
3	Agra, ...	1,973	166	2,139	1,234·00	96·75	1,330·75
4	Futtehgurh, ...	1,439	2	1,441	878·00	...	878·00
5	Allahabad, ...	3,028	190	3,218	1,627·75	94·00	1,721·75
6	Benares, ...	2,149	...	2,149	1,266·00	...	1,266·00
	DISTRICT JAILS.						
7	Dehra Doon, ...	187	5	192	52·00	·75	52·75
8	Seharunpore, ...	951	26	977	260·25	5·00	265·25
9	Moozuffernuggur,	477	16	493	103·00	2·25	105·25
10	Meerut, ...	1,083	...	1,083	363·00	...	363·00
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	650	18	668	117·25	2·75	120·00
12	Allygurh, ...	1,249	24	1,273	422·00	11·00	433·00
13	Bijnour, ...	817	15	832	166·25	2·75	169·00
14	Moradabad, ...	1,265	26	1,291	230·00	10·75	240·75
15	Bareilly, ...	2,038	41	2,079	562·25	11·50	573·75
16	Budaon, ...	1,074	25	1,099	255·25	3·25	258·50
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,205	39	1,244	221·50	5·75	227·25
18	Muttra, ...	869	20	889	166·50	4·25	170·75
19	Agra, ...	1,152	...	1,152	316·00	...	316·00
20	Etawah, ...	922	29	951	219·50	4·75	224·25
21	Mynpoory, ...	943	18	961	379·75	6·00	385·75
22	Etah, ...	909	19	928	229·00	2·75	231·75
23	Futtehgurh, ...	1,313	42	1,355	305·00	14·50	319·50
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,810	134	1,944	298·75	14·00	312 75
25	Futtehpore, ...	1,031	75	1,106	323·00	12·75	335·75
26	Allahabad, ...	2,553	234	2,787	698·50	68 00	766·50
27	Banda, ...	1,270	84	1,354	309·00	14·00	323·00
28	Humeerpore, ...	808	124	932	181 25	23·00	204 25
29	Jounpore, ...	1,173	108	1,281	210·75	23·00	233·75
30	Mirzapore, ...	1,155	96	1,251	242·00	10·75	252·75
31	Benares, ...	1,604	273	1,937	357·75	132·00	489·75
32	Ghazeepore, ...	1,230	84	1,314	434·00	19·00	453·00
33	Azimgurh, ...	1,253	50	1,303	302·25	12·75	315 00
34	Goruckpore, ...	2,159	142	2,301	606·00	47·50	653·50
35	Bustee, ...	1,025	31	1,056	331·50	5·00	336·50
36	Almorah, ...	349	18	367	153·00	9·25	162·25
37	Orai, ...	490	61	551	141·25	11·75	153·00
38	Jhansie, ...	757	122	879	211·50	13·75	225·25
39	Lullutpore, ...	377	36	413	98·50	5 50	104·00
	Total, ...	47,874	2,553	50,427	16,008·50	779·50	16,788·00

TECTION.

PRISONS.

the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1872.

6.		7.								8.		9.	
TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
		A.		B.		C.							
						By order of Govt.							
						D.		E.					
To undergo sentence, and for transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence and payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		For good conduct.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
72	4	11	...	392	34	21	1	5	...	...	...	1	1
66	1	25	1	451	28	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	2
84	3	11	...	393	65	4	...	16	...	...	...	1	3
11	2	8	...	466	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	4
352	73	22	1	498	5	...	...	40	2	187	16	...	5
73	...	17	...	637	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	6
11	...	2	...	118	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
108	4	25	...	581	19	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8
124	2	12	...	249	14	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	9
18	...	10	...	574	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
139	7	20	...	401	6	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	11
11	...	74	...	747	11	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	12
144	8	34	...	496	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
250	4	14	...	726	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
178	2	34	...	190	29	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	15
218	4	46	1	616	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16
207	6	14	...	757	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
68	4	47	...	602	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	18
39	...	13	...	804	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	19
146	1	16	1	523	21	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	20
65	2	20	...	463	13	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	21
121	3	26	...	572	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
235	...	26	1	726	28	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	23
595	37	34	...	872	81	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	24
105	7	16	...	625	64	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	25
476	16	19	1	1,370	151	2	1	16	2	...	...	...	26
139	7	8	...	771	64	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	27
91	9	3	...	494	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
124	9	26	...	647	68	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
213	9	32	...	650	63	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	30
264	2	25	2	1,031	131	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	31
150	2	37	...	546	55	3	...	11	...	...	...	2	32
202	7	9	1	715	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
377	13	31	...	972	76	22	...	3	...	...	...	...	34
159	1	3	1	486	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
25	3	12	1	154	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
18	8	12	...	301	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
53	8	12	...	481	99	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	38
23	1	10	...	248	29	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	39
5,754	269	816	11	23,335	1,440	90	13	161	9	187	16	6	

III.—PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1872.

Number.	1. Jails.	10. Escaped.	11. Executed.	12. Died.	13. Remaining on the 31st December, 1872.	Number.
	CENTRAL JAILS.					
1	Meerut, ...	5	...	102	807	1
2	Bareilly, ...	1	...	54	1,144	2
3	Agra, ...	...	...	22	1,540	3
4	Futtehgurh, ...	...	...	22	929	4
5	Allahabad, ...	...	...	51	1,971	5
6	Benares, ...	1	...	53	1,355	6
	DISTRICT JAILS.					
7	Dehra Doon, ...	1	...	7	48	7
8	Seharunpore, ...	...	1	10	227	8
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1	...	1	84	9
10	Meerut, ...	1	...	46	431	10
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	2	2	7	76	11
12	Allygurh, ...	2	1	9	414	12
13	Bijnour, ...	...	...	5	136	13
14	Moradabad, ...	2	6	8	272	14
15	Bareilly, ...	1	8	22	609	15
16	Budaon, ...	...	5	7	187	16
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	4	7	217	17
18	Muttra, ...	1	1	2	150	18
19	Agra, ...	1	...	5	288	19
20	Etawah, ...	...	2	2	235	20
21	Mynpoory, ...	1	4	8	382	21
22	Etah, ...	...	...	2	192	22
23	Futtehgurh, ...	...	...	6	331	23
24	Cawnpore, ...	...	7	8	307	24
25	Futtehpore, ...	1	...	12	274	25
26	Allahabad, ...	4	1	16	712	26
27	Banda, ...	...	6	23	334	27
28	Humeerpore, ...	1	2	6	232	28
29	Jounpore, ...	2	1	26	374	29
30	Mirzapore, ...	8	9	14	246	30
31	Benares, ...	...	...	12	462	31
32	Ghazeepore, ...	...	2	15	491	32
33	Azimgurh, ...	3	1	29	307	33
34	Goruckpore, ...	1	3	90	713	34
35	Bustee, ...	1	...	17	365	35
36	Almorah, ...	...	3	7	157	36
37	Orai, ...	...	2	6	156	37
38	Jhansie, ...	...	...	8	215	38
39	Lullutpore, ...	...	1	2	97	39
	Total, ...	37	72	744	17,467	

III.—PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Statement showing the Jail Offences committed by, and the punishments inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1872.

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Daily average number of prisoners.	3. Criminal offences committed by prisoners when in Jail.	4. Offences against Prison Discipline. A. Wilful disobedience.	B. Assault or criminal force.	C. Insulting or threatening language.	Number.
	CENTRAL JAILS.						
1	Meerut, ...	841·00	...	41	...	5	1
2	Bareilly, ...	973·00	2	16	3	4	2
3	Agra, ...	1,330·75	...	30	15	7	3
4	Futtehgurh, ...	878·00	...	22	1	...	4
5	Allahabad, ...	1,721·75	...	101	23	2	5
6	Benares, ...	1,266·00	...	41	29	3	6
	DISTRICT JAILS.						
7	Dehra Doon, ...	52·75	...	10	...	...	7
8	Seharunpore, ...	265·25	2	30	19	...	8
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	105·25	...	...	1	...	9
10	Meerut, ...	363·00	...	...	1	1	10
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	120·00	...	...	2	3	11
12	Allygurh, ...	433·00	...	8	...	...	12
13	Bijnour, ...	169·00	1	15	...	1	13
14	Moradnbad, ...	240·75	...	...	...	...	14
15	Bareilly, ...	573·75	...	10	...	4	15
16	Budaon, ...	258·50	...	2	2	1	16
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	227·25	1	5	6	1	17
18	Muttra, ...	170·75	1	3	...	...	18
19	Agra, ...	316·00	...	2	...	...	19
20	Etawah, ...	224·25	...	9	...	1	20
21	Mynpoory, ...	385·75	...	4	1	...	21
22	Etah, ...	231·75	1	56	5	4	22
23	Futtehgurh, ...	319·50	...	...	5	...	23
24	Cawnpore, ...	312·75	...	36	8	1	24
25	Futtehpore, ...	335·75	...	9	1	...	25
26	Allahabad, ...	766·50	...	27	3	2	26
27	Banda, ...	323·00	...	...	...	1	27
28	Humeerpore, ...	204·25	...	21	9	3	28
29	Jounpore, ...	233·75	2	4	...	...	29
30	Mirzapore, ...	252·75	...	12	...	3	30
31	Benares, ...	489·75	...	24	22	6	31
32	Ghazeepore, ...	453·00	...	24	1	...	32
33	Azimgurh, ...	315·00	...	31	2	2	33
34	Goruckpore, ...	653·50	...	7	2	...	34
35	Bustee, ...	336·50	...	3	...	...	35
36	Almorah, ...	162·25	2	3	4	1	36
37	Orai, ...	153·00	...	3	4	...	37
38	Jhansie, ...	225·25	5	6	3	10	38
39	Lullutpore, ...	104·00	2	2	...	...	39
	Total, ...	16,788·00	19	617	172	66	

III.—PRO
C.—

2.—*Statement showing the Jail Offences committed by, and the Punish*
Provinces, during

Number.	Jails.	4. Offences against					
		D. Indecent or disorderly behaviour.	E. Wilfully disabling himself to avoid labour.	F. Contumaciously refusing to work.	G. Filing or cutting irons or bars.	H. Idleness or negligence at work.	I. Wilful mismanagement of work.
	CENTRAL JAILS.						
1	Meerut, ...	1	17	2	...	8	6
2	Bareilly, ...	1	...	5	...	15	6
3	Agra, ...	5	9	12	...	23	33
4	Futtehgurh, ...	2	13	37	...	9	25
5	Allahabad, ...	...	7	4	1	26	...
6	Benares, ...	6	1	5	...	17	1
	DISTRICT JAILS.						
7	Dehra Doon, ...	1	2	...	...	...	2
8	Seharunpore, ...	20	54	17	...	6	...
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Meerut, ...	...	...	2	...	3	13
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	7	...	...	...	1	...
12	Allygurh, ...	...	...	...	...	40	...
13	Bijnour, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...
14	Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	...	12	...
15	Bareilly,... ...	6	...	4	3	8	1
16	Budaon, ...	4	...	...	...	2	2
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	11	...	...	...	4	3
18	Muttra, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19	Agra, ...	12	5	7	1	...	5
20	Etawah, ...	6	3	13	...	8	...
21	Mynpoory, ...	4	...	...	...	1	1
22	Etah, ...	7	...	1	...	3	2
23	Futtehgurh, ...	16	...	37	...	...	2
24	Cawnpore, ...	2	7	16	...	20	1
25	Futtehpore, ...	...	2	3	...	...	...
26	Allahabad, ...	44	4	23	...	13	...
27	Banda, ...	6	...	...	...	2	...
28	Humeerpore, ...	14	1	...	...	14	...
29	Jounpore, ...	17	1	2	...	6	7
30	Mirzapore, ...	20	11	...	...	29	...
31	Benares, ...	33	3	3	...	17	1
32	Ghazeepore, ...	14	...	7	...	...	...
33	Azimgurh, ...	3	...	2	...	13	1
34	Goruckpore, ...	5	1	8	...	6	1
35	Bustee, ...	...	1	2	...	9	...
36	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	11	...
37	Oraie, ...	...	...	2	...	2	...
38	Jhansie, ...	5	...	...	...	...	...
39	Lullutpore, ...	5	1	...	...	2	1
	Total, ...	278	143	214	5	383	114

TECTION.

PRISONS

ments inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western the year 1872.

			5.							
PRISON DISCIPLINE.			PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.							
J.	K.	L.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	
Wilful damage to prison property.	Conspiring to escape or to assist in escaping, or to commit any other of the offences aforesaid.	Total offences against Prison Discipline.	Solitary confinement.	Confinement in irons.	Close confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Hard labour when the prisoner is not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	Additional imprisonment.	Total punishments.	Number.
27	1	108	37	10	20	38	...	3	108	1
8	1	59	...	14	9	37	...	1	61	2
41	3	178	...	5	35	134	3	1	178	3
3	...	112	...	1	...	111	...	...	112	4
10	3	177	47	6	38	86	...	...	177	5
7	...	110	...	...	30	77	3	...	110	6
...	2	17	...	5	...	7	3	2	17	7
9	1	156	88	26	2	31	11	...	158	8
...	3	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	9
4	3	27	5	7	2	5	7	1	27	10
1	4	18	...	...	11	1	...	6	18	11
...	...	48	13	...	2	33	...	...	48	12
1	...	20	1	...	4	15	...	1	21	13
...	...	12	9	...	...	3	...	...	12	14
3	1	40	...	8	7	24	...	1	40	15
2	...	15	4	...	2	9	...	...	15	16
4	...	34	9	3	1	18	4	...	35	17
1	3	8	4	3	...	1	1	...	9	18
3	3	38	2	1	6	28	...	1	38	19
7	1	48	6	...	11	30	1	...	48	20
...	...	11	5	1	...	4	1	...	11	21
18	2	98	7	...	15	72	4	1	99	22
...	1	61	...	...	5	56	...	...	61	23
3	...	94	28	13	17	32	1	...	94	24
7	...	22	2	3	2	14	...	1	22	25
5	1	122	58	2	42	20	...	...	122	26
2	7	18	...	...	2	16	...	...	18	27
13	...	75	2	12	3	50	5	3	75	28
41	5	83	36	...	8	41	...	...	85	29
1	2	78	3	...	5	54	16	...	78	30
4	...	113	11	1	44	56	1	...	113	31
48	1	95	14	...	46	35	...	...	95	32
7	...	61	6	6	16	32	1	...	61	33
3	3	36	1	...	16	19	...	...	36	34
4	2	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	21	35
2	...	21	2	2	11	4	4	...	23	36
...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	37
...	...	24	...	2	14	13	...	...	29	38
...	...	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	39
289	53	2,284	403	131	426	1,255	66	22	2,303	

III.—PRO

C.—

3.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and vinces during the year* 1872, *excluding the cost of building*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Rations. A. Total Cost.			B. Cost per head of average strength.			Fixed Superintendence. A. Total Cost.			B. Cost per head of average strength.		
	CENTRAL JAILS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Meerut	13,347	10	5	15	13	11½	8,544	2	8	10	2	6½
2	Bareilly,... ...	18,538	4	6	19	0	10	10,200	0	0	10	7	8¾
3	Agra, ...	23,924	6	4	17	15	7¾	8,750	0	0	6	9	2¾
4	Futtehgurh, ...	15,487	0	4	17	10	2¾	7,161	4	7	8	2	6
5	Allahabad, ...	31,951	11	10	18	8	11	8,850	0	0	5	2	2¾
6	Benares, ...	26,911	8	5	20	7	5¾	8,013	5	4	6	5	3¼
	DISTRICT JAILS.												
7	Dehra Doon, ...	814	2	2	15	6	11½	600	0	0	11	6	0
8	Seharunpore, ...	3,603	4	2	13	9	4½	900	0	0	3	6	3½
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,476	5	4	14	0	5¼	600	0	0	5	11	2½
10	Meerut, ...	5,367	5	11	14	12	7	550	0	0	1	8	3
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,545	10	11	12	14	1	900	0	0	7	8	0
12	Allygurh, ...	6,512	11	6	15	0	8	1,800	0	0	4	2	6¼
13	Bijnour,... ...	22,97	3	3	13	9	6	648	6	2	3	13	4¾
14	Moradabad, ...	3,640	1	3	15	1	11	1,200	0	0	4	15	9
15	Bareilly,... ...	10,868	10	3	18	15	1	1,800	0	0	3	2	2¼
19	Budaon, ...	4,256	8	0	16	7	5½	1,175	0	0	4	8	8¾
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	3,768	11	6	16	9	4¼	900	0	0	3	15	4¾
18	Muttra, ...	2,778	4	4	16	4	4	825	0	0	4	13	3¾
19	Agra, ...	5,549	12	0	17	9	0	600	0	0	1	14	4
20	Etawah, ...	3,581	2	9	15	15	6¼	900	0	0	4	0	2¾
21	Mynpoory, ...	5,690	3	9	14	12	¼	1,183	5	4	3	1	1
22	Etah, ...	3,787	4	7	16	5	5¾	900	0	0	3	14	1¾
23	Futtehgurh, ...	5,098	10	6	15	15	4	616	2	1	1	14	10¼
24	Cawnpore, ..	4,890	2	8	15	10	2	1,200	0	0	3	13	4¾
25	Futtehpore, ...	5,717	0	6	17	0	5¼	900	0	0	2	10	10¾
26	Allahabad, ...	14,501	8	11	18	14	8½	1,200	0	0	1	9	0½
27	Banda, ...	4,842	3	8	14	15	10¼	1,200	0	0	3	11	5¼
28	Humeerpore, ...	3,261	3	7	15	15	5¾	900	0	0	4	6	6
29	Jounpore, ...	4,258	2	1	18	3	5½	1,200	0	0	5	2	1¾
30	Mirzapore, ...	5,014	4	6	19	13	5	900	0	0	3	8	11½
31	Benares, ...	9,939	0	11	20	4	8½	590	0	0	1	3	3¼
32	Ghazeepore, ...	9,420	11	6	20	12	9	1,800	0	0	3	15	7
33	Azimgurh, ...	6,558	10	2	20	13	1½	1,200	0	0	3	12	11½
34	Goruckpore, ...	12,895	8	0	19	11	8¾	1,800	0	0	2	12	0¾
35	Bustee, ...	7,626	15	5	22	10	7¾	675	0	0	2	0	1
36	Almorah, ...	4,431	1	2	27	4	11½	625	0	0	3	13	7½
37	Orai, ...	2,352	8	6	15	6	0	600	0	0	3	14	9
38	Jhansie, ...	3,544	6	11	15	11	9½	825	0	0	3	10	7½
39	Lullutpore, ...	1,891	12	2	18	3	0½	900	0	0	8	10	5½
	Total, ...	3,01,941	14	8	17	15	9½	84,131	10	2	5	0	2¼

TECTION.

PRISONS.

Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, Jails and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.

4.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Office Establishments.						*Hospital Establishments.*						*Intramural Guards.*						Number.
A.			B.			A.			B.			A.			B.			
Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
9,017	13	1	10	11	6¾	1,096	5	4	1	4	10½	5,471	2	8	6	8	1¼	1
9,111	9	0	9	5	10	840	0	0	0	13	9¾	5,213	2	0	5	5	8¾	2
8,425	3	0	6	5	3½	640	0	0	0	7	8¾	5,852	14	9	4	6	4½	3
4,051	13	1	4	9	10	322	14	5	0	5	10½	1,572	0	0	1	12	7¾	4
9,228	14	11	5	5	9¼	960	0	0	0	8	11	7,471	3	9	4	5	5	5
8,878	15	11	7	0	2½	1,138	7	2	0	14	4½	6,121	0	7	4	13	4¼	6
902	1	3	17	1	7½	300	0	0	5	11	0	785	1	8	14	14	1½	7
1,667	15	5	6	4	7	300	0	0	1	2	1¾	1,526	12	0	5	12	1¼	8
1,085	0	0	10	4	11¼	180	0	0	1	11	4½	1,103	12	10	10	7	9½	9
2,003	8	0	5	8	8¾	240	0	0	0	10	7	1,920	4	1	5	4	7¾	10
1,169	4	3	9	11	10¾	240	0	0	2	0	0	1,226	8	0	10	3	6½	11
2,083	0	0	4	12	11½	300	0	0	0	11	1	2,136	11	6	4	14	11½	12
1,440	0	0	8	8	4	245	0	0	1	7	2	1,259	15	4	7	7	3¼	13
1,641	0	0	6	13	0¾	360	0	0	1	7	11	1,648	1	9	6	13	6½	14
2,240	11	7	3	14	6	360	0	0	0	10	0½	2,291	5	3	3	15	10¾	15
1,077	12	10	4	2	8½	101	10	8	0	6	3½	1,512	11	4	5	13	7¾	16
1,188	10	2	5	3	8¼	245	0	0	1	1	3	1,409	14	2	6	3	2½	17
1,065	3	1	6	3	9¾	240	0	0	1	6	6	1,294	2	1	7	9	3¼	18
2,118	0	0	6	11	3	320	0	0	1	0	2½	2,065	6	0	6	8	7	19
1,166	9	11	5	3	3	360	0	0	1	9	8¼	1,901	12	1	8	7	8¼	20
1,611	3	11	4	2	10	480	0	0	1	3	11	1,910	13	7	4	15	3	21
1,277	14	9	5	8	2¾	223	12	10	0	15	5½	1,008	0	2	4	5	7	22
1,678	11	4	5	4	0¾	297	5	4	0	14	10	1,856	7	2	5	12	11½	23
1,371	5	2	4	6	2	329	8	0	1	0	10½	1,688	0	0	5	6	4¼	24
1,657	6	2	4	14	11¾	340	0	0	1	0	2½	1,877	10	9	5	9	5¾	25
2,282	12	10	2	15	7¾	720	0	0	0	15	¼	2,632	14	3	3	6	11¼	26
1,677	10	10	5	3	1¼	480	0	0	1	7	9¾	1,796	9	6	5	9	0	27
1,119	9	10	5	7	8½	300	0	0	1	7	6	1,231	7	10	6	0	5¼	28
1,676	12	9	7	2	9¼	480	0	0	2	0	10¾	1,656	10	9	7	1	5	29
1,454	12	0	5	12	1¼	360	0	0	1	6	9½	1,834	11	4	7	4	1¾	30
2,228	13	7	4	8	9¾	342	8	0	0	11	2¼	2,557	10	6	5	3	6¾	31
2,198	8	6	4	13	7¾	420	0	0	0	14	10	2,185	10	11	4	13	2¼	32
1,695	6	8	5	6	1¼	480	0	0	1	8	4½	2,164	10	6	6	13	11½	33
2,209	7	0	3	6	1	664	5	7	1	0	3	2,595	11	9	3	15	6¾	34
1,354	1	6	4	0	4¾	360	0	0	1	1	1½	1,284	13	9	3	13	1	35
1,148	0	0	7	1	2½	485	2	6	2	15	10	* 1,628	6	4	10	0	7	36
1,175	0	0	7	10	10	295	0	0	1	15	6	1,021	2	0	6	10	9	37
1,442	13	0	6	6	5¾	360	0	0	1	9	6¾	1,277	5	0	5	10	8½	38
1,126	8	9	10	13	4	186	7	2	1	12	8¼	1,161	0	0	11	2	7	39
99,950	0	1	5	15	3	16,393	7	0	0	15	7½	87,152	15	11	5	3	0½	

* Including Permanent Guards, Rs. 477.

III.—PRO

C.—

3.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Guarding and vinces, during the year* 1872, *excluding the cost of building*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Hospital Charges. A. Total Cost.			B. Cost per head of average strength.			C. Cost per head of average number sick.		
	Central Jails.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Meerut, ...	2,082	4	1	2	7	7¼	46	11	0
2	Bareilly, ...	550	5	0	0	9	0½	21	1	4¼
3	Agra, ...	763	15	1	0	9	2¼	28	15	0
4	Futtehgurh, ...	751	11	7	0	13	8¼	29	0	4½
5	Allahabad, ...	1,145	10	8	0	10	7¾	25	0	2¾
6	Benares, ...	1,313	12	3	1	0	7¼	28	0	2¼
	District Jails.									
7	Dehra Doon, ...	71	0	4	1	5	6½	32	4	6
8	Seharunpore, ...	194	14	10	0	11	9	17	6	5½
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	45	12	7	0	6	11½	18	5	0¼
10	Meerut, ...	931	6	9	2	9	0½	44	15	11¼
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	241	6	9	2	0	2¼	34	15	9¾
12	Allygurh, ...	147	12	9	0	5	5½	20	3	11¼
14	Bijnour, ...	58	13	7	0	5	7	24	8	4
14	Moradabad, ...	110	7	1	0	7	4	20	13	5
15	Bareilly, ...	263	11	4	0	7	4¼	18	7	0¾
16	Budaon, ...	92	8	6	0	5	8¾	26	7	0
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	186	13	7	0	13	1¾	27	7	7¾
18	Muttra, ...	54	15	2	0	5	1¾	16	2	7
19	Agra, ...	171	15	10	0	8	8½	31	1	5
20	Etawah, ...	103	8	3	0	7	4½	26	8	8
21	Mynpoory, ...	229	10	7	0	9	6¼	17	4	3
22	Etah, ...	99	7	10	0	6	10½	15	4	10¾
23	Futtehgurh, ...	197	11	0	0	9	10¾	27	1	3½
24	Cawnpore, ...	166	4	4	0	8	6	22	2	8½
25	Futtehpore, ...	167	13	6	0	8	0	18	3	10½
26	Allahabad, ...	379	12	6	0	7	11	34	3	5
27	Banda, ...	213	2	8	0	10	6¾	22	10	10
28	Humeerpore, ...	275	0	9	1	5	6¾	31	9	10
29	Jounpore, ...	531	6	5	2	4	4½	28	6	8
30	Mirzapore, ...	191	10	10	0	12	1½	23	10	7¼
31	Benares, ...	419	3	11	0	13	8¼	22	1	0½
32	Ghazeepore, ...	100	14	3	0	3	6¾	30	9	2
33	Azimgurh, ...	283	6	2	0	14	4¾	25	12	2¼
34	Goruckpore, ...	1,313	1	5	2	0	1¾	28	9	8½
35	Bustee, ...	384	8	9	1	2	3¼	32	0	8¾
36	Almorah, ...	192	14	0	1	3	0½	55	1	8½
37	Orai, ...	145	4	11	0	15	2¾	34	9	6½
38	Jhansie, ...	81	7	3	0	5	9½	37	0	4½
39	Lullutpore, ...	106	9	1	1	0	4¾	42	10	0¼
	Total,... ...	14,762	4	2	0	14	1	28	10	7½

TECTION.

PRISONS.

Maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, new Jails, and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.

3.						4.						5.						
CLOTHING.						CONTINGENCIES.												
A.			B.			A.			B.			Grand Total expended.			Average cost per head of average strength.			Number.
Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.									
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
2,044	10	6	2	6	10½	1,603	2	10	1	14	6	43,207	3	7	51	6	0¼	1
4,200	0	0	4	5	0⅝	2,029	4	5	2	1	4½	50,682	8	11	52	1	5	2
3,671	13	3	2	12	1⅞	2,805	3	0	2	1	8¾	54,833	7	5	41	3	3½	3
2,980	0	0	3	6	3¾	1,804	12	2	2	0	10½	34,131	8	2	38	13	11⅝	4
4,821	12	4	2	12	9⅜	5,190	14	7	3	0	3	69,620	4	1	40	6	11½	5
3,199	0	0	2	8	5¼	3,190	14	5	2	8	4	58,767	0	1	46	6	8¼	6
391	1	6	7	6	7½	349	3	9	6	6	11	4,212	10	8	79	13	9½	7
848	2	10	3	3	2	501	15	8	1	14	3½	9,543	0	11	35	15	7¾	8
14	1	0	0	2	1¾	409	0	6	3	14	2	4,914	0	3	46	11	0¾	9
1,468	4	0	4	0	8½	560	15	8	1	8	8¾	13,041	12	5	35	14	10½	10
102	14	8	0	13	9⅜	423	1	6	3	9	5	5,848	14	1	48	11	10½	11
1,088	11	11	2	8	2⅞	518	1	3	1	3	1⅝	14,587	0	11	33	11	0¼	12
533	6	0	3	2	6	403	6	10	2	6	2½	6,886	3	2	40	11	11½	13
890	8	0	3	11	2½	597	7	8	2	7	8½	10,087	9	9	41	14	5	14
1,980	0	0	3	7	2½	964	4	5	1	10	10⅝	20,768	10	10	36	3	2	15
478	12	0	1	13	7½	544	5	3	2	1	8¼	9,239	4	7	35	11	10½	16
666	13	8	2	14	11½	800	9	11	3	8	4½	9,165	15	0	40	5	4¼	17
601	9	0	3	8	4½	531	15	5	3	1	10¼	7,391	1	1	43	4	7	18
643	15	6	2	0	7¼	744	15	3	2	5	8¾	12,214	0	7	38	10	5	19
801	5	2	3	9	2	716	4	5	3	3	1¾	9,530	10	7	42	8	0	20
700	12	6	1	13	0⅝	234	11	8	0	9	8⅝	12,040	13	4	31	3	5	21
705	1	6	3	0	8	313	0	3	1	5	7¼	8,314	9	11	35	14	0½	22
978	1	0	3	0	11⅜	417	12	6	1	4	11⅛	11,140	12	11	34	13	11	23
1,254	13	0	4	0	2½	1,798	1	7	5	12	0	12,698	2	9	40	9	7½	24
1,191	13	5	3	8	9½	681	6	3	2	0	5½	12,533	2	7	37	5	3	25
1,451	14	7	1	14	3⅝	1,903	7	4	2	7	8¾	25,072	6	5	32	11	4½	26
807	8	0	2	8	0	847	3	8	2	9	11⅝	11,864	6	4	36	11	8½	27
809	12	0	3	15	5¼	733	11	3	3	9	5½	8,630	13	3	42	4	1	28
120	7	6	0	8	3	655	4	6	2	12	10½	10,578	12	0	45	4	1½	29
884	11	8	3	8	0½	694	14	3	2	11	11⅝	11,335	0	7	44	13	6½	30
1,216	6	11	2	7	9	860	15	0	1	12	1½	18,154	10	10	37	1	1½	31
1,355	2	5	2	15	10½	1,014	13	1	2	3	10½	18,495	12	8	40	13	3½	32
457	9	4	1	7	3	1,006	14	4	3	3	1⅝	13,846	9	2	43	15	3⅝	33
3,000	0	0	4	9	5½	2,464	11	3	3	12	4	26,942	13	0	41	3	7⅝	34
1,466	6	0	4	5	8⅝	1,412	14	6	4	3	2½	14,564	11	11	43	4	6½	35
581	9	6	3	9	4½	522	2	11	3	3	6	9,614	4	5	59	4	1	36
422	12	8	2	12	2½	427	12	0	2	12	2½	6,439	7	8	42	1	5	37
426	10	0	1	14	3⅜	664	13	5	2	15	2⅝	8,622	7	7	38	4	5½	38
440	0	0	4	3	8½	407	8	3	3	14	8½	6,219	13	5	59	12	10¾	39
49,698	4	11	2	15	4½	41,752	0	11	2	7	9⅝	6,95,782	9	10	41	7	1⅛	

III.—PRO

C.—

4.—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails*

estimated

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Average number sentenced to labor.	3. Jail Servants. A. Average number of convicts employed.	3. Jail Servants. B. Total estimated earnings for the year.			4. Building and Repairing Jail. A. Average number of convicts employed.	4. Building and Repairing Jail. B. Total estimated earnings for the year.		
	CENTRAL JAILS.			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Meerut, ...	829·80	64·00	2,510	9	0	66 90	3,053	13	0
2	Bareilly, ...	966·50	59·50	2,253	3	0	518·60	23,528	1	0
3	Agra, ...	1,312·50	65 00	2,510	4	0	169·20	5,939	8	0
4	Futtehgurh, ...	877·50	55·50	2,206	5	0	530·20	24,457	15	0
5	Allahabad, ...	1,721·70	87·20	3,480	7	0	765·30	34,925	0	0
6	Benares, ...	1,265·40	116·00	4,537	4	0	422 50	16,439	2	0
	DISTRICT JAILS.									
7	Dehra Doon, ...	47·60	8·50	317	15	0	1·30	44	10	0
8	Seharunpore, ...	247·50	19·40	748	0	0	58·10	2,612	5	0
9	Moozuffernuggur,...	97·50	11·00	423	3	0	22·70	905	14	0
10	Meerut, ...	333·70	31·00	1,191	13	0	188·20	8,341	6	0
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	105·50	10·50	395	12	0	6·60	301	15	0
12	Allygurh, ...	414·90	32·10	1,237	9	0	58 60	2,412	3	0
13	Bijnour, ...	136 40	11·50	495	13	0	12·60	619	15	0
14	Moradabad, ...	216 80	28·90	1,102	9	0	38·60	1,765	15	0
15	Bareilly, ...	488·10	36·50	1,378	10	0	285·60	12,877	8	0
16	Budaon, ...	226·20	14·90	616	8	0	49 20	2,286	3	0
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	214·80	25·40	1,000	12	0	73·10	2,755	5	0
18	Muttra, ...	162 30	18·70	688	8	0	9·70	332	13	0
19	Agra, ...	316·10	19·70	749	2	0	140·30	5,634	2	0
20	Etawah, ...	220·10	12·70	489	8	0	43·10	1,616	2	0
21	Mynpoory, ...	374·00	15·90	614	3	0	31·60	1,445	11	0
22	Etah, ...	222·60	14·40	576	7	0	72·50	3,017	3	0
23	Futtehgurh, ...	254 70	25·60	1,037	6	0	53·20	2,433	14	0
24	Cawnpore, ...	284·70	29·10	1,111	12	0	85·70	4,016	14	0
25	Futtehpore, ...	327·40	27 00	1,052	4	0	125·00	5,592	15	0
26	Allahabad, ...	740·10	39 00	1,554	6	0	116 10	4,946	11	0
27	Banda, ...	317·00	35·30	1,369	1	0	96 00	4,392	4	0
28	Humeerpore, ...	228·30	21·70	822	10	0	38·70	1,852	14	0
29	Jounpore, ...	215·50	12·10	472	6	0	101·60	3,609	11	0
30	Mirzapore, ...	235·70	25·00	1,028	4	0	81·40	3,441	9	0
31	Benares, ...	466·50	54·50	2,119	6	0	62·00	2,992	1	0
32	Ghazeepore, ...	432·40	40·70	1,613	13	0	7·20	282	8	0
33	Azimgurh, ...	382·40	30·00	1,184	15	0	56 00	2,562	0	0
34	Goruckpore, ...	599·40	65·00	2,497	13	0	211·50	8,975	0	0
35	Bustee, ...	327 00	24 20	975	10	0	169·00	5,798	13	0
36	Almorah, ...	147·20	15·60	608	8	0	4·20	144	2	0
37	Orai, ...	148·30	17·20	650	13	0	56·20	2,571	2	0
38	Jhansie, ...	195·10	38·20	1,430	13	0	49·80	1,708	7	0
39	Lullutpore ...	119·50	13·00	526	2	0	28·00	1,826	12	0
	Total. ...	16,168·70	1,271·50	49,539	2	0	4,906·10	2,11,960	2	0

TECTION.

PRISONS.

of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1872, and their Earnings.

5.				6.				7.				
Grinding Wheat and making Clothing or other articles for Prisoners.				*On the Roads, employed by Public Works Department or by Municipalities.*				*Prisoner Warders, Lumberdars, and in cleaning Jail and other miscellaneous works.*				
A.	B.			A.	B.			A.	B.			
Average number employed.	Total estimated earnings for the year.			Average number employed.	Total estimated earnings for the year.			Average number employed.	Total estimated earnings for the year.			Number.
	Rs.	a.	a.		Rs.	a	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
63·50	2,220	0	0	...	...			99·50	3,857	14	0	1
49·90	1,712	3	0	...	...			34·10	1,664	2	0	2
73·90	2,540	4	0	...	...			46·90	2,419	1	0	3
47·00	1,697	5	0	...	...			20·20	1,155	3	0	4
77 60	2,662	10	0	...	...			91·00	4,000	13	0	5
132·70	6,154	8	0	...	...			45·00	2,289	13	0	6
6·00	218	7	0	...	...			2·60	148	11	0	7
30·60	1,251	4	0	...	...			34·40	1,372	8	0	8
5·20	178	7	0	...	...			1·00	34	5	0	9
20·50	749	3	0	...	...			14·80	640	8	0	10
9·80	351	2	0	...	...			4·00	420	4	0	11
40 90	1,403	6	0	...	...			15·80	706	13	0	12
11·80	420	14	0	...	...			8·80	393	7	0	13
24 90	1,000	12	0	...	...			31·70	1,284	2	0	14
22·70	833	13	0	...	...			28·70	1,410	4	0	15
20 30	789	3	0	...	...			36 60	1,397	11	0	16
22·30	850	15	0	...	...			11·80	418	10	0	17
16·00	633	10	0	...	...			33·90	1,199	13	0	18
18·00	640	7	0	...	...			25·20	1,088	14	0	19
13·50	484	15	0	43·40	1,489	3	0	8·40	439	3	0	20
25·20	927	9	0	...	...			15·70	826	15	0	21
19·40	761	12	0	...	...			14·30	490	11	0	22
23·50	808	10	0	...	...			13·00	816	10	0	23
18·40	654	4	0	3·80	130	1	0	6·00	480	6	0	24
63 40	2,551	11	0	12·90	442	10	0	16 00	869	4	0	25
60·40	2,345	13	0	229·80	7,885	0	0	48·20	2,239	7	0	26
22·00	789	3	0	...	...			25·80	1,191	13	0	27
46 40	1,776	4	0	...	...			17·00	720	9	0	28
14·50	500	15	0	...	...			7·70	460	15	0	29
13·80	494	2	0	...	...			31·80	1,091	2	0	30
63·90	2,496	13	0	...	...			43·80	2,038	8	0	31
59·90	2,486	8	0	...	...			81·80	3,021	13	0	32
14·40	521	9	0	...	...			26·10	1,2·6	10	0	33
29·10	1,020	4	0	...	...			20·40	1,070	9	0	34
41·60	1,762	8	0	1·10	87	12	0	6·70	316	13	0	35
10 70	460	15	0	14·40	494	2	0	10·90	438	1	0	36
10·50	360	5	0	...	...			7·00	331	11	0	37
16·10	587	14	0	...	...			6·10	291	11	0	38
7·00	240	3	0	...	...			2·00	68	10	0	39
1,287·30	48,340	6	0	305·40	10,478	12	0	994·70	44,263	12	0	

III.—PRO

C.—

4.—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails*

estimated

Number.	1. Jails.	8. On Jail Garden. A. Average number employed.	B. Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners.	C. Value of vegetables sold.	D. Total estimated earnings for the year.
	CENTRAL JAILS.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Meerut, ...	31·20	460 8 0	103 0 0	563 8 0
2	Bareilly, ...	17·90	283 9 0	105 10 0	389 3 0
3	Agra, ...	54·40	837 2 0	629 14 0	1,467 0 0
4	Futtehgurh, ...	27·10	309 0 0	165 3 0	474 3 0
5	Allahabad, ...	25·80	1,453 9 0	231 7 0	1,685 0 0
6	Benares, ...	47·60	1,374 12 0	408 15 0	1,783 11 0
	DISTRICT JAILS.				
7	Dehra Doon, ...	4·70	51 7 0	48 5 0	99 12 0
8	Seharunpore, ...	11·00	184 1 0	443 9 0	627 10 0
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	3·00	250 12 0	27 2 0	277 14 0
10	Meerut, ...	7·30	215 1 0	57 3 0	272 4 0
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	6·10	121 9 0	60 3 0	181 12 0
12	Allygurh, ...	26·00	361 6 0	284 7 0	645 13 0
13	Bijnour, ...	10·10	100 12 0	316 10 0	417 6 0
14	Moradabad, ...	4·90	150 13 0	13 14 0	164 11 0
15	Bareilly, ...	7·80	165 5 0	33 8 0	198 13 0
16	Budaon, ...	6·10	156 5 0	5 5 0	161 10 0
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	8·90	42 13 0	6 4 0	49 1 0
18	Muttra, ...	14·80	165 10 0	144 0 0	309 10 0
19	Agra, ...	3·90	441 10 0	64 9 0	506 3 0
20	Etawah, ...	9·10	241 3 0	206 3 0	447 6 0
21	Mynpoory, ...	26·90	432 12 0	616 12 0	1,049 8 0
22	Etah, ...	7·90	109 9 0	118 2 0	227 11 0
23	Futtehgurh, ...	23·40	130 10 0	295 6 0	426 0 0
24	Cawnpore, ...	8·50	297 11 0	80 6 0	378 1 0
25	Futtehpore, ...	5·00	319 15 0	19 11 0	339 10 0
26	Allahabad, ...	13·00	497 14 0	285 5 0	783 3 0
27	Banda, ...	13·30	114 9 0	96 3 0	210 12 0
28	Humeerpore, ...	10 80	220 8 0	163 11 0	384 3 0
29	Jounpore, ...	4·20	158 1 0	113 11 0	271 12 0
30	Mirzapore, ...	5·00	277 1 0	118 4 0	395 5 0
31	Benares, ...	13 80	462 6 0	67 12 0	530 2 0
32	Ghazeepore, ...	42 20	408 7 0	316 14 0	725 5 0
33	Azimgurh, ...	9·90	425 2 0	192 0 0	617 2 0
34	Goruckpore, ...	12·50	338 3 0	154 15 0	493 2 0
35	Bustee, ...	10·70	347 7 0	19 1 0	366 8 0
36	Almorah, ...	4·20	191 2 0	44 6 0	235 8 0
37	Orai, ...	7·30	302 15 0	13 10 0	316 9 0
38	Jhansie, ...	7·30	255 2 0	8 0 0	263 2 0
39	Lullutpore, ...	4·00	149 9 0	32 7 0	182 0 0
	Total, ...	557·60	12,806 2 0	6,111 11 0	18,917 13 0

TECTION.

PRISONS.

of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1872, *and their Earnings.*

9. On Manufactures.						10. Total.						
A.	B.			C.		A.			B.			
Average number employed.	Estimated profits of the year.			Average profits per head of those so employed.		Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor.			Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labor.			Number.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
215·50	5,542	5	0	25	11 0	17,748	1	0	21	6	0	1
111 00	10,446	10	0	94	2 0	39,993	6	0	41	6	0	2
596 60	32,844	1	0	55	1 0	47,720	2	0	36	6	0	3
60·90	2,508	10	0	41	3 0	32,499	9	0	37	1	0	4
353·40	11,863	9	0	33	9 0	58,617	7	0	34	1	0	5
251·50	4,003	9	0	15	15 0	35,207	15	0	27	13	0	6
17·00	243	6	0	14	5 0	1,072	13	0	22	9	0	7
28·30	733	3	0	25	14 0	7,344	14	0	29	11	0	8
28·70	1,279	15	0	44	9 0	3,099	10	0	31	12	0	9
...	...			...		11,195	2	0	33	9	0	10
50·20	1,071	3	0	21	5 0	2,722	0	0	25	13	0	11
141·40	3,413	12	0	24	2 0	9,819	8	0	23	11	0	12
56·70	1,099	10	0	19	6 0	3,411	1	0	25	0	0	13
26·80	1,017	11	0	37	15 0	6,285	12	0	29	0	0	14
...	...			...		16,694	0	0	34	3	0	15
61·00	1,110	15	0	18	3 0	6,362	2	0	28	4	0	16
29·90	394	0	0	13	3 0	5,468	11	0	25	7	0	17
41·60	429	15	0	10	5 0	3,594	5	0	22	2	0	18
51·80	2,217	11	0	42	13 0	10,836	7	0	34	4	0	19
52·10	1,526	0	0	19	5 0	6,492	5	0	29	8	0	20
152·80	2,319	8	0	15	3 0	7,183	6	0	19	3	0	21
39 50	844	5	0	21	6 0	5,918	1	0	26	9	0	22
77·40	2,327	15	0	30	1 0	7,850	7	0	30	13	0	23
54·50	2,202	14	0	40	7 0	8,974	4	0	31	8	0	24
39·30	1,170	1	0	29	12 0	12,018	7	0	26	11	0	25
68·50	4,350	11	0	63	8 0	24,105	8	0	32	9	0	26
76·00	1,011	9	0	13	5 0	8,964	10	0	28	4	0	27
39·00	875	14	0	22	7 0	6,432	6	0	28	3	0	28
24 00	597	15	0	24	15 0	5,913	10	0	27	7	0	29
35·30	802	3	0	22	11 0	7,252	9	0	30	12	0	30
137·10	3,173	11	0	23	2 0	13,350	4	0	28	9	0	31
121·70	2,219	1	0	18	4 0	10,349	0	0	23	15	0	32
134·20	6,219	4	0	46	5 0	12,311	8	0	37	1	0	33
103·00	3,160	11	0	30	3 0	17,217	7	0	28	11	0	34
...	...			...		9,258	4	0	28	5	0	35
63·50	1,096	1	0	17	4 0	3,477	5	0	23	10	0	36
28·40	373	14	0	13	2 0	4,604	6	0	31	1	0	37
51·90	1,008	6	0	19	7 0	5,290	5	0	27	2	0	38
49·00	590	11	0	12	1 0	2,934	6	0	24	9	0	39
3,469·50	1,16,090	11	0	33	7 0	4,99,590	10	0	30	14	0	

III.—PRO
C.—

5.—*Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Number remaining at the close of previous year.	3. Number received during the year.	4. Total population.
	CENTRAL JAILS.			
1	Meerut, ...	7	85	92
2	Bareilly, ...	...	...	...
3	Agra, ...	...	...	...
4	Futtehgurh, ...	...	...	...
5	Allahabad, ...	...	...	...
6	Benares, ...	...	...	...
	DISTRICT JAILS.			
7	Dehra Doon, ...	...	5	5
8	Seharunpore, ...	3	75	78
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	14	14
10	Meerut, ...	...	...	...
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	60	60
12	Allygurh, ...	9	112	121
13	Bijnour, ...	3	60	63
14	Moradabad, ...	2	78	80
15	Bareilly, ...	15	149	164
16	Budaon, ...	3	35	38
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	17	18
18	Muttra, ...	4	42	46
19	Agra, ...	5	95	100
20	Etawah, ...	7	63	70
21	Mynpoory, ...	3	37	40
22	Etah, ...	3	68	71
23	Futtehgurh, ...	8	106	114
24	Cawnpore, ...	6	72	78
25	Futtehpore, ...	...	33	33
26	Allahabad, ...	2	107	109
27	Banda, ...	6	65	71
28	Humeerpore, ...	1	28	29
29	Jounpore, ...	4	66	70
30	Mirzapore, ...	1	94	95
31	Benares, ...	7	72	79
32	Ghazeepore, ...	3	32	35
33	Azimgurh, ...	5	35	40
34	Goruckpore, ...	4	71	75
35	Bustee, ...	...	8	8
36	Almorah, ...	...	19	19
37	Orai, ...	...	39	39
38	Jhansie, ...	...	...	...
39	Lullutpore, ...	2	5	7
	Total, ...	114	1,847	1,961

TECTION.

PRISONS.

in the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1872.

5.		7.	8.	9.	10.	
Daily average number.	Released during the year.	Escaped.	Transferred.	Died.	Remaining on the 31st December, 1872.	Number.
4·03	87	...	...	1	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	6
0·81	3	...	...	...	2	7
4·38	73	...	...	...	5	8
0·64	14	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	10
3·06	55	...	...	...	5	11
8·18	112	...	...	...	9	12
5·33	61	...	1	...	1	13
5·78	71	...	...	1	8	14
23·30	141	...	...	1	22	15
2·17	27	...	...	...	1	16
0·75	16	...	...	...	2	17
4·13	39	...	...	...	7	18
5·79	97	...	...	1	2	19
4·38	64	...	...	...	6	20
2·91	38	...	...	...	2	21
5·41	64	...	...	...	7	22
8·64	106	...	...	...	8	23
6·98	71	...	...	1	6	24
2·15	31	...	...	...	2	25
6·31	98	...	...	...	11	26
6·43	46	...	...	...	5	27
2·72	25	...	...	...	4	28
4·30	65	...	...	...	5	29
8·99	89	...	...	1	5	30
5·63	72	...	...	1	6	31
2·59	35	...	...	...	...	32
1·81	37	...	...	...	1	33
5·91	70	...	...	...	5	34
0·87	8	...	...	...	...	35
1·32	19	...	...	...	...	36
1·98	34	...	3	...	2	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	38
1·26	7	...	...	...	...	39
15·100	1,807	...	4	7	144	

III.—PRO
C.—

6.—*Statement showing the results of the Manufactories in the*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Cash. Debits. A. Balance at close of previous year.			B. Cash receipts during this year.			C. Total cash debits (against the Superintendent)		
	CENTRAL JAILS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Meerut, ...	8	0	7	38,519	1	8	38,606	2	3
2	Bareilly, ...	559	12	1	53,408	13	9	53,968	9	10
3	Agra, ...	1,194	5	10	77,663	12	8	78,858	2	6
4	Futtehgurh, ...	859	12	2	7,639	2	1	8,498	14	3
5	Allahabad, ...	280	2	5	45,259	4	0	45,539	6	5
6	Benares, ...	1,099	15	9	19,214	6	0	20,344	5	9
	DISTRICT JAILS.									
7	Dehra Doon, ...	...			866	1	5	866	1	5
8	Scharunpore, ...	30	8	9	3,417	3	6	3,447	12	3
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	195	6	0	2,346	12	9	2,542	2	9
10	Meerut, ...	26	13	1	245	1	2	271	14	3
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	54	6	10	1,970	1	8	2,024	8	6
12	Allygurh, ...	722	9	4	9,432	4	2	10,154	13	6
13	Bijnour, ...	3	15	3	2,908	5	4	2,912	4	7
14	Moradabad, ...	44	12	6	2,968	5	8	3,013	2	2
15	Bareilly, ...	...			...			...		
16	Budaon, ...	49	9	6	1,297	14	7	1,347	8	1
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	177	5	9	1,044	14	3	1,222	4	0
18	Muttra, ...	320	10	10	1,925	3	5	2,245	14	3
19	Agra, ...	598	10	0	4,649	0	7	5,247	10	7
20	Etawah, ...	0	3	9	5,029	13	5	5,030	1	2
21	Mynpoory, ...	139	12	4	5,967	1	6	6,106	13	10
22	Etah, ...	502	5	11	2,603	14	10	3,106	4	9
23	Futtehgurh, ...	56	5	3	8,426	10	1	3,482	15	4
24	Cawnpore, ...	23	3	3	7,150	10	4	7,173	13	7
25	Allahabad, ...	589	4	10	1,415	10	5	2,004	15	3
26	Futtehpore, ...	34	5	5	34,294	3	5	34,328	8	10
27	Banda, ...	3	11	2	2,917	0	1	2,920	11	3
28	Humeerpore, ...	67	0	5	2,015	10	4	2,082	10	9
29	Jounpore, ...	92	11	1	1,566	7	2	1,659	2	3
30	Mirzapore, ...	236	9	1	2,827	13	3	3,064	6	4
31	Benares, ...	274	6	5	7,626	15	7	2,901	6	0
32	Ghazeepore, ...	19	11	3	8,047	6	6	8,067	1	9
33	Azimgurh, ...	266	11	6	5,844	5	6	6,111	1	0
34	Goruckpore, ...	1,730	12	6	16,837	2	1	18,567	14	7
35	Bustee, ...	234	3	0	1,649	0	2	1,883	3	2
36	Almorah, ...	109	8	5	1,735	0	6	1,844	8	11
37	Orai, ...	1	7	11	1,171	4	11	1,172	12	10
38	Jhansie, ...	412	14	7	1,946	7	8	2,359	6	3
39	Lullutpore, ...	19	2	4	3,180	3	8	3,199	6	0
	Total, ...	11,041	3	1	3,97,107	10	1	4,08,148	13	2

TECTION.

PRISONS.

Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1872.

| | | |

III.—PRO
C.—

6.—*Statement showing the results of the Manufactories in the*

Number.	Jails.	1. Stock. *Raw Materials.* A. Value at close of previous year.			B. Value at close of this year.			*Manufac* A. Value at close of previous year.		
	Central Jails.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Meerut, ...	1,022	12	1	1,172	4	6	3,862	5	8
2	Bareilly, ...	701	2	2	1,229	4	5	6,789	11	7
3	Agra, ...	2,463	10	6	2,463	10	6	10,072	7	1
4	Futtehgurh, ...	218	5	0	269	0	5	20	0	4
5	Allahabad, ...	2,226	11	10	4,305	2	0	5,154	5	4
6	Benares, ...	1,505	13	1	1,319	7	2	10,016	11	2
	District Jails.									
7	Dehra Doon, ...	26	15	7	20	0	0	40	0	0
8	Seharunpore, ...	143	6	6	324	3	8	688	0	3
9	Moozuffernuggur, ..	161	0	6	138	10	5	373	2	0
10	Meerut, ...	...			...			70	0	0
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	0	0	7	...			3,264	15	4
12	Allygurh, ...	164	14	5	42	6	10	442	0	1
13	Bijnour, ...	28	13	11	128	4	10	355	11	2
14	Moradabad, ...	200	0	0	136	6	1	3,085	4	9
15	Bareilly, ...	..			...			...		
16	Budaon, ...	40	5	0	103	4	2	318	14	5
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	61	14	7	93	5	8	283	7	3
18	Muttra, ...	57	13	7	56	13	6	310	7	10
19	Agra, ...	85	11	2	291	3	4	499	5	8
20	Etawah, ...	165	3	10	129	9	5	355	15	8
21	Mynpoory, ...	199	8	11	276	10	4	256	9	7
22	Etah, ...	239	5	4	210	5	4	351	15	10
23	Futtehgurh, ...	240	9	3	371	6	1	1,195	10	7
24	Cawnpore, ...	126	14	3	222	9	4	199	10	3
25	Futtehpore, ...	232	2	1	109	8	0	531	2	9
26	Allahabad, ...	441	9	6	286	12	9	878	11	5
27	Banda, ...	46	2	9	52	5	11	1,738	6	0
28	Humeerpore, ...	3	12	0	48	1	5	104	10	5
29	Jounpore, ...	132	2	1	114	11	10	397	10	8
30	Mirzapore, ...	2,050	8	9	1,788	0	10	3,646	7	4
31	Benares, ..	288	6	4	412	4	3	2,273	15	3
32	Ghazeepore, ...	240	4	3	588	6	5	1,286	2	2
33	Azimgurh, ...	396	7	4	388	12	2	655	6	8
34	Goruckpore, ...	316	6	6	793	12	3	2,696	6	9
35	Bustee, ...	15	0	0	...			10	0	0
36	Almorah, ...	141	12	4	319	4	0	568	9	0
37	Orai, ...	14	2	6	53	6	6	135	8	8
38	Jhansie, ...	280	12	9	391	10	7	526	10	6
39	Lullutpore, ...	69	0	0	14	8	0	240	9	0
	Total, ...	14,969	9	3	18,666	2	11	61,190	15	5

TECTION.

PRISONS.

Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1872.

4.							5.			
tured Goods.			*Plant and Machinery.*							
B.			A.			B	A verage actual cash remittances per head of average number of prisoners employed in earning them.			Number.
Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.				
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1,771	10	11	4,365	0	0	1,015 12 9	18	9	0	1
7,583	13	8	4,649	12	4	5,655 0 0	31	6	8¼	2
9,031	0	4	5,050	0	0	5,080 0 0	50	4	6¼	3
299	13	9	110	10	0	127 10 0	32	13	5½	4
6,411	1	6	221	7	6	53 6 1	19	12	11	5
12,144	3	8	2,376	3	2	2,565 11 1	9	15	0½	6
205	15	7	166	2	0	176 15 6	8	13	2	7
1,402	0	1	155	0	0	250 0 0	26	8	0¼	8
773	9	8	100	0	0	100 0 0	17	6	9	9
42	0	0	2	8	0	1 12 0	...			10
3,288	4	11	166	10	0	161 6 0	11	15	2¾	11
410	2	8	478	13	9	478 13 9	28	4	7¼	12
453	8	0	200	0	0	200 0 0	8	13	1	13
2,427	4	10	...			...	55	15	6	14
...			...			...	...			15
241	14	8	16	15	0	19 2 3	8	3	1¾	16
267	6	4	72	11	2	35 4 0	6	11	1¼	17
292	8	8	100	12	0	95 4 0	17	11	1¾	18
702	6	6	197	10	0	76 5 0	19	4	10½	19
548	11	9	24	0	0	12 0 0	32	10	1	20
266	5	8	151	2	10	178 1 2	13	11	10¾	21
624	0	2	96	0	0	96 0 0	18	15	9½	22
1,263	14	10	1,193	9	7	1,210 11 6	38	12	1¾	23
491	5	3	172	0	0	204 0 0	20	2	11½	24
951	3	2	25	6	0	6 5 0	25	7	1½	25
1,627	10	10	80	1	6	100 7 2	74	14	3	26
1,139	15	2	534	0	3	535 9 3	17	1	8½	27
11	4	1	...			...	6	6	6¾	28
457	7	1	10	0	0	10 0 0	...			29
2,695	3	10	100	0	0	100 0 0	31	2	7	30
3,334	13	9	158	9	0	169 2 0	10	15	0¼	31
972	3	0	1,422	7	4	1,643 14 1	8	3	5¼	32
1,514	15	0	229	13	0	48 0 0	6	11	3¼	33
2,701	0	6	7	8	0	5 8 0	48	8	8¾	34
...			1	0	0	2 2 0	...			35
879	2	0	168	7	0	168 7 0	3	2	4¾	36
149	1	0	218	2	0	70 0 0	8	12	10	37
531	6	2	36	10	0	40 0 0	15	6	7½	38
238	15	0	...			...	14	4	6¾	39
68,146	14	0	23,058	15	5	20,692 9 7	25	2	2	

III.—PRO

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7.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the construction and net cost of the Convicts in the North-Western*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. *Expended on new Jails during the past year.* A. By Jail Department.	2. B. By P. W. Dept.	3. *Expended during the past year on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.* A. By Jail Department.	3. B. By P. W. Dept.
	CENTRAL JAILS.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1.	Meerut, ...	...	...	1,585 4 6	...
2	Bareilly, ...	26,326 15 6	...	206 9 0	...
3	Agra, ...	...	...	2,159 10 0	...
4	Futtehgurh, ...	20,874 11 3	...	...	...
5	Allahabad, ...	23,856 15 2	...	1,145 0 0	...
6	Benares, ...	18,290 7 9	...	232 0 0	...
	DISTRICT JAILS.				
7	Dehra Doon, ...	...	...	141 2 6	...
8	Seharunpore, ...	...	...	390 3 4	...
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	281 9 6	...
10	Meerut, ...	11,733 12 10	...	...	...
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	39 0 0	...
12	Allygurh, ...	...	...	312 2 3	...
13	Bijnour, ...	...	...	331 3 0	...
14	Moradabad, ...	...	...	123 12 9	...
15	Bareilly, ...	...	...	8,253 6 1	...
16	Budaon, ...	...	...	1,558 13 7	...
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	1,964 10 2	...
18	Muttra, ...	...	...	1,483 6 1	...
19	Agra, ...	7,818 5 1	...	...	...
20	Etawah, ...	...	...	1,062 5 7	...
21	Mynpoory, ...	...	...	236 0 0	...
22	Etah, ...	...	...	1,136 15 6	...
23	Futtehgurh, ...	...	...	1,047 7 10	...
24	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	4,213 15 8	...
25	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	2,165 11 11	...
26	Allahabad, ...	...	...	1,493 14 9	...
27	Banda, ...	...	...	1,254 13 6	...
28	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	708 10 5	...
29	Jounpore, ...	...	...	12,810 4 1	...
30	Mirzapore, ...	...	...	3,287 2 10	...
31	Benares, ...	...	...	322 10 0	...
32	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	933 4 2	...
33	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	1,860 10 3	...
34	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	2,150 7 11	...
35	Bustee, ...	7,475 1 6	...	7,494 1 6	...
36	Almorah, ...	...	...	177 13 6	...
37	Orai, ...	...	...	2,536 11 3	...
38	Jhansie, ...	...	...	2,693 9 5	...
39	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	5,585 6 9	...
	Total, ...	1,16,376 5 1	...	73,479 13 7	...

Cost of General Superintendence, ...

Cash Receipts other than remitted to Treasury (payment for prisoner Education),

GRAND TOTAL RUPEES, ...

TECTION.

PRISONS.

of new Jails, and on Additions, Alterations, and Repairs, with the gross Provinces, during the year 1872, *including all charges.*

4. Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year.			5. Total expenditure on the prisoners of the Jails during the past year.			6. Deduct cash receipts remitted to the Treasury.			7. Net cost to Government during the year per convict.			Number.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
43,207	3	7	44,792	8	1	4,000	0	0	48	8	1	1
50,682	8	11	77,316	1	5	3,487	9	9	75	14	0½	2
54,833	7	5	56,993	1	5	30,000	0	0	20	4	6½	3
34,131	8	2	55,006	3	5	2,000	0	0	60	15	11¼	4
69,620	4	1	94,622	3	3	7,000	0	0	50	14	3	5
58,767	0	1	77,289	7	10	2,500	0	0	59	1	2½	6
4,212	10	8	4,353	13	2	150	0	0	79	11	1	7
9,543	0	11	9,933	4	3	750	0	0	34	9	11¼	8
4,914	0	3	5,195	9	9	500	0	0	44	9	9¼	9
13,041	12	5	24,775	9	3	...			68	4	0¼	10
5,848	14	1	5,887	14	1	600	0	0	44	1	0½	11
14,587	0	11	14,899	3	2	4,000	0	0	25	2	8¾	12
6,886	3	2	7,217	6	2	500	0	0	39	11	11¾	13
10 087	9	9	10,211	6	6	1,500	0	0	36	2	11¼	14
20,768	10	10	29,022	0	11	...			50	9	4	15
9,239	4	7	10,798	2	2	500	0	0	39	13	4¾	16
9,165	15	0	11,130	9	2	200	0	0	48	1	7	17
7,391	1	1	8,874	7	2	736	1	2	47	10	7¼	18
12,214	0	7	20,032	5	8	1,000	0	0	60	3	8	19
9.530	10	7	10,593	0	2	1,700	0	0	39	10	6	20
12,040	13	4	12,276	13	4	2,100	0	0	26	6	1¼	21
8,314	9	11	9,451	9	5	750	0	0	37	8	9	22
11,140	12	11	12,188	4	9	3,000	0	0	28	12	1¾	23
12,698	2	9	16,912	2	5	1,100	0	0	50	8	11¼	24
12,533	2	7	14,698	14	6	1,000	0	0	40	12	9¾	25
25,072	6	5	26,566	5	2	5,130	0	0	27	15	5½	26
11,864	6	4	13,119	3	10	1,300	0	0	36	9	5¾	27
8,630	13	3	9,339	7	8	250	0	0	44	8	0¼	28
10,578	12	0	23,389	0	1	...			100	0	11½	29
11,335	0	7	14,622	3	5	1,100	0	0	53	8	0	30
18,154	10	10	18,477	4	10	1,500	0	0	34	10	7¾	31
18,495	12	8	19,429	0	10	1,000	0	0	40	10	11	32
13,846	9	2	15,707	3	5	900	0	0	47	0	1¼	33
26,942	13	0	29,093	4	11	5,000	0	0	36	13	10½	34
14,564	11	11	22,058	13	5	...			65	8	10¼	35
9,644	4	5	9,792	1	11	200	0	0	59	1	11	36
6,439	7	8	8,976	2	11	250	0	0	57	0	6½	37
8,622	7	7	11,316	1	0	800	0	0	46	10	11¾	38
6,219	13	5	11,805	4	2	700	0	0	106	12	6	39
6,95,782	9	10	8,78,163	11	0	87,203	10	11	47	1	10	
...			44,853	2	3	...			...			
...			...			839	6	4	...			
...			9,23,016	13	3	88,043	1	3	49	11	9	

III.—PRO

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8.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Con*

year

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Total population during the year.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
	CENTRAL JAILS.			
1	Meerut, ...	1,366	89	1,455
2	Bareilly, ...	1,711	71	1,782
3	Agra, ...	1,973	166	2,139
4	Futtehgurh, ...	1,439	2	1,441
5	Allahabad, ...	3,028	190	3,218
6	Benares, ...	2,149	...	2,149
	DISTRICT JAILS.			
7	Dehra Doon, ...	187	5	192
8	Seharunpore, ...	951	26	977
9	Moozuffernuggur, ...	477	16	493
10	Meerut, ...	1,083	...	1,083
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	650	18	668
12	Allygurh, ...	1,249	24	1,273
13	Bijnour, ...	817	15	832
14	Moradabad, ...	1,265	26	1,291
15	Bareilly, ...	2,038	41	2,079
16	Budaon, ...	1,074	25	1,099
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,205	39	1,244
18	Muttra, ...	869	20	889
19	Agra, ...	1,152	...	1,152
20	Etawah, ...	922	29	951
21	Mynpoory, ...	943	18	961
22	Etah, ...	909	19	928
23	Futtehgurh, ...	1,313	42	1,354
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,810	134	1,944
25	Futtehpore, ...	1,031	75	1,106
26	Allahabad, ...	2,553	234	2,787
27	Banda, ...	1,270	84	1,354
28	Humeerpore, ...	808	124	932
29	Jounpore, ...	1,173	108	1,281
30	Mirzapore, ...	1,155	96	1,251
31	Benares, ...	1,644	273	1,937
32	Ghazeepore, ...	1,230	84	1,314
33	Azimgurh, ...	1,253	50	1,303
34	Goruckpore, ...	2,159	142	2,301
35	Bustee, ...	1,025	31	1,056
36	Almorah, ...	349	18	367
37	Orai, ...	490	61	551
38	Jhansie, ...	757	122	879
39	Lullutpore, ...	377	36	413
	Total, ...	47,874	2,553	50,427

TECTION.

PRISONS.

victs in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces, during the 1872.

3.			4.			
Number admitted into Hospital during the year.			*Daily average number of sick during the year.*			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Number.
1,245	76	1,321	4,153	309	4,462	1
684	32	716	2,421	192	2,613	2
804	57	861	2,456	188	2,644	3
685	...	685	2,588	...	2,588	4
840	61	901	4,347	235	4,582	5
1,305	...	1,305	4,691	...	4,691	6
62	...	62	219	...	219	7
324	4	328	1,108	10	1,118	8
49	...	49	251	...	261	9
983	...	983	2,066	...	2,066	10
114	2	116	686	2	688	11
267	6	273	718	14	732	12
82	2	84	236	2	238	13
164	1	165	528	1	529	14
501	11	512	1,364	70	1,434	15
106	1	107	345	6	351	16
183	1	184	681	2	683	17
173	10	183	325	12	337	18
224	...	224	549	...	549	19
173	5	178	390	5	395	20
312	7	319	1,310	19	1,329	21
189	2	191	642	5	647	22
299	16	315	707	26	733	23
230	15	245	692	56	746	24
428	4	432	905	12	917	25
299	25	324	909	198	1,107	26
437	5	442	925	16	941	27
214	52	266	712	158	870	28
441	71	512	1,642	230	1,872	29
262	6	268	800	12	812	30
410	100	510	1,380	520	1,900	31
99	...	99	327	...	327	32
467	43	510	1,027	75	1,102	33
1,428	44	1,472	4,315	247	4,592	34
398	4	402	1,134	70	1,204	35
87	3	90	344	10	354	36
120	8	128	386	33	419	37
41	4	45	205	12	217	38
42	6	48	201	54	255	39
15,171	684	15,855	48,700	2,800	51,500	

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

1.—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1872.

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts.			
	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs' or other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Total.
On written obligation for sum certain (bond debt), ...	4,412	43,946	1,964	50,322
On unwritten ditto (simple debt), ...	1,107	4,202	75	5,384
On account stated ditto (ditto), ...	1,553	4,383	350	6,286
Money paid or received ditto (ditto), ...	668	1,061	151	1,880
Goods sold ditto (ditto), ...	1,053	1,377	40	2,470
For breaches of contract not included in above, ...	463	1,713	67	2,243
Suits for rent, ...	234	319	5	558

Suits for damages, For movable property or value thereof,	653	3,224	110	3,987
For injuries to the person, attended with direct or actual pecuniary damages,	42	75	22	139
For injuries to property,	76	501	13	590
For defamation,	...	115	19	134
For other injuries not included in above,	82	737	22	841
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts,	...	42	9	51
„ to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident,	...	102	17	119
„ to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction,	...	76	17	93
„ to compel partnership and other accounts,	...	42	17	59
„ connected with religion and caste,	...	7	...	7
„ relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments,	...	8	...	8
„ relating to marriage-dower and divorce,	2	172	18	192
„ to establish or dispute adoption,	...	7	5	12
„ regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics,	...	2	...	2
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights,	...	298	92	390
Suits for immovable property, or conveyance by sale,	...	1,243	97	1,340
Ditto ditto ditto by gift,	...	65	9	74
„ to contest sales for arrears of Government revenue,	...	30	1	31

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

1.—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1872.

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts.			
	Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs' or other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Total.
Suits to contest sales or summary orders passed in execution of decree, ...	...	466	12	478
„ to establish or contest wills, ...	...	36	10	46
Claims to inheritance, Under Hindoo Law, ...	...	434	88	522
Claims to inheritance, Under Mahomedan Law, ...	...	249	43	292
Claims to inheritance, Under any other Law, ...	...	4	...	4
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindoo widows, ...	...	14	6	20
„ relating to the revenue, ...	...	274	2	276
„ relating to mortgage of immovable property, ...	....	1,598	142	1,740
Claims in right of pre-emption, ...	...	592	81	673
Suits to recover or assess rent-free lands, ...	...	83	18	101
„ regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land other than rent suits, ...	...	893	27	920
„ for partition of immovable property, ...	...	37	4	41
„ regarding boundaries, ...	...	52	17	69
„ for or relative to immovable property not included in the above, ...	...	5,035	211	5,246
Total, ...	10,345	73,514	3,781	*87,640

* Note.—This statement contains only original suits : cases received back for review of judgment, and cases remanded for re-trial, are not included in this return, hence the difference between these figures, and the total of the third column of Judicial (Civil) Statement No. 4.

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

2.—*Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

Class of Court.	Number of Cases on files.				Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial or decree.	Cases in which Decree passed.				
						Without contest in Court.				
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.		Ex-parte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.
Small Cause Courts, ...	165	10,345	2	10,512	1,607	2,122	2,756	632	218	5,728
Paid Sub-division Tribunals, ...	3,234	73,536	572	77,342	8,474	14,077	16,927	9,811	1,304	42,119
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District, ...	483	3,792	276	4,551	474	751	701	254	109	1,815
Chief Courts of Districts, ...	21	7	39	67	14	1	3	2	4	10
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction, Matrimonial, ...	1	6	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	3,904	87,686	889	92,479	10,569	16,951	20,387	10,699	1,635	49,672

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

2.—*Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces, in the year* 1872.

Class of Court.	Cases in which Decree passed—(*concluded*). Contested Cases tried and decided in Court. In favor of plaintiff. In whole.	In part.	In favor of defendant, objector, or insolvent.	Total.	Cases pending at close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted. Contested.	Uncontested.	Number of summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summonses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.
Small Cause Courts, ...	1,377	595	893	2,865	312	12	13	15,832	12,836	12,853	11,992
Paid Sub-division Tribunals, ...	11,701	3,497	7,035	22,233	4,516	41	26	44,749	76,426	124,450	117,837
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District, ...	787	319	515	1,621	641	72	39	3,244	2,649	12,598	12,156
Chief Courts of Districts, ...	9	8	16	33	10	101	66	47	86	285	336
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Matrimonial,	3	...	...	3	4	282	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	13,817	4,419	8,459	26,755	5,483	101	.36	63,872	91,997	150,286	142,321

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

3.—*Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1872.

Class of Court.	Number of Decrees passed during the year.	Number of Applications for Execution.			Number of Decrees completely executed.	Number of Decrees partially executed.	Number of Cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of Cases in which specific performance was entered.	Number of Processes in Execution.			
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Temporary alienation of movable property, Sections 243 and 244, Act VIII. of 1859. Sequestration of real property.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.
Small Cause Courts, ...	8,506	478	7,686	8,104	1,675	1,539	4,412	538	...	...	4	260	330
Local and Sub-divisional Civil Courts.	67,150	8,235	93,055	101,290	21,938	20,033	47,841	11,478	871	8,629	70	3,301	924
Revenue Courts, ...	51,783	2,278	26,674	28,952	11,577	4,159	10,136	3,080	73	351	153	2,538	412
Superior Courts, ...	485	1,587	930	2,517	433	407	1,323	354	1	144	1	42	27
Total, ...	127,924	12,578	128,345	140,923	35,623	26,138	63,712	15,450	945	9,124	228	6,141	1,693

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

4.—Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces, in the year 1872.

Value of Suits.			Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.			Total value of suits.
			Small Cause Courts.	Moonsiffs, and other Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	
In Civil Courts.						Rs.
Not exceeding, ...	Rs.	5	772	1,450	792	10,787
Ditto, ...	„	20	3,059	12,411	1,972	2,40,517
Ditto, ...	„	100	4,697	41,038	4,534	25,30,059
Ditto, ...	„	500	1,480	17,645	2,728	45,91,654
Ditto.	„	5,000	...	3,180	2,159	64,25,179
Ditto, ...	„	10,000	...	...	289	33,88,845
Exceeding, ...	„	1,00,000	...	...	15	43,59,728
Total in Civil Courts, ...			10,008	75,724	12,489	2,15,46,769

III.—PROTECTION.

E.—RENT SUITS.

1.—*Statement of Suits instituted, decided, and pending under Acts X. of* 1859, *and XIV. of* 1863, *during Revenue year* 1871-72.

Districts.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Decided.		Pending at close of year.
			On their merits.	Otherwise than on their merits.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dehra Doon, ...	3	63	68	27	6
Seharunpore, ...	16	847	708	475	34
Moozuffernuggur, ...	122	1,535	1,062	909	217
Meerut, ...	139	3,501	3,172	1,834	220
Boolundshuhur, ...	329	2,976	2,362	1,928	195
Allygurh, ...	387	2,273	2,716	848	454
Bijnour, ...	15	1,107	708	721	47
Moradabad, ...	337	2,929	1,962	1,789	496
Budaon, ...	211	4,461	2,892	2,927	299
Bareilly, ...	144	3,649	2,658	2,326	138
Shahjehanpore, ...	41	2,676	1,564	1,840	95
Muttra, ...	13	1,901	1,910	930	29
Agra, ...	59	2,490	1,548	1,682	93
Furruckabad, ...	93	4,972	2,608	3,320	441
Mynpoory, ...	65	1,675	1,820	809	21
Etawah, ...	48	1,418	888	973	51
Etah, ...	380	2,202	1,610	1,664	113
Cawnpore, ...	89	2,116	1,760	1,032	293
Futtehpore, ...	3	1,086	514	794	38
Banda, ...	26	1,566	600	1,228	64
Allahabad, ...	41	1,713	554	1,423	54
Humeerpore, ...	8	466	214	340	27
Jounpore,...	399	3,165	2,284	2,105	317
Goruckpore, ...	110	2,435	2,232	1,314	115
Bustee, ...	52	668	648	350	46
Azimgurh, ...	302	2,217	1,978	1,343	187
Mirzapore, ...	291	1,467	946	998	287
Benares, ...	37	1,567	748	1,105	75
Ghazeepore, ...	227	2,707	2,010	1,661	268
Total, ... {1871-72, ...	3,987	61,848	44,840	38,694	4,721
{1870-71, ...	3,679	60,405	37,843	22,431	3,810

III.—PRO

F.—REGIS

1.—*Comparative Statement of Documents presented for Regis*
1871-72

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING

Compul

Number.	1. Office.	2. Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause 1).		3. Instruments of sale mortgage, &c., of immovable property, of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, (Section 17, Clause 2).	
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	1	1	206	22
2	Seharunpore, ...	49	46	2,522	3,333
3	Meerut, ...	48	60	4,659	6,067
4	Allygurh, ...	17	20	2,704	3,084
5	Agra, ...	39	43	4,504	4,971
6	Furruckabad, ...	12	18	1,666	1,742
7	Mynpoory, ...	25	16	2,541	2,967
8	Moradabad, ...	38	32	3,718	4,583
9	Bareilly, ...	23	26	1,565	1,506
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	22	19	2,949	3,355
11	Terai pergunnahs, ...	3	4	74	94
12	Allahabad, ...	15	26	1,961	2,436
13	Cawnpore, ...	42	48	2,096	2,720
14	Banda, ...	18	21	1,241	1,333
15	Azimgurh, ...	11	25	1,968	2,792
16	Jounpore, ...	5	5	1,101	1,204
17	Mirzapore, ...	7	17	1,304	1,252
18	Benares, ...	27	36	1,836	2,032
19	Ghazeepore, ...	8	18	2,482	3,014
20	Goruckpore, ...	24	30	3,209	4,524
21	Jaloun, ...	11	9	549	606
22	Jhansie, ...	3	3	292	348
23	Lullutpore, ...	3	1	20	34
24	Kumaon, ...	12	6	281	347
25	Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, ...	2	3	899	980
	Total, ...	465	533	46,338	55,144

TECTION.

TRATION.

tration in each District of the N.-W. Provinces, for the years and 1872-73.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

sory.

4.		5.		6.		7.		
Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto, (Section 17, Clause 3).		Perpetual Leases, (Section 17, Clause 4).		All Leases (other than Perpetual Leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.		Total of compulsory Registrations.		Number.
1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	
3	2	2	4	5	3	217	230	1
1,292	1,347	19	6	256	310	4,138	5,042	2
45	19	68	56	1,276	1,460	6,095	7,662	3
8	12	14	16	324	500	3,037	3,632	4
589	422	39	43	804	666	5,975	6,145	5
427	461	4	5	92	159	2,201	2,385	6
164	66	44	17	148	188	2,922	3,254	7
130	68	8	22	651	919	4,545	5,624	8
494	907	5	2	216	272	2,303	2,713	9
216	65	54	17	366	329	3,607	3,785	10
1	...	5	...	13	31	96	129	11
...	2	14	18	77	561	2,067	3,043	12
30	17	11	5	26	37	2,205	2,427	13
13	29	...	...	20	30	1,293	1,413	14
52	27	3	9	52	33	2,086	2,886	15
12	7	23	44	159	204	1,300	1,464	16
140	186	5	12	100	133	1,556	1,600	17
4	...	148	180	153	113	2,168	2,369	18
57	10	48	66	142	90	2,737	3,198	19
24	33	2	9	224	265	3,474	4,861	20
...	5	...	...	...	...	560	620	21
...	...	...	1	3	...	298	352	22
...	...	...	...	...	3	23	38	23
2	4	4	2	1	2	300	361	24
3	2	2	1	120	235	1,026	1,221	25
3,706	3,691	522	543	5,229	6,543	56,260	66,454	

III.—PRO

F.—REGIS

1.—*Comparative Statement of Documents presented for Regis*
1871-72

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING

Op

Number.	1. Office.	8. Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property, of the value of less than Rs. 100, (Section 18, Clause 1).		9. Aoknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto, (Section 18, Clause 2.)	
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	43	40	...	...
2	Seharunpore, ...	668	965	447	459
3	Meerut, ...	1,352	2,583	6	6
4	Allygurh, ...	1,216	1,690	2	4
5	Agra, ...	2,276	2,723	238	277
6	Furruckabad, ...	1,045	1,201	376	466
7	Mynpoory, ...	1,782	2,255	105	53
8	Moradabad, ...	1,818	2,375	25	14
9	Bareilly, ...	597	720	97	323
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,876	2,276	175	38
11	Terai Pergunnahs, ...	64	64	...	...
12	Allahabad, ...	543	794	...	...
13	Cawnpore, ...	1,000	1,305	3	5
14	Banda, ...	704	874	2	7
15	Azimgurh, ...	830	1,577	17	9
16	Jounpore, ...	765	942	3	1
17	Mirzapore, ...	996	1,104	99	74
18	Benares, ...	1,530	1,949	...	1
19	Ghazeepore, ...	1,271	1,620	23	5
20	Goruckpore, ...	930	1,438	1	2
21	Jaloun, ...	280	291	...	...
22	Jhansie, ...	126	114	...	...
23	Lullutpore, ...	71	63	...	...
24	Kumaon, ...	306	337	2	...
25	Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares.	705	788	1	56
	Total, ...	22,794	30,088	1,622	1,800

TECTION.

TRATION.

tration in each District of the N.-W. Provinces, for the years and 1872-73.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

tional.

10.		11.		12.		
Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause 3), and Leases exempted under the Proviso in Section 17.		Awards (Section 18, Clause 4).		Miscellaneous Documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7, other than certified copies of Decrees and Orders of Court.		
1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Number.
...	...	...	...	19	2	1
75	72	9	3	297	84	2
975	687	14	26	75	39	3
881	424	3	2	285	17	4
301	459	11	23	650	538	5
22	21	11	5	453	423	6
20	35	1	2	352	73	7
153	133	15	17	87	104	8
27	33	7	7	98	53	9
25	38	7	11	58	46	10
...	4	...	...	5	4	11
4	59	1	3	24	15	12
15	8	5	4	177	245	13
3	5	6	11	74	66	14
4	14	1	...	19	21	15
5	11	1	...	30	24	16
19	23	5	8	89	212	17
22	21	2	9	58	34	18
16	15	...	...	28	10	19
5	1	2	7	9	8	20
...	...	...	...	2	5	21
...	...	...	...	4	1	22
...	...	...	...	4	2	23
...	3	...	...	12	27	24
81	50	...	9	11	29	25
2,653	2,116	101	147	2,920	2,032	

2.— *Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts, and during the*

Number.	1. District.	2. Total number of Documents registered in Books I., III, and IV. 1871-72.	1872-73.	3. Total amount of Ordinary Fees. 1871-72. Rs. a. p.	1872-73. Rs. a. p.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration, ...	...	...	...	...
2	Registrar of Dehra Doon,	47	50	230 0 0	259 0 0
3	Sub-Registrars, ...	378	483	720 8 10	766 12 10
4	Registrar of Seharunpore,	103	32	284 0 0	104 0 0
5	Sub-Registrars, ...	7,507	8,872	12,488 4 0	14,745 12 0
6	Registrar of Meerut, ...	43	38	175 0 0	129 0 0
7	Sub-Registrars, ...	11,682	13,977	16,725 14 0	2,175 15 0
8	Registrar of Allygurh, ...	39	34	132 0 0	131 0 0
9	Sub-Registrars, ...	8,583	8,654	10,661 0 0	11,427 1 0
10	Registrar of Agra, ...	51	59	173 0 0	189 8 0
11	Sub-Registrars, ...	14,584	14,928	19,188 11 0	19,668 12 0
12	Registrar of Furruckabad,	59	164	177 8 0	411 8 0
13	Sub-Registrars, ...	5,228	5,417	7,169 12 0	7,189 4 0
14	Registrar of Mynpoory, ...	25	17	95 0 0	54 0 0
15	Sub-Registrars, ...	7,777	8,016	9,931 10 0	10,608 12 0
16	Registrar of Moradabad,...	20	59	84 0 0	207 12 0
17	Sub-Registrars, ...	8,719	10,823	13,238 12 0	16,189 4 0
18	Registrar of Bareilly, ...	118	192	448 0 0	635 0 0
19	Sub-Registrars, ...	18,131	12,383	14,151 14 0	11,920 4 0
20	Registrar of Shahjehanpore, ...	25	29	86 0 0	108 4 0
21	Sub-Registrars, ...	10,159	10,721	11,951 0 0	12,967 12 0
22	Registrar of Terai Pergunnahs, ...	...	...	...	...
23	Sub-Registrars, ...	197	269	271 4 0	350 0 0
24	Registrar of Allahabad, ...	132	123	461 0 0	408 4 0
25	Sub-Registrar of Chail, ...	712	623	1,280 8 0	1,265 12 0
26	Special Sub-Registrar of Allahabad, ...	730	1,033	1,501 10 0	2,188 14 0
27	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,625	2,704	320 6 0	4,548 0 0
28	Registrar of Cawnpore, ...	163	152	516 4 0	495 0 0
29	Sub-Registrars, ...	4,260	4,816	7,752 8 0	8,342 8 0

TECTION.

TRATION.

Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces, year 1872-73.

4. Total of other Receipts.						5. Total Receipts.						6. Total Expenditure.						Number.
1871-72.			1872-73.			1871-72.			1872-73.			1871-72.			1872-73.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
...			...			...			...			29,943	5	1	23,928	0	4	1
95	6	0	132	0	3	325	6	0	391	0	3	482	4	0	517	3	6	2
390	10	3	469	0	11	1,111	2	3	1,235	12	11	543	8	2	505	10	4	3
582	11	6	217	4	0	866	11	0	321	4	0	1,002	2	0	1,140	15	1	4
6,325	2	0	7,378	3	0	18,813	6	0	22,123	15	0	7,248	13	2	5,501	6	0	5
338	11	6	225	2	6	513	11	6	354	2	6	1,066	6	0	1,412	3	0	6
9,216	15	9	9,819	1	9	25,942	13	9	30,041	11	3	9,137	8	0	7,310	15	0	7
339	12	9	226	12	1	471	12	9	357	12	1	977	6	3	1,141	1	9	8
5,062	4	0	4,994	7	0	15,723	4	0	16,421	8	0	5,982	0	0	5,859	8	0	9
349	4	0	235	9	6	522	4	0	425	1	6	1,155	6	6	1,229	0	0	10
9,378	6	1	8,603	9	10	28,567	1	1	28,277	5	10	10,419	9	11	9,395	7	0	11
350	11	4	781	0	6	528	3	4	1,192	8	6	982	4	6	1,002	0	6	12
3,088	0	3	3,092	2	9	10,257	12	3	10,281	6	9	4,011	5	11	3,588	6	0	13
231	9	0	95	10	0	326	9	0	149	10	0	1,052	9	6	1,274	1	0	14
4,048	10	10	3,890	12	6	13,980	4	10	14,499	8	6	6,650	2	5	6,598	11	5	15
169	6	0	304	0	0	253	6	0	511	12	0	1,464	7	8	1,398	7	7	16
6,767	1	0	7,974	13	0	20,005	13	0	24,164	1	0	8,412	2	5	7,361	7	9	17
692	13	0	1,188	7	9	1,140	13	0	1,823	7	9	1,070	14	3	1,137	0	11	18
8,762	10	0	6,654	8	6	22,914	8	0	18,574	12	6	6,497	8	7	5,458	14	0	19
171	0	3	150	11	0	257	0	3	258	15	0	981	1	0	1,154	8	3	20
6,572	13	0	6,167	4	0	18,523	13	5	19,135	0	0	6,948	6	4	5,880	0	0	21
...			...			...			...			...			...			22
150	2	0	192	14	0	421	6	0	542	14	0	210	11	0	271	7	0	23
937	13	9	877	2	0	1,398	13	9	1,285	6	0	987	13	4	1,012	9	0	24
1,064	4	0	659	15	0	2,344	12	0	1,925	11	0	1,058	9	2	924	0	0	25
748	7	0	1,155	8	0	2,250	1	0	3,346	6	0	1,193	5	4	1,200	0	0	26
1,330	4	0	2,078	3	3	4,531	3	5	6,575	15	3	2,759	3	8	3,502	5	0	27
1,073	13	0	885	5	6	1,590	1	0	1,380	5	6	1,131	13	9	1,034	6	6	28
4,299	14	0	4,245	10	0	12,052	6	3	12,588	2	0	5,883	9	7	7,254	5	3	29

2.—*Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts, and during the*

Number.	1. District.	2. Total number of Documents registered in Books I, III., and IV. 1871-72.	1872-73.	3. Total amount of Ordinary Fees. 1871-72. Rs. a. p.	1872-73. Rs. a. p.
30	Registrar of Banda, ...	47	6	125 0 0	21 0 0
31	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,512	2,959	3,939 0 0	4,718 0 0
32	Registrar of Azimgurh, ...	22	47	75 8 0	153 8 0
33	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,480	5,318	6,218 4 0	7,555 0 0
34	Registrar of Jounpore, ...	28	2	97 8 0	83 0 0
35	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,495	2,988	3,682 0 0	4,020 8 0
36	Registrar of Mirzapore, ...	25	27	88 8 0	84 8 0
37	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,387	3,823	5,054 4 0	5,541 0 0
38	Registrar of Benares, ...	99	32	346 8 0	114 4 0
39	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,728	2,173	1,895 12 0	2,376 4 0
40	Special Sub-Registrar of do.,	2,636	2,709	4,243 8 0	4,616 0 0
41	Sub-Registrar of Benares,	822	1,081	1,211 8 0	1,403 8 0
42	Registrar of Ghazeepore,	105	113	257 8 0	315 4 0
43	Sub-Registrars, ...	4,630	5,502	7,677 4 0	8,815 4 0
44	Registrar of Goruckpore,	193	339	635 12 0	1,112 0 0
45	Sub-Registrars, ...	5,855	7,998	10,629 4 0	13,783 4 0
46	Registrar of Jhansie, ...	2	7	6 0 0	20 0 0
47	Sub-Registrars, ...	535	556	1,011 0 0	1,030 8 0
48	Registrar of Jaloun, ...	9	16	40 0 0	58 6 0
49	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,027	1,155	1,727 1 3	2,017 4 0
50	Registrar of Lullutpore, ...	1	...	4 0 0	...
51	Sub-Registrars, ...	133	126	134 0 0	152 4 0
52	Registrar of Kumaon, ...	31	40	77 8 0	88 0 0
53	Sub-Registrars, ...	710	801	1,116 0 0	1,237 8 0
54	Registrar of Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, ...	19	25	45 8 0	62 0 0
55	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,063	2,452	2,737 12 0	3,155 4 0
	Total, ...	133,691	1,44,963	1,83,292 3 0	1,90,020 4 10

TECTION.

TRATION.

Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces, year 1872-73.

4.				5.				
Total of other Receipts.				Total Receipts.				
1871-72.			1872-73.	1871-72.			1872-73.	Number.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.	
278	3	6	37 2 0	403	3	6	58 2 0	30
1,645	6	8	1,815 10 9	5,584	6	8	6,533 10 9	31
210	4	9	281 9 0	285	12	9	435 1 0	32
2,506	3	3	3,131 2 0	8,724	7	3	11,686 2 0	33
182	12	0	119 10 0	280	4	0	202 10 0	34
1,668	4	0	2,912 14 0	5,350	4	0	5,933 6 0	35
147	3	0	149 1 0	235	11	0	233 9 0	36
1,569	0	0	1,682 12 6	6,623	4	0	7,243 12 6	37
372	3	0	242 6 0	718	11	0	356 10 0	38
795	15	0	1,049 14 0	2,692	11	0	3,426 2 0	39
3,012	2	0	2,848 11 0	7,255	10	0	7,454 11 0	40
565	14	0	577 11 0	1,777	6	0	1,981 3 0	41
560	7	0	554 14 0	817	15	0	870 2 0	42
2,975	1	6	3,342 13 0	10,652	5	6	12,158 1 0	43
1,083	4	0	1,681 1 11	1,719	0	0	2,793 1 11	44
3,890	2	6	4,985 8 2	14,448	6	6	18,768 12 2	45
13	8	0	18 14 0	19	8	0	38 14 0	46
307	1	6	267 8 0	1,318	1	6	1,298 0 0	47
43	4	0	68 7 9	83	4	0	126 13 9	48
502	2	6	589 3 9	2,229	3	9	2,606 7 9	49
6	12	0	...	10	12	0	...	50
66	15	0	73 12 0	200	15	8	226 0 0	51
115	4	0	168 5 0	192	12	0	256 5 0	52
			413 1 0	1,558	15	0	1,650 9 0	53
442	15	0						
108	14	6	120 0 0	154	6	6	182 0 0	54
1,388	5	0	1,462 3 0	4,126	1	0	4,617 7 0	55
96,925	15	11	1,00,289 5 15	2,83,197	12	5	3,09,322 15 11	

III.—PROTECTION.

F.—REGISTRATION.

2.— *Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts, and Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1872-73.

Number.	1. District.	6. Total Expenditure. 1871-72. Rs. a. p.	1872-73. Rs. a. p.	Number.
30	Registrar of Banda, ...	*949 14 7	860 0 0	30
31	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,866 8 5	4,108 0 0	31
32	Registrar of Azimgurh, ...	825 11 6	888 1 0	32
33	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,761 6 7	3,264 0 0	33
34	Registrar of Jounpore, ...	989 7 0	1,022 14 0	34
35	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,658 7 0	2,652 0 0	35
36	Registrar of Mirzapore, ...	601 6 6	626 1 6	36
37	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,299 15 8	2,400 0 0	37
38	Registrar of Benares, ...	814 0 2	848 11 9	38
39	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,097 6 7	995 7 3	39
40	Special Sub-Registrar of Benares, ...	4,200 0 0	2,770 13 0	40
41	Sub-Registrar, of Benares, ...	825 14 0	671 9 0	41
42	Registrar of Ghazeepore, ...	951 11 0	945 1 0	42
43	Sub-Registrars, ...	4,473 8 9	3,705 0 0	43
44	Registrar of Goruckpore, ...	1,289 13 0	1,418 13 9	44
45	Sub-Registrars, ...	6,205 13 8	5,847 10 4	45
46	Registrar of Jhansie, ...	399 5 0	420 12 6	46
47	Sub-Registrars, ...	876 12 9	1,159 4 0	47
48	Registrar of Jaloun, ...	309 7 6	322 12 3	48
49	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,163 15 10	1,588 8 0	49
50	Registrar of Lullutpore, ...	282 3 0	300 13 6	50
51	Sub-Registrars, ...	106 15 6	136 2 0	51
52	Registrar of Kumaon, ...	560 11 6	645 1 9	52
53	Sub-Registrars, ...	817 1 0	733 15 0	53
54	Registrar of Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares, ...	406 12 6	472 12 9	54
55	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,179 5 3	1,767 1 3	55
	Total, ...	1,62,167 15 10	1,47,565 9 9	

III.—PROTECTION.

F.—REGISTRATION.

3.— Comparative Statement showing the aggregate value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces, for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73.

Number.	District.	Grand Total of Documents.		Grand Total of aggregate value, &c.		Number.
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
1	Dehra Doon, ...	424	427	5,85,139	9,77,313	1
2	Seharunpore, ...	7,606	8,902	30,34,195	32,36,803	2
3	Meerut, ...	14,707	13,994	47,25,659	44,15,821	3
4	Allygurh, ...	8,622	8,685	29,99,934	33,65,244	4
5	Agra, ...	14,627	14,978	40,45,276	38,98,380	5
6	Furruckabad, ...	5,281	5,571	15,67,168	15,35,828	6
7	Mynpoory, ...	7,801	8,028	20,58,333	23,40,437	7
8	Moradabad, ...	8,732	10,867	35,56,959	44,82,786	8
9	Bareilly, ...	18,248	12,571	41,65,490	40,69,563	9
10	Shahjehanpore, ...	10,183	10,738	27,22,095	29,67,239	10
11	Terai Pergunnahs, ...	197	269	43,027	73,361	11
12	Allahabad, ...	3,193	4,467	23,01,322	31,82,217	12
13	Cawnpore, ...	4,301	4,960	23,75,782	22,58,407	13
14	Banda, ...	2,679	2,965	7,52,638	8,17,472	14
15	Azimgurh, ...	3,502	5,364	14,88,803	17,62,819	15
16	Jounpore, ...	2,515	2,904	12,37,285	17,53,239	16
17	Mirzapore, ...	3,384	3,783	13,56,858	14,97,081	17
18	Benares, ...	5,090	5,644	21,66,204	29,22,810	18
19	Ghazeepore, ...	4,730	5,614	17,78,120	19,93,478	19
20	Goruckpore, ...	6,047	8,333	31,11,600	37,68,325	20
21	Jaloun, ...	1,035	1,171	3,89,476	4,03,641	21
22	Jhansie, ...	536	560	1,93,484	1,79,009	22
23	Lullutpore, ...	134	126	18,890	26,140	23
24	Kumaon, ...	708	788	6,06,553	2,69,445	24
25	Family Domains, Maharajah of Benares.	2,082	2,477	5,22,709	6,95,846	25
	Total, ...	133,364	144,183	4,78,06,000	5,28,93,304	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

1.—*Statement showing the Income of Municipalities*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Number of Members of Committee.				
Division.	District.	Municipality.	Population.	Official.	*Non-official.* Elected.	*Non-official.* Nominated.	Total.	Octroi.
								Rs.
Meerut.	Dehra, ...	Dehra, ...	15,971	4	11	...	15	...
		Mussoorie, ...	8,000	3	11	...	14	...
	Seharunpore, ...	Seharunpore, ...	45,019	4	8	3	15	38,324
		Hurdwar Union,	19,782	5	12	...	17	14,861
		Deobund, ...	19,383	4	8	3	15	5,568
	Moozuffernuggur,	Moozuffernuggur,	10,793	4	8	...	12	7,085
	Meerut, ...	Meerut, ...	51,991	5	10	...	15	26,924
		Ghazeeabad, ...	10,368	3	5	1	9	5,756
		Barote, ...	8,404	3	10	...	13	4,451
		Baghput, ...	7,367	3	10	...	13	7,172
		Shahdera, ...	7,267	3	6	...	9	6,530
		Haupper, ...	14,544	3	6	...	9	4,770
		Pilkooah, ...	6,239	3	6	...	9	1,124
	Boolundshuhur.	Boolundshuhur,	14,812	5	10	...	15	6,712
		Anoopshuhur, ...	9,334	3	6	...	9	4,594
		Khoorja, ...	26,858	3	6	...	9	20,355
		Secundrabad, ...	18,349	6	...	12	18	9,178
	Allygurh, ...	Coel, ...	55,197	5	10	...	15	39,621
		Hatrass, ...	32,300	3	6	...	9	††78,758
		Atrowlee, ...	15,941	3	3	3	9	5,346
		Secundra Rao, ...	12,530	3	3	3	9	6,330
		Hurdooagunge, ...	5,200	3	3	3	9	3,178
		Total, ...	415,647	81	158	28	267	2,96,637
Agra.	Muttra, ...	Muttra, ...	63,431	6	12	...	18	49,889
		Juleysur, ...	17,622	3	10	...	13	10,795
		Kosee, ..	12,776	3	10	...	13	11,902
		Bindrabun, ...	21,001	4	8	...	12	19,804
	Agra, ...	Agra, ...	150,677	8	17	...	25	1,21,482
		Futtehpore Sikree.	8,513	3	...	6	9	3,378
		Ferozabad, ...	13,788	3	6	...	9	6,970

* Conservancy tax on tenants at Rs. 2 per house. † The population
‡ Tax on compounds in Civil Station. § For 4½ months only.
†† Of this Rs. 26,846 were refunded; the net receipts give an incidence of

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

in the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.

AMOUNT OF INCOME OF 1872-73.

Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.	Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 16) per head of population.
Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
3,987	...	...	...	...	3,987	1,832	1,059	6,878	0 4 0
3,611	...	...	5,253	*810	9,674	1,411	1,733	12,818	†...
‡298	...	...	...	...	38,622	22,650	21,240	82,512	0 13 8
...	....	...	...	...	14,861	7,313	9,317	31,491	0 12 0
4,479	...	...	...	...	10,047	428	738	11,213	0 8 3
...	...	...	...	...	7,085	721	...	7,806	§0 10 6
...	...	...	...	...	26,924	5,511	11,285	43,720	0 8 3
...	...	...	1,338	...	7,094	877	1,619	9,590	0 10 11
...	...	...	...	...	4,451	237	6,319	11,007	0 8 6
...	...	...	...	...	7,172	991	2,218	10,381	0 15 6
...	...	...	953	...	7,483	1,031	9,623	18,137	1 0 5
...	...	...	...	...	4,770	1,028	...	5,798	‖0 5 3
...	...	...	...	...	1,124	3,401	...	4,525	¶0 2 10
2,388	...	...	...	...	9,100	1,650	1,127	11,877	0 9 9
754	...	...	...	...	5,348	640	598	6,586	0 9 2
...	...	...	...	...	20,355	2,662	16,208	39,225	0 12 1
...	...	...	...	...	9,178	702	876	10,756	**0 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	39,621	1,938	5,961	47,520	0 11 6
...	...	...	...	...	78,758	8,957	12,380	1,00,095	2 7 0
...	...	...	...	...	5,346	1,000	533	6,879	0 5 4
...	...	...	...	...	6,330	657	1,037	8,024	0 8 1
...	...	...	...	...	3,178	237	13	3,428	0 9 9
15,517	...	...	7,544	810	3,20,508	65,874	1,03,884	4,90,266	0 12 4
...	...	...	...	...	49,889	5,102	12,459	67,450	0 12 7
...	...	...	...	...	10,795	1,514	1,946	14,255	0 9 10
...	...	...	...	...	11,902	1,575	1,447	14,924	0 14 11
...	...	...	...	...	19,804	1,451	7,041	28,296	0 15 1
...	...	...	...	...	1,21,482	21,586	1,487	1,44,555	0 12 10
...	...	...	...	...	3,378	286	747	4,411	0 6 4
...	...	...	...	...	6,970	272	145	7,387	0 8 1

is so variable, that it is useless to calculate the incidence of taxation.
‖ For 4 months only. ¶For 4 months only. ** For 10½ months only.
Re. 1-9-8 per head.

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

1.—*Statement showing the Income of Municipalities*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Number of Members of Committee.				
Division.	District.	Municipality.	Population.	Official.	Non-official. Elected.	Non-official. Nominated.	Total.	Octroi.
								Rs.
Agra—(*concluded*).	Mynpoory, ...	Mynpoory, ...	18,601	5	5	5	15	13,022
	Etawah,	Etawah, ...	30,386	5	10	5	20	21,821
		Juswuntnuggur,	5,310	3	6	...	9	3,676
	Furruckabad,	Furruckabad *cum* Futtehgurh.	74,225	6	...	12	18	43,793
	Etah, ...	Etah, ...	8,044	5	10	...	15	6,964
		Soron, ...	13,658	4	8	...	12	8,199
		Kassgunge, ...	15,764	4	8	...	12	15,459
		Murehra, ...	9,214	5	10	...	15	1,656
		Aleegunge, ...	7,912	4	8	...	12	1,686
		Total, ...	470,925	71	128	28	227	8,40,496
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	Bijnour, ...	12,853	5	10	...	15	5,184
		Chandpore, ...	11,914	3	12	...	15	3,287
		Dhampore, ...	5,908	3	12	...	15	3,599
		Nugeena, ...	19,519	3	6	6	15	§ 6,657
		Nujeebabad, ...	19,811	3	6	6	15	15,059
	Moradabad, ...	Moradabad, ...	59,570	6	12	...	18	34,819
		Dhunowra, ...	5,281	3	6	...	9	4,480
		Chundowsee, ...	23,513	3	6	...	9	21,218
		Amroha, ...	34,896	3	6	...	9	13,285
		Sumbhul, ...	34,871	3	6	...	9	15,773
	Budaon, ...	Budaon, ...	33,377	3	9	...	12	13,520
		Bilsee, ...	6,521	3	6	...	9	6,662
		Ojhanee, ...	7,656	3	6	...	9	4,112
		Suheswan, ...	17,064	3	6	...	9	...
	Bareilly, ...	Bareilly, ...	¶91,410	6	18	...	24	63,200
		Becsulpore, ...	9,335	3	...	6	9	2,319
		Phillibheet, ...	30,103	3	6	...	9	22,445

* For 8 months only. † For 6 months only. ‡ For 5 months only.

¶ This is the total population of the Municipality. Octroi is levied on a popula

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

in the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.

AMOUNT OF INCOME OF 1872-73.

Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.	Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 15) per head of population.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	13,022	1,247	2,267	16,536	0 11 2
...	...	...	...	...	21,821	2,309	1,611	25,741	0 11 5
...	...	...	...	...	3,676	346	...	4,022	*0 11 0
...	...	799	...	...	44,592	3,555	9,132	57,279	0 9 7
...	...	...	...	...	6,964	1,622	357	8,943	0 13 11
...	...	...	...	...	8,199	991	2,797	11,987	0 9 7
...	...	...	...	...	15,459	823	1,451	17,733	0 15 8
...	...	...	...	...	1,656	190	...	1,846	†0 2 11
...	...	...	...	...	1,686	348	...	2,034	‡0 3 5
...	...	799	...	...	3,41,295	43,217	42,887	4,27,399	0 11 7
...	1,109	...	...	...	6,293	4,115	636	11,044	0 7 10
...	1,313	...	...	...	4,600	466	1,819	6,886	0 6 2
...	1,472	...	...	...	5,071	148	1,022	6,241	0 13 8
...	2,266	...	...	...	8,923	333	1,776	11,032	0 7 3
...	...	...	...	...	15,059	783	1,405	17,247	0 12 1
...	...	...	...	...	34,819	1,753	7,859	44,431	0 9 4
...	...	...	4,374	...	8,854	260	6,114	15,228	1 10 9
...	...	...	...	...	21,218	5,324	42,325	68,867	0 14 5
...	...	...	...	...	13,285	851	4,480	18,616	0 6 1
...	...	...	...	...	15,773	1,157	8,196	25,126	0 7 3
...	1,725	...	...	...	15,245	8,782	13,234	37,261	0 7 3
...	...	...	...	...	6,662	258	3,948	10,868	1 0 4
...	901	...	...	...	5,013	638	794	6,445	0 10 5
308	1,691	...	...	...	1,999	21	6,060	8,080	‖0 1 10
**1,486	...	...	...	...	64,686	1,338	16,706	82,730	0 11 3
...	...	...	...	...	2,319	505	1,309	4,133	††0 3 11
...	...	...	...	...	22,445	10,468	7,132	40,045	0 11 11

§ The collections of March, 1872, are included in this. ‖ For 6 months only.
tion of 88,050 only. ** On Civil Station only. †† For 10½ months only.

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

1.—Statement showing the Income of Municipalities

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Number of Members of Committees.				
Division.	District.	Municipality.	Population.	Official.	*Non-official.* Elected.	*Non-official.* Nominated.	Total.	Octroi.
								Rs.
Allahabad. Rohilkhund—(*concld.*)	Shahjehanpore,	Shahjehanpore,	79,487	6	16	...	22	45,117
		Tilhur, ...	18,825	3	9	...	12	8,120
		Total, ...	521,914	68	158	18	244	2,88,856
	Cawnpore, ...	Cawnpore, ...	98,476	6	12	...	18	...
	Futtehpore, ...	Futtehpore, ...	18,895	6	16	3	25	5,671
	Banda, ...	Banda, ...	27,913	4	11	...	15	17,539
	Allahabad, ...	Allahabad, ...	145,864	6	16	3	25	1,30,566
	Jounpore, ...	Jounpore, ...	35,003	6	12	...	18	17,412
		Total, ...	326,151	28	67	6	101	1,71,188
Benares.	Goruckpore, ...	Goruckpore, ...	50,239	6	12	...	18	24,309
	Azimgurh, ...	Azimgurh, ...	15,980	6	6	6	18	9,951
	Ghazeepore,	Ghazeepore, ...	40,000	8	26	...	34	§25,279
		Bullia, ...	9,270	4	10	...	14	...
	Benares, ...	Benares, ...	187,341	6	12	6	24	1,31,609
	Mirzapore, ...	Mirzapore, ...	76,360	6	12	...	18	65,649
		Chunar, ...	9,779	4	6	...	10	5,502
		Total, ...	388,969	40	84	12	136	2,62,299
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	Jhansie, ...	536	4	...	8	12	...
		Mow Raneepore,	23,123	3	12	...	15	12,434

* For 6½ months only. † On brick and lime-makers only.

absorbed with the 10 per cent. cesses collected with the Government revenue.

months, from 1st January, 1872. The taxes levied were a house

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

in the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
AMOUNT OF INCOME OF 1872-73.									
Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.,	Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 15) per head of population.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	45,117	7,325	10,759	63,201	0 9 0
...	...	...	...	...	8,120	841	...	8,961	0 6 11
1,794	10,477	...	4,374	...	3,05,501	45,366	1,35,574	4,86,441	0 9 4
...	55,304	868	...	...	56,172	32,564	11,499	1,00,235	0 9 1
...	...	...	...	...	5,671	1,172	...	6,843	*0 4 10
...	...	...	...	...	17,539	3,012	88	20,639	0 10 0
...	†1,459	10,016	...	...	1,42,041	47,831	1,015	1,90,887	0 15 7
...	...	...	...	...	17,412	4,632	3,890	25,934	0 8 0
...	56,763	10,884	...	...	2,38,835	69,211	6 49 2	3,44,538	0 11 8
...	...	...	...	...	24,309	1,725	352	26,386	0 7 8
‡31	...	...	...	...	9,932	351	3,601	13,934	0 9 11
382	13,960	291	...	...	39,912	1,330	8,802	50,044	0 15 11
4,052	...	...	...	...	4,052	1,137	2,192	7,381	‖0 7 0
...	...	549	...	...	1,32,158	28,535	15,374	1,76,067	0 11 3
...	...	...	...	...	55,649	6,460	684	72,793	0 13 9
...	...	...	...	...	5,502	462	663	6,627	0 9 0
4,465	13,960	840	...	...	2,81,564	40,000	31,668	3,53,232	0 11 7
518	...	...	...	...	518	818	283	1,619	0 15 5
...	732	...	382	...	13,548	1,063	4,615	19,226	0 9 4

‡ Assessed on a village long incorporated with Azimgurh. The tax has now been
§ Levied for six months only. ‖ The Act was in force for fifteen
and license tax, but the receipts from each were not kept separate.

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

1.—*Statement showing the Income of Municipalities in*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
				Number of Members of Committee.				
Division.	District.	Municipality.	Population.	Official.	Non-official. Elected.	Non-official. Nominated.	Total.	Octroi.
								Rs.
Jhansie—(*concld.*).	Jaloun, ...	Orai, ...	5,158	6	12	...	18	2,544
		Calpee, ...	15,856	3	6	...	9	12,103
		Koonch, ...	14,000	3	6	...	9	8,515
	Lullutpore, ...	Lullutpore, ...	8,981	4	8	...	12	5,654
		Total, ...	67,654	23	44	8	75	41,250
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	Almorah, ...	4,125	4	8	...	12	†206
		Nynee Tal, ...	‡6,000	2	7	...	9	...
	Terai, ...	Kasheepore, ...	13,221	2	...	6	8	...
		Total, ...	23,346	8	15	6	29	206

A B

Meerut Division, ...	22	Towns, ...	415,647	81	158	28	267	2,96,637
Agra ditto, ...	16	„ ...	470,925	71	128	28	227	3,40,496
Rohilkhund ditto, ...	19	„ ...	521,914	68	158	18	244	2,88,856
Allahabad ditto, ...	5	„ ...	326,151	28	67	6	101	1,71,188
Benares ditto, ...	7	„ ...	388,969	40	84	12	136	2,62,299
Jhansie ditto, ...	6	„ ...	67,654	23	44	8	75	41,250
Kumaon ditto, ...	3	„ ...	23,346	8	15	6	29	206
GRAND TOTAL, ...	78	Towns, ...	2,214,60	6319	654	106	1,079	14,00,932

* Act in force from 1st April, 1872.

‡ The population is so variable that it is useless to calculate the incidence.

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73.

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.

AMOUNT OF INCOME OF 1872-73.

Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.	Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 15) per head of population.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
128	...	...	261	...	2,933	915	...	3,848	*0 9 1
...	...	...	...	...	12,103	1,078	2,912	16,093	0 12 8
...	...	...	...	...	8,515	420	5,837	14,772	0 9 9
...	...	...	...	...	5,654	667	1,765	8,086	0 10 1
646	732	...	643	...	43,271	4,961	15,412	63,644	0 10 3
2,116	...	...	...	...	2,322	322	359	3,003	0 5 11
8,536	...	...	...	8,749	17,285	3,517	7,167	27,969	...
...	2,154	...	2,224	...	4,378	1,838	2,907	9,123	§0 5 3
10,652	2,154	...	2,224	8,749	23,985	5,677	10,433	40,095	...

STRACT.

15,517	...	...	7,544	810	3,20,508	65,874	1,03,884	4,90,266	0 12 4
...	...	799	...	...	3,41,295	43,217	42,887	4,27,399	0 11 7
1,794	10,477	...	4,374	...	3,05,501	45,366	1,35,574	4,86,441	0 9 4
...	56,763	10,884	...	...	2,38,835	89,211	16,492	3,44,538	0 11 8
4,465	13,960	840	...	...	2,81,564	40,000	31,668	2,53,232	0 11 7
646	732	...	643	...	43,271	4,961	15,412	63,644	0 10 2
10,652	2,154	...	2,224	8,749	23,985	5,677	10,433	40,095	...
33,074	84,086	12,523	14,785	9,559	15,54,959	2,94,306	3,56,350	22,05,615	0 11 3

† On animals for slaughter only.
§ The Act was worked from 1st April, 1872.

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Division.	District.	Municipality.	Collection.	Head Office.	Police.	Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
MEERUT.	Dehra,...	Dehra, ...	339	373	816	709	...	5
		Mussoorie, ...	806	924	1,013	2,660	3	...
	Seharunpore.	Scharunpore, ...	2,728	411	6,691	5,904	375	107
		Hurdwar Union,	1,594	131	4,015	988	...	...
		Deobund, ...	1,461	78	3,174	1,386	...	20
	Moozuffernugger,...	Moozuffernugger	1,227	...	554	198	...	...
	Meerut,	Meerut, ...	4,031	1,025	11,961	4,719	732	206
		Ghazeeabad, ...	1,238	186	1,787	553	284	384
		Barote, ...	708	149	1,466	576	173	...
		Bhagput, ...	965	158	1,587	504	284	76
		Shahdera, ...	1,446	232	1,842	375	...	288
		Haupper, ...	651	49	1,074	252	...	36
		Pilkooah, ...	230	...	291	72	...	...
	Boolundshuhur.	Boolundshuhur,	1,295	141	2,497	1,086	...	195
		Anoopshuhur, ...	689	278	1,905	989	...	...
		Khoorja, ...	2,783	641	4,916	3,577	1,657	143
	Allygurh	Secundrabad, ...	1,249	185	2,329	697	...	...
		Coel, ...	5,114	419	14,569	4,024	1,954	471
		Hatrass, ...	4,716	535	5,738	2,239	2,229	227
		Atrowlee, ...	1,359	103	1,068	90	560	32
		Secundra Rao,	1,042	122	1,284	514	282	...
		Hurdooagunge,	757	10	528	498	390	...
		Total, ...	36,428	6,150	71,105	33,429	8,923	2,190
AGRA.	Muttra,	Muttra, ...	4,671	2,351	11,964	3,943	4,873	91
		Juleysur, ...	1,171	518	1,799	978	448	11
		Kosee, ...	1,559	865	1,782	1,039	602	...
		Bindrabun, ...	2,355	1,886	4,266	1,814	2,150	56
		Agra, ..	12,879	3,393	35,208	17,513	7,291	2,982
	Agra, ...	Futtehpore Sikree	650	118	666	722	...	...
		Ferozabad, ...	1,163	249	1,274	1,131	...	32
	Mynpoory,	Mynpoory, ...	2,305	316	3,473	2,015	...	38
	Etawah,	Etawah, ...	3,266	135	4,158	2,772	1,243	...
		Juswuntnuggur,	526	24	560	244	...	...
	Furruckabad, ...	Furruckabad *cum* Futtehgurh,...	6,037	897	18,395	10,037	...	948
	Etah, ...	Etah, ..	958	528	1,013	937	465	...
		Soron, ...	1,190	187	2,433	807	...	...
		Kassgunge, ...	1,988	552	2,375	1,893	1,235	...
		Mureha, ...	420	58	355	257	...	...
		Alleegunge, ...	348	53	396	182	...	...
		Total, ...	41,486	11,630	90,117	46,284	18,307	4,158

* Refund of excess collections, ... Rs. 26,846
† Repayment of loan, ... „ 3,000
Refunds, ... „ 7,768
Contribution to Cantonment Fund, „ 8,250

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73.

10. Total Establishment.	11. Original Works.	12. Repairs.	13. Education.	14. Vaccination.	15. Dispensary.	16. Other Charities.	17. Miscellaneous.	18. Total Expenditure.	19. Reserve.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,242	1,624	595	...	40	120	10	321	4,952	1,926
5,406	978	3,916	...	60	50	49	1,410	11,869	949
16,216	51,061	521	400	120	300	613	640	69,871	12,611
6,728	7,380	995	100	30	60	...	4,913	20,206	11,285
6,119	1,315	361	123	40	...	...	107	8,065	3,148
1,979	24	...	...	40	...	...	715	2,758	5,048
22,674	7,796	8,245	460	87	455	...	707	40,431	3,289
4,432	2,711	91	...	180	112	...	204	7,730	1,860
3,072	4,500	580	43	170	13	...	136	8,514	2,493
3,574	4,656	274	...	180	17	...	607	9,308	1,073
4,183	5,397	1,950	292	180	415	...	98	12,515	5,622
2,062	630	...	...	...	...	...	93	2,785	3,013
593	30	...	30	...	...	...	95	748	3,777
5,214	3,708	1,736	411	120	100	35	67	11,391	486
3,861	325	809	50	120	50	50	62	5,327	1,259
13,717	9,145	6,277	328	95	480	104	139	30,285	8,940
4,460	58	561	155	40	100	...	81	5,395	5,361
26,551	11,675	2,859	2,355	280	430	...	3,002	47,152	368
15,684	22,291	4,019	3,345	290	200	...	* 28,191	74,020	26,075
4,031	1,700	377	288	140	120	...	192	6,848	31
3,244	1,541	528	300	140	...	12	308	6,073	1,951
2,183	...	477	295	140	102	...	156	3,353	75
1,58,225	1,38,545	35,118	8,975	2,492	3,124	873	42,244	3,89,596	1,00,670
27,893	40,798	1,388	1,493	110	197	80	2,996	74,955	— 7,505
4,925	2,370	720	292	110	330	...	214	8,961	5,294
5,847	5,301	1,684	156	110	199	...	550	13,847	1,077
12,027	6,417	1,377	228	110	281	25	322	20,787	7,509
79,266	22,410	13,043	1,100	333	3,007	2,200	† 21,478	1,42,837	1,718
2,156	1,505	127	120	40	258	...	52	4,258	153
3,849	1,117	91	336	130	246	...	252	6,021	1,366
8,147	4,935	294	184	108	200	...	135	14,003	2,533
11,574	5,927	2,561	264	160	900	...	2,037	23,423	2,318
1,354	1,059	80	...	...	...	...	236	2,729	1,293
36,314	6,301	3,060	1,550	150	733	453	1,607	50,168	7,111
3,901	1,992	577	174	52	138	...	1,319	8,153	790
4,617	4,794	150	376	55	...	...	678	10,670	1,317
8,043	3,739	1,221	595	110	300	...	‡ 1,876	15,884	1,849
1,090	440	...	62	20	63	...	83	1,758	88
979	433	...	42	20	42	...	49	1,565	460
2,11,982	1,09,538	26,373	6,972	1,618	6,894	2,758	33,884	4,00,019	34,885 —7,505 27,380

‡ Refunds, ... Rs. 1,568

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Division.	District.	Municipality.	Collection.	Head Office.	Police.	Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ROHILKHUND.	Bijnour, ...	Bijnour, ...	1,057	260	1,424	832	...	...
		Chandpore,	617	263	1,424	406	84	...
		Dhampore,...	793	83	1,243	637	33	...
		Nugeena, ...	1,563	262	2,417	733	177	...
		Nujeebabad,	2,484	406	2,598	1,429	100	...
	Moradabad,	Moradabad,	4,069	331	11,330	4,817	943	212
		Dhunowra,...	1,337	119	1,298	419	227	...
		Chundowsee,	4,055	481	5,036	2,200	503	426
		Amroha, ...	3,081	166	4,684	1,370	477	...
		Sumbhul, ...	4,692	167	4,086	1,254	494	7
	Budaon, ...	Budaon, ...	2,435	304	5,132	2,468	1,025	30
		Bilsee, ...	873	146	1,417	408	254	...
		Oojhanee, ...	763	122	1,413	420	149	...
		Suheswan, ...	207	58	1,059	552	43	...
	Bareilly, ...	Bareilly, ...	8,086	634	21,048	4,715	1,661	211
		Beesulpore,	370	67	984	256	...	...
		Phillibheet,	1,855	540	7,913	1,314	599	...
	Shahjehanpore, ...	Shahjehanpore, ...	6,872	820	13,252	8,828	4	...
		Tilhur, , ...	1,804	269	1,957	520	...	...
		Total, ...	47,013	5,498	89,715	33,578	6,773	886
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore, ...	Cawnpore, ...	1,764	1,649	20,061	32,207	520	1,432
	Futtehpore, ...	Futtehpore,	1,2 7	95	891	817	...	...
	Banda, ...	Banda, ...	2,443	554	4,488	3,880	1,517	..
	Allahabad, ...	Allahabad,	14,246	4,373	21,984	48,777	505	11,034
	Jounpore, ...	Jounpore, ...	3,377	851	7,133	3,282	408	...
		Total, ...	23,037	7,522	54,557	88,963	2,950	12,466
BENARES.	Goruckpore, ...	Goruckpore,	2,103	45	3,803	3,220	...	...
	Azimgurh, ...	Azimgurh,...	1,742	919	2,224	2,285	367	50
	Ghazeepore,	Ghazeepore,	2,872	574	7,670	3,087	529	...
		Bullia, ...	345	41	1,304	162	35	...
	Benares, ...	Benares, ...	12,619	1,729	35,478	22,372	10,498	5,946
	Mirzapore,	Mirzapore, ...	5,559	2,053	17,885	14,814	...	1,120
		Chunar, ...	952	375	1,836	1,654	...	...
		Total, ...	26,192	5,736	70,200	47,594	11,429	7,116

* Alfred Park, ... Rs. 5,000
Refunds, ... „ 3,780

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73—(continued).

10. Total Establishment.	11. Original Works.	12. Repairs.	13. Education.	14. Vaccination.	15. Dispensary.	16. Other Charities.	17. Miscellaneous.	18. Total Expenditure.	19. Reserve.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,573	683	2,222	63	120	60	...	93	6,814	4,230
2,794	300	427	10	120	...	...	130	3,781	3,104
2,789	671	585	130	120	...	...	...	4,295	1,946
5,152	1,268	631	2	104	...	...	641	7,798	3,234
7,017	4,499	1,116	270	120	400	219	617	14,258	2,989
21,702	1,940	5,734	1,000	300	587	18	1,315	32,596	11,835
3,400	2,396	928	69	113	...	...	144	7,050	8,178
12,701	8,397	3,105	306	120	500	188	598	25,915	42,952
9,778	1,329	1,259	825	120	...	...	177	13,488	5,128
10,700	4,226	821	202	120	100	...	153	16,322	8,804
11,394	8,549	3,451	1,223	112	890	...	259	25,878	11,383
3,098	1,200	1,187	...	112	180	...	64	5,841	5,027
2,867	634	471	30	112	...	...	99	4,213	2,232
1,919	3,237	591	114	40	100	...	10	6,011	2,069
36,365	12,525	13,317	6,107	352	352	240	2,929	72,177	10,553
1,677	1,403	50	150	40	50	...	69	3,439	694
12,221	7,775	2,682	2,555	106	209	...	1,433	26,981	13,064
29,776	16,643	8,748	2,605	186	1,200	1,500	869	61,527	1,674
4,550	896	290	60	40	...	...	98	5,934	3,027
1,83,463	78,571	47,615	15,721	2,457	4,628	2,165	9,698	3,44,318	1,42,123
57,633	16,576	18,384	...	40	1,209	11	2,213	96,066	4,169
3,010	1,685	470	30	54	...	...	71	5,320	1,523
12,882	535	1,726	180	120	240	18	792	16,493	4,146
1,00,919	34,618	33,251	2,610	106	5,000	3,000	*10,316	1,89,820	1,067
15,051	4,006	3,185	200	89	500	51	872	23,954	1,980
1,89,495	57,420	57,016	3,020	409	6,949	3,080	14,264	3,31,653	12,585
9,171	7,186	2,185	161	96	...	...	478	19,277	7,109
7,587	1,965	1,925	240	110	480	...	534	12,841	1,093
14,732	10,315	4,291	1,415	40	490	274	†5,484	37,041	13,003
1,887	1,814	241	120	...	...	...	986	5,047	2,334
88,642	34,238	13,938	1,287	70	1,200	1,200	2,742	1,43,317	32,750
41,431	12,066	8,525	504	180	1,708	...	‡5,570	69,984	2,809
4,817	110	669	...	...	154	...	21	5,771	856
1,68,267	67,694	31,774	3,727	496	4,032	1,474	15,814	2,93,278	59,954

† Refunds, ... Rs. 3,589
‡ Refunds, ... „ 1,311
Public Gardens, ... „ 2,669

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Division.	District.	Municipality.	Collection.	Head Office.	Police.	Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	Jhansie, ...	60	...	64	716	...	...
		Mow Raneepore.	1,677	347	3,613	876	200	60
	Jaloun, ...	Orai, ...	768	296	540	625	...	...
		Calpee, ...	2,227	617	4,242	2,083	...	137
		Koonch, ...	814	165	2,328	1,106	...	...
	Lullutpore,	Lullutpore,	1,268	372	1,044	851	...	...
		Total, ...	6,814	1,797	11,831	6,257	200	197
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	Almorah, ...	...	234	582	776	...	...
		Nynee Tal,	309	830	2,416	6,475	208	...
	Terai, ...	Kasheepore,	553	157	1,795	493	200	...
		Total, ...	862	1,221	4,793	7,744	408	...

A B

Meerut	Division,	22	Towns,	36,428	6,150	71,105	33,429	8,923	2,190
Agra	ditto,	16	,,	41,486	11,630	90,117	46,284	18,307	4,158
Rohilkhund	ditto.	19	,,	47,013	5,498	89,715	33,578	6,773	886
Allahabad	ditto,	5	,,	23,037	7,522	54,557	8[illegible],963	2,950	12,466
Benares	ditto,	7	,,	26,192	5,736	70,200	47,594	11,429	7,116
Jhansie	ditto,	6	,,	6,814	1,797	11,831	6,257	200	197
Kumaon	ditto,	3	,,	862	1,221	4,793	7,744	408	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...		78	Towns,	1,81,832	39,554	3,92,318	2,63,849	48,990	27,013

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1872-73—(concluded.)

10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Total Establishment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.	Vaccination.	Dispensary.	Other Charities.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Reserve.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
840	...	115	...	...	...	...	375	1,330	289
6,773	6,916	1,307	187	120	536	305	2,372	18,516	710
2,229	574	329	6	74	100	23	204	3,539	309
9,306	372	1,804	600	92	360	5	1,469	14,008	2,085
4,413	2,700	500	...	120	150	179	200	8,262	6,510
3,535	772	868	160	42	...	...	350	5,727	2,359
27,096	11,334	4,923	953	448	1,146	512	4,970	51,382	12,262
1,592	...	1,024	100	...	...	...	37	2,753	250
10,288	2,086	5,961	350	...	100	...	1,366	20,101	7 864
3,198	2,745	...	300	40	500	...	176	6,959	2,164
15,028	4,831	6,985	750	40	600	...	1,579	29,813	10,282

STRACT.

1,58,225	1,38,545	35,118	8,975	2,492	3,124	873	42,244	3,89,596	1,00,670
2,11,982	1,09,538	26,373	6,972	1,618	6,894	2,758	33,884	4,00,019	27,380
1,83,463	78,571	47,615	15,721	2,457	4,628	2,165	9,698	3,44,318	1,42,123
1,89,495	57,420	57,016	3,020	409	6,949	3,080	14,264	3,31,653	12,885
1,68,267	67,694	31,774	3,727	496	4,032	1,474	15,814	2,93,278	59,954
27,096	11,334	4,923	953	448	1,146	512	4,970	51,382	12,262
15,028	4,831	6,985	750	40	600	...	1,579	29,813	10,282
9,53,556	4,67,933	2,09,804	40,118	7,960	27,373	10,862	1,22,453	18,40,059	3,65,556

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
MEERUT

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	2. Population.	Gross quantity or Class			
			Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Scharunpore, ...	45,019	md. 320,416	md. 16,961	md. 36,258	md. 3,539
2	Hurdwar Union, ...	19,782	md. 144,274 rs. 2,30,153	md. 4,741 rs. 58,656	md. 7,374 rs. 20,706	md. 4,664 rs. 87,552
3	Deobund, ...	19,383	md. 54,790 rs. 89,102	md. 361 rs. 4,579	md. 1,803 rs. 31,564	md. 443 rs. 10,423
4	Moozuffernuggur,	10,793	rs. 1,32,115	rs. 33,185	rs.2,01,603	rs. 12,366
5	Meerut, ...	51,991	md. 268,931	md. 83	md. 38,386	md. 5,372
6	Ghazeeabad, ...	10,366	md. 60,400	md. 14,574	...	md. 615
7	Barote, ...	8,404	md. 44,140	md. 2,731	md. 4,794	md. 557
8	Baghput, ...	7,367	md. 30,521	md. 6,741	md. 43,256	md. 401
9	Shahdera, ...	7,267	md. 56,677	...	md. 55,290	md. 686
10	Haupper, ...	14,544	md. 32,331	md. 42	md. 12,589	md. 635
11	Pilkooah, ...	6,239	md. 5,706	md. 253	md. 3,371	md. 75
12	Boolundshuhur,...	14,812	md. 95,640	md. 6,126	md. 8,301	rs. 25,639
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	9,334	md. 71,059	md. 2,430	md. 4,800	md. 823
14	Khoorjah, ...	26,858	md. 214,362	rs. 77,176	rs.2,15,465	rs. 87,885
15	Secundrabad, ...	18,349	md. 116,587	...	rs.1,10,463	rs. 35,125
16	Coel, ...	55,197	md. 400,708	md. 16,790	md. 70,308	md. 7,085
17	Hatrass, ...	32,300	md. 327,030	md. 59,956	md.234,831	md. 16,569
18	Atrowlee, ...	15,941	md. 59,164	md. 1,612	md. 7,430	md. 433
19	Secundra Rao, ...	12,530	md. 67,993	md. 2,106	md. 8,968	md. 878
20	Hurdooagunge,...	5,200	md. 39,065	md. 2,151	md. 7,050	md. 582
	Total, ...	381,676	md. 1,755,134 rs. 4,51,370	md. 214,834 rs. 96,420	md. 544,809 rs. 5,69,801	md. 43,357 rs. 2,68,990

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

3.

VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

I. Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
md. 399,796	hd. 12,888	md. 19,933 rs. 21,778	md. 23,826	rs. 1,34,941	md. 7,953	1
md. 166,320 rs. 4,25,508	hd. 1,995	md. 4,718 rs. 27,215	rs. 54,753	rs. 11,255	md. 931 rs. 16,157	2
md. 57,975 rs. 1,44,919	hd. 783	md. 7,981 rs. 20,316	md. 2,138 rs. 18,519	md. 872	md. 1,534	3
rs. 3,91,618	hd. 932	rs. 11,210	rs. 20,293	rs. 10,683	rs. 5,872	4
md. 341,529 rs. 9,023	...	md. 14,578 rs. 4,218	md. 1,890 rs. 1,36,674	rs. 12,816	rs. 6,972	5
md. 81,416	...	bts. 13,117 rs. 27,762	md. 94 rs. 874	md. 5,193 rs. 16,146	md. 1,512	6
md. 55,207	rs. 436	md. 8,498	md. 5,080	md. 6,027	md. 373	7
md. 139,812	md. 512 rs. 1,024	md. 6,306	md. 27,051	md. 1,011	md. 213	8
md. 117,897	...	md. 4,096 lds. 1,293	rs. 2,766	md. 1,291	md. 163	9
md. 50,528 rs. 436	md. 375	md. 2,946 bts. 2,331	rs. 18,400	rs. 1,529	md. 196	10
md. 11,484 rs. 55	rs. 26	md. 312 bts. 170	rs. 688	rs. 8,425	md. 303	11
md. 112,736 rs. 38,713	hd. 4,446	md. 6,656 rs. 6,047	rs. 17,272	rs. 2,752	md. 43	12
md. 80,802 rs. 4,150	hd. 871	md. 2,865 rs. 1,117	rs. 13,550	rs. 11,261	rs. 2,194	13
md. 220,266 rs. 4,07,826	hd. 6,125	md. 117 rs. 76,693	rs. 55,473	rs. 7,122	md. 199	14
md. 124,504 rs. 1,65,722	hd. 2,577	md. 326 rs. 35,896	rs. 21,873	rs. 71,571	rs. 8,978	15
md. 598,415	...	md. 237,793	md. 98,049	rs. 20,037	rs. 2,876	16
md. 771,164 rs. 29,34,137	hd. 1,657 rs. 1,997	md. 159,223 rs. 1,52,178	md. 95,685 rs. 2,66,720	md. 14,829	md. 3,000	17
md. 86,554 rs. 1,304	hd. 1,464	md. 22,814	rs. 7,694	md. 71,786 rs. 2,87,286	md. 13,526	18
md. 104,486 rs. 1,257	...	md. 18,813	md. 36,940	rs. 15,320	md. 2,751	19
md. 57,580 rs. 293	hd. 520	md. 6,518	rs. 7,800	md. 2,556 rs. 6,341	md. 674 md. 519	20
md. 3,578,471 rs. 44,22,710	hd. 34,258 md. 887 rs. 3,483	md. 524,503 rs. 3,84,430 bts. 16,911	md. 290,753 rs. 6,43,549	md. 103,565 rs. 6,17,487	md. 33,890 rs. 87,149	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	3. Gross quantity or value imported during the year — (*concluded*). Class VII.	Class VIII.	Quantity or value on Class	Class Su
				Grain.	Refined.
	1.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1	Seharunpore, ...	rs. 3,66,936	md. 4,424 rs. 24,352	...	...
2	Hurdwar Union, ...	rs. 1,23,396	md. 988 rs. 33,452	md. 272 rs. 536	...
3	Deobun, ...	rs. 63,348	md. 295 rs. 17,709	...	...
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	rs. 50,023	rs. 8,533	rs. 3,202	rs. 19,666
5	Meerut, ...	...	...	...	...
6	Ghazeeabad, ...	rs. 47,788	md. 133	...	...
7	Barote, ...	rs. 39,378	md. 3,347	...	...
8	Baghput, ...	rs. 30,058	md. 780	...	...
9	Shahdera, ...	rs. 37,975	rs. 461	...	...
10	Haupper, ...	rs. 15,370	md. 817 rs. 845	...	...
11	Pilkooah, ...	rs. 17,091	md. 65	...	...
12	Boolundshuhur, ...	rs. 78,830	rs. 15,887	...	...
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	rs. 44,394	rs. 11,584	md. 62	...
14	Khoorja, ...	rs. 2,28,144	rs. 46,465	...	...
15	Secundrabad, ...	rs. 1,41,630	rs. 26,718	...	...
16	Coel, ...	rs. 6,79,938	md. 1,646	md. 671	md. 46
17	Hatrass, ...	rs. 17,77,106	md. 31,932 rs. 2,55,462	md. 59,468	md. 40,041
18	Atrowlee, ...	rs. 50,325	rs. 18,452	...	...
19	Secundra Rao, ...	rs. 62,992	rs. 7,137	md. 102	md. 150
20	Hurdooagunge, ...	rs. 18,907	rs. 26,185	md. 1,032	md. 38
	Total, ...	rs. 38,73,629	md. 45,012 rs. 4,93,242	md. 61,607 rs. 3,737	md. 40,275 rs. 19,666

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

4.						
WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.						
I.						
gar.						
Unrefined.	Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Number.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1
md. 25 rs. 67	md. 16 rs. 342	md. 343 rs. 1,467	hd. 877	md. 38 rs. 20	rs. 2,484	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	3
rs. 12,380	rs. 63	rs. 35,824	...	rs. 42	rs. 1,457	4
md. 790	...	md. 790	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	8
md. 75	...	md. 75	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	md. 62	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	15
md. 196	...	md. 1,007	...	...	md. 15	16
md. 87,240	md. 1,978	md. 219,904 rs. 10,10,402	...	md. 601	md. 17,411 rs. 1,34,941	17
md. 51	...	md. 51	...	...	...	18
md. 8,155	...	md. 670	...	...	md. 6	19
...	...	md. 1,092	...	...	rs. 340	20
md. 96,532 rs. 12,447	md. 1,994 rs. 405	md. 223,994 rs. 10,47,693	hd. 877	md. 639 rs. 62	md. 17,432 rs. 1,39,222	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	4. Quantity or value on which refunds were given. (concluded). Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
	1.	23.	24.	25.	26.
1	Scharunpore, ...	rs. 975	...	...	...
2	Hurdwar Union,...	rs. 1,139	rs. 33	rs. 2,361	...
3	Deobund, ...	...	...	...	...
4	Moozuffernuggur,	rs. 457	rs. 1,485	rs. 2,107	...
5	Meerut, ...	...	...	...	...
6	Ghazeeabad, ...	...	...	...	...
7	Barote, ...	..	...	...	...
8	Baghput, ...	...	...	...	...
9	Shahdera, ...	...	...	...	...
10	Haupper, ...	...	...	...	...
11	Pilkooah, ...	...	...	...	...
12	Boolundshuhur,...	...	...	...	...
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	...	...	...	...
14	Khoorjah, ...	...	...	...	...
15	Secundrabad, ...	...	...	...	...
16	Coel, ...	md. 2	md. 26	rs. 52,679	md. 12
17	Hatrass, ...	md. 21,705 rs. 86,820	md. 5,634	rs. 3,55,420	md. 2,983 rs. 20,232
18	Atrowlee, ...	rs. 1,144	...	rs. 418	...
19	Secundra Rao, ...	md. 123	md. 11	rs. 2,952	rs. 1,952
20	Hurdooagunge, ...	...	...	rs. 208	rs. 456
	Total, ...	md. 21,830 rs. 90,535	md. 5,671 rs. 1,518	rs. 4,16,145	md. 2,995 rs. 22,640

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

5.

NET QUANTITY OR VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Class I.

Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Number.
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	
md. 320,416	md. 16,961	md. 36,258	md. 3,539	md. 399,796	1
md. 144,002	md. 4,741	md. 7,349	md. 4,648	md. 165,977	2
rs. 2,29,618	rs. 58,656	rs. 20,639	rs. 87,210	rs. 4,24,041	
md. 54,790	md. 361	md. 1,803	md. 443	md. 57,975	3
rs. 89,102	rs. 4,579	rs. 31,564	rs. 10,423	rs. 1,44,919	
rs. 1,28,913	rs. 13,519	rs. 1,89,223	rs. 12,303	rs. 3,55,794	4
md. 268,931	md. 83	md. 37,596	md. 5,372	md. 340,739 rs. 9,023	5
md. 60,400	md. 14,574	...	md. 615	md. 81,416	6
md. 44,140	md. 2,731	md. 4,794	md. 557	md. 55,207	7
md. 30,521	md. 6,741	md. 43,256	md. 401	md. 139,812	8
md. 56,677	...	md. 55,215	md. 686	md. 117,822	9
md. 32,331	md. 42	md. 12,589	md. 635	md. 50,528 rs. 436	10
md. 5,706	md. 253	md. 3,371	md. 75	md. 11,484 rs. 55	11
md. 95,640	md. 6,126	md. 8,301	rs. 25,639	md. 112,736 rs. 38,713	12
md. 70,997	md. 2,430	md. 4,800	md. 823	md. 80,740 rs. 4,150	13
md. 214,362	rs. 77,176	rs. 2,15,465	rs. 87,885	md. 220,266 rs. 4,07,826	14
md. 116,587	...	rs. 1,10,463	rs. 35,125	md. 124,504 rs. 1,65,722	15
md. 400,037	md. 16,744	md. 70,112	md. 7,085	md. 597,408	16
md. 267,662	md. 19,915	md. 147,591	md. 14,591	md. 551,260 rs. 19,23,735	17
md. 59,164	md. 1,612	md. 7,379	md. 433	md. 86,503 rs. 1,304	18
md. 67,891	md. 1,956	md. 813	md. 878	md. 103,816 rs. 1,257	19
md. 38,032	md. 2,113	md. 7,050	md. 582	md. 56,488 rs. 293	20
md. 1,693,527 rs. 4,47,633	md. 174,559 rs. 76,754	md. 448,277 rs. 5,57,354	md. 41,363 rs. 2,68,585	md. 3,354,477 rs. 33,75,017	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Net quantity or value: Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
	1.	32.	33.	34.
1	Seharunpore, ...	hd. 12,888	md. 19,933; rs 21,778	md. 23,826
2	Hurdwar Union,	hd. 1,118	md. 4,680; rs. 27,195	rs. 52,269
3	Deobund, ...	hd. 783	md. 7,981; rs. 20,316	md. 2,138; rs. 18,519
4	Moozuffernuggur,	hd. 932	rs. 11,168	rs. 18,836
5	Meerut, ...	...	md. 14,578; rs. 4,218	md. 1,890; rs. 1,36,874
6	Ghazeeabad, ...	...	bts. 13,117; rs. 27,762	md. 94; rs. 874
7	Barote, ...	rs. 436	md. 8,498	md. 5,080
8	Baghput, ...	md. 512; rs. 1,024	md. 6,306	md. 270,751
9	Shahdera, ...	...	md. 4,096; lds. 1,293	rs. 2,766
10	Haupper, ...	hd. 375	md. 2,946; bts. 2,331	rs. 18,400
11	Pilkooah, ...	rs. 26	md. 312; bts. 170	rs. 688
12	Boolundshuhur,	hd. 4,446	md. 6,656; rs. 6,047	rs. 17,272
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	hd. 871	md. 2,865; rs. 1,117	rs. 13,550
14	Khoorjah, ...	hd. 6,125	md. 117; rs. 76,693	rs. 55,473
15	Secundrabad, ...	hd. 2,577	md. 326; rs. 35,896	rs. 21,873
16	Coel, ...	...	md. 237,793	md. 98,034
17	Hatrass, ...	hd. 1,657; rs. 1,997	md. 158,622; rs. 1,47,634	md. 78,274; rs. 1,25,779
18	Atrowlee, ...	hd. 1,464	md. 22,814	rs. 7,694
19	Secundra Rao, ...	...	md. 18,813	md. 36,934
20	Hurdooagunge, ...	hd. 520	md. 6,518	rs. 7,460
	Total, ...	hd. 33,381; md. 887; rs. 3,483	md. 523,864; rs. 3,84,360; beasts 16,911	md. 273,321; rs. 504,327

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—*(continued).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

5.

IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR—*(concluded).*

Class V.		Class VI.		Class VII.		Class VIII.		Number.
35.		36.		37.		38.		
rs.	1,33,966	md.	7,953	rs.	3,66,936	md. 4,424 rs. 24,352		1
rs.	10,116	md. 931 rs. 16,124		rs.	1,21,035	md. 988 rs. 33,452		2
md.	872	md.	1,534	rs.	63,348	md. 295 rs. 17,709		3
rs.	10,683	rs.	5,872					
rs.	12,359	rs.	5,487	rs.	47,916	rs.	8,533	4
md. rs.	5,193 16,146	md.	1,512		...		...	5
md.	6,027	md.	373	rs.	47,788	md.	133	6
md.	1,011	md.	213	rs.	79,378	md.	3,347	7
md.	1,291	md.	163	rs.	30,058	md.	780	8
rs.	1,529	md.	196	rs.	37,975	rs.	461	9
rs.	6,425	md.	303	rs.	15,370	md. 817 rs. 845		10
rs.	2,752	md.	43	rs.	17,091	md.	65	11
rs.	11,261	rs.	2,194	rs.	78,830	rs.	15,807	12
rs.	7,122	md.	199	rs.	44,394	rs.	11,584	13
rs.	71,571	rs.	3,078	rs.	2,28,144	rs.	46,465	14
rs.	20,037	md.	2,876	rs.	1,41,630	rs.	26,718	15
md.	14,827	md.	2,974	rs.	6,27,259	md.	1,634	16
md. rs.	50,081 2,00,466	md.	7,892	rs.	14,21,686	md. 28,949 rs. 2,35,230		17
rs.	14,176	md.	2,751	rs.	49,907	rs.	18,452	18
md.	2,433	md.	663	rs.	60,040	rs.	5,185	19
rs.	6,341	md.	519	rs.	18,699	rs.	25,129	20
md. rs.	81,735 526,952	md. 28,219 rs. 85,631		rs.	34,57,484	md. 42,107 rs. 4,70,602		

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Net average consumption of Class I. Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.
	1.	39.	40.	41.
1	Seharunpore, ...	md. 7 4 10	md. 0 15 1	md. 0 32 3
2	Hurdwar Union, ...	md. 7 12 0 rs. 11 7 3	md. 0 9 9 rs. 0 2 11	md. 0 14 12 rs. 1 0 6
3	Deobund, ...	md. 2 33 0 rs. 4 9 5	md. 0 0 12 rs. 0 3 9	md. 0 3 10 rs. 1 10 0
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	rs. 11 15 1	rs. 1 4 0	rs. 17 8 6
5	Meerut, ...	md. 5 6 14	md. 0 0 1	md. 0 21 5
6	Ghazeeabad, ...	md. 5 33 1	md. 1 16 3	...
7	Barote, ...	md. 5 10 0	md. 0 13 0	md. 0 22 13
8	Baghput, ...	md. 4 5 11	md. 0 36 9	md. 5 34 13
9	Shahdera, ...	md. 8 8 7	...	md. 7 23 14
10	Haupper, ...	md. 2 8 14	md. 0 0 2	md. 0 34 1
11	Pilkooah, ...	md. 0 36 8	md. 0 1 9	md. 0 21 11
12	Boolundshuhur, ...	md. 6 18 1	md. 0 16 8	md. 0 22 15
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	md. 7 24 4	md. 0 10 7	md. 0 20 8
14	Khoorjah, ...	md. 7 39 4	rs. 2 14 0	rs. 8 0 3
15	Secundrabad, ...	md. 6 14 2	...	rs. 6 0 3
16	Coel, ...	md. 7 9 15	md. 0 12 2	md. 1 10 12
17	Hatrass, ...	md. 10 4 12	md. 0 24 10	md. 4 22 12
18	Atrowlee, ...	md. 3 28 7	md. 0 4 0½	md. 0 18 8
19	Secundra Rao, ...	md. 5 17 0	md. 0 6 4	md. 0 27 3
20	Hurdooagunge, ...	md. 7 12 9	md. 0 16 14	md. 1 14 3
	Total, ...	md. 4 22 10 rs. 8 15 4	md. 0 21 12 rs. 1 8 6	md. 1 16 13 rs. 5 13 8

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III. Oil	Number.
42.	43.	44.	45.	
md. 0 3 2	md. 6 35 1	hd. ¼	md. 0 4 1	1
md. 0 9 6 rs. 4 6 6	md. 8 15 6 rs. 18 10 2	hd. 1/16	md. 0 1 6 rs. 0 9 0	2
md. 0 0 14 rs. 0 8 7	md. 2 39 7 rs. 7 7 4	hd. 1/64	md. 0 0 2 rs. 0 0 5	3
rs. 1 2 3	rs. 32 15 5	hd. ½	rs. 0 9 8	4
md. 0 4 2	md. 6 22 2 rs. 0 2 9	...	md. 0 0 15	5
md. 0 2 6	md. 7 34 0	...	rs. 2 10 1	6
md. 0 2 10	md. 6 22 12	rs. 0 0 10	md. 0 1 3	7
md. 0 2 4	md. 18 39 2	md. 0 2 12 rs. 0 2 12	md. 0 0 10	8
md. 0 3 12	md. 16 8 2	...	...	9
md. 0 1 11	...	hd. 1/88	md. 0 0 4	10
md. 0 0 8	md. 1 33 9 rs. 0 0 1	rs. 0 0 6	md. 0 0 6	11
rs. 1 11 4	md. 7 24 7 rs. 2 9 9	hd. ⅛	rs. 0 3 2	12
md. 0 3 8	md. 8 26 0 rs. 0 7 1	hd. 1/11	md. 0 1 2	13
rs. 3 4 4	md. 8 8 0 rs. 15 2 11	hd. ¼	rs. 0 7 7	14
rs. 1 14 8	md. 6 31 6 rs. 9 0 6	hd. ⅐	rs. 0 1 2	15
md. 0 5 2	md. 10 32 14	...	md. 0 4 11	16
md. 0 18 1	md. 17 2 10 rs. 59 8 11	hd. 1/9 rs. 0 1 0	md. 0 6 8	17
md. 0 1 1	md. 4 12 0½ rs. 0 1 4	hd. 1/10	md. 0 0 9	18
md. 0 2 13	md. 8 11 6 rs. 0 1 4	...	md. 0 0 12	19
md. 0 4 8	md. 10 34 8 rs. 0 0 10	hd. 1/16	md. 0 5 4	20
md. 0 5 5 rs. 2 7 0	md. 9 1 12 rs. 13 9 8	hd. ⅛ md. 0 1 9 rs. 0 1 0	md. 0 3 0 rs. 0 8 4	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Net average consumption or		
		Class III.—(concluded).		Class IV.
		Oil-seeds.	Total of Class III.	
	1.	46.	47.	48.
1	Seharunpore, ...	md. 0 7 11	md. 0 17 7 rs. 0 7 8	md. 0 21 2
2	Hurdwar Union, ...	md. 0 5 6 rs. 0 0 3¾	md. 0 9 5 rs. 1 5 1¼	rs. 2 10 3
3	Deobúnd, ...	md. 0 7 9 rs. 0 11 10	md. 0 16 6 rs. 1 0 8	md. 0 4 6 rs. 0 15 3
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	rs. 0 3 10	rs. 1 0 7	rs. 1 12 0
5	Meerut, ...	md. 0 10 4	md. 0 11 3 rs. 0 0 2	md. 0 1 7 rs. 2 10 1
6	Ghazeeabad, ...	...	rs. 2 10 10	md. 0 0 5 rs. 0 1 4
7	Barote, ...	md. 0 6 9	md. 1 0 7	md. 0 24 3
8	Baghput, ...	md. 0 7 9	md. 0 34 3	md. 35 15 12
9	Shahdera, ...	md. 0 16 9	md. 0 16 14	rs. 0 6 1
10	Haupper, ...	md. 0 7 12	md. 0 8 1	rs. 1 4 3
11	Pilkooah, ...	md. 0 0 7	md. 0 0 13	rs. 0 1 9
12	Boolundshuhur, ...	md. 0 17 12	md. 0 17 15 rs. 0 6 6	rs. 1 2 7
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	md. 0 11 0	md. 0 12 4 rs. 0 1 10	rs. 1 7 2
14	Khoorjah, ...	rs. 2 4 9	md. 0 0 3 rs. 2 13 8	rs. 2 0 11
15	Secundrabad, ...	rs. 1 10 1	md. 0 0 11 rs. 1 15 2	rs. 1 3 1
16	Coel, ...	md. 0 21 15	md. 4 12 5	md. 1 31 0
17	Hatrass, ...	md. 1 0 13	md. 4 36 7 rs. 4 9 1	md. 2 6 11 rs. 3 10 11
18	Atrowlee, ...	md. 0 6 4	md. 1 17 2	rs. 0 7 8
19	Secundra Rao, ...	md. 0 16 14	md. 1 20 0	md. 2 37 14
20	Hurdooagunge, ...	md. 0 7 8	md. 1 10 2	rs. 1 6 11
	Total, ...	md. 0 15 0 rs. 1 0 4	md. 1 18 2 rs. 2 14 4	md. 1 5 1 rs. 1 14 7

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—(*continued*).

Class V.			Class VI.	Number.
Drugs.	Spices.	Total of Class V.		
49.	50.	51.	52.	
...	...	rs. 2 15 7	md. 0 7 0	1
...	...	rs. 0 8 2	md. 0 1 14 rs. 0 13 0	2
md. 0 0 10 rs. 0 2 4	md. 0 1 3 rs. 0 6 6	md. 0 1 13 rs. 0 8 10	md. 0 3 2 rs. 0 4 10	3
...	...	rs. 1 2 4	rs. 0 8 1	4
...	md. 0 4 0 rs. 0 5 0	md. 0 4 0 rs. 0 5 0	md. 0 1 2	5
md. 0 23 3	...	md. 0 23 4	md. 0 0 7	6
md. 0 0 8	md. 0 4 5	md. 0 ¼ 13	md. 0 1 0	7
md. 0 0 6	md. 0 6 6	md. 0 7 0	md. 0 0 14	8
...	...	rs. 0 3 7	md. 0 1 1	9
...	rs. 0 9 3	rs. 0 9 3	md. 0 0 13	10
...	rs. 0 7 0	rs. 0 7 0	md. 0 0 4	11
rs 0 4 6	rs. 0 7 7	rs. 0 12 2	rs. 0 2 4	12
rs. 0 9 5	rs. 0 2 7	rs. 0 12 0	md. 0 2 15	13
rs. 1 13 4	rs. 0 13 4	rs. 2 10 8	rs. 0 1 10	14
rs. 0 5 7	rs. 0 11 9	rs. 1 1 5	md. 0 6 4	15
...	...	md. 0 10 11	md. 0 2 2	16
...	md. 1 21 3	md. 1 21 3 rs. 6 3 2	md. 0 9 8	17
...	...	rs. 0 14 2	md. 0 6 14	18
...	...	md. 0 36 8	md. 0 2 2	19
...	...	rs. 1 3 6	md. 0 3 15½	20
md. 0 5 11 rs. 0 12 3	md. 0 13 6 rs. 1 7 3	md. 0 11 0 rs. 2 2 9	md. 0 3 10 rs. 0 3 5	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	6. Net average consumption or expenditure &c.,—(*concluded*). Class VII.	Class VIII.
	1.	53.	54.
1	Seharunpore, ...	rs. 8 2 4	md. 0 3 11 rs. 0 8 7
2	Hurdwar Union, ...	rs. 6 1 10	md. 0 2 0 rs. 1 11 0
3	Deobund, ...	rs. 3 4 8	md. 0 0 9 rs. 0 14 7
4	Moozuffernuggur, ...	rs. 4 7 0	rs. 0 12 7
5	Meerut, ...	...	...
6	Ghazeeabad, ...	rs. 4 9 2	md. 0 0 8
7	Barote, ...	rs. 9 7 2	md. 0 15 4
8	Baghput, ...	rs. 4 1 3	md. 0 4 3
9	Shahdera, ...	rs. 5 3 9	rs. 0 1 0
10	Haupper, ...	rs. 1 0 10	md. 0 2 4 rs. 0 0 11
11	Pilkooah, ...	rs. 2 11 9	md. 0 0 6
12	Boolundshuhur, ...	rs. 5 5 2	rs. 1 1 3
13	Anoopshuhur, ...	rs. 4 12 1	rs. 1 3 9
14	Khoorjah, ...	rs. 8 7 9	rs. 1 11 8
15	Secundrabad, ...	rs. 7 11 5	rs. 1 7 3
16	Coel, ...	rs. 11 5 10	md. 0 1 2
17	Hatrass, ...	rs. 44 0 2	md. 0 35 12 rs. 7 4 6
18	Atrowlee, ...	rs. 3 2 1	rs. 1 2 6
19	Secundra Rao, ...	rs. 4 12 8	rs. 0 6 7
20	Hurdooagunge, ...	rs. 3 9 6	rs. 4 13 3
	Total, ...	rs. 10 7 9	md. 0 7 11 rs. 1 13 4

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*concluded*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

7		8.
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		
Class I.	Total Octroi.	REMARKS.
55.	56.	57.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
0 7 7	0 13 7	
0 8 0	0 12 0	The rates on certain articles were changed from *ad valorem* to maundage during the year. Hence the imports are given both in quantity and value.
0 2 9	0 4 7	
0 6 10	0 9 6	For 4½ months only.
0 5 10	0 8 3	
0 5 2	0 8 10	
0 5 1	0 8 6	
0 13 0	0 15 6	
0 11 10	0 14 4	
0 3 7	0 5 3	For four months only.
0 1 10	0 2 10	For four months only.
0 4 9	0 7 3	
0 5 3	0 7 10	
0 7 5	0 12 1	
0 5 1	0 8 0	For 10½ months only.
0 7 8	0 11 6	
1 0 2	1 9 8	
0 3 6	0 5 4	
0 5 6½	0 8 1	
0 7 1	0 9 9	
0 7 3	0 11 2	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

AGRA

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	2. Population.	Gross quantity or Class I. Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Muttra, ...	63,431	md. 503,122	md. 29,607	md. 50,093	md. 12,842
2	Juleysur, ...	17,622	md 116,466	md. 12	md. 20,087	md. 1,095
3	Kosee, ...	12,776	md. 128,944	md. 5,022	md. 29,282	md. 1,788
4	Bindrabun, ...	21,004	md. 159,653	md. 6,504	md. 6,397	md. 6,122
5	Agra, ...	150,677	md. 1,597,241	md. 156,637	md. 123,134	md. 30,411
6	Futtehpore Sikree, ...	8,513	md. 34,534	md. 2,122	md. 3,082	md. 260
7	Ferozabad, ...	13,788	md. 98,218	md. 2,576	md. 7,975	md. 1,379
8	Mynpoory, ...	18,601	md. 131,415	md. 2,933	md. 8,058	md. 2,038
9	Etawah, ...	30,386	md. 223,217	md. 4,730	md. 14,121	md. 11,798
10	Juswuntnuggur,	5,310	md. 24,580	md. 358	md. 6,399	md. 602
11	Furruckabad, ...	74,225	md. 456,698	md. 75,085	md. 14,140	md. 5,463
12	Etah, ...	8,044	md. 53,270 rs. 9,574	md. 2,404	md. 10,712	md. 710
13	Soron, ...	13,658	md. 80,447	md. 2,231	md. 11,325	md. 1,763
14	Kassgunge, ...	15,764	md. 146,128	md. 9,200	md. 49,578	md. 1,779
15	Murehra, ...	9,214	md. 14,045 rs. 2,950	md. 325	md. 1,940	md. 244
16	Aleegunge, ...	7,912	md. 10,527 rs. 2,360	md. 273	md. 2,721	md. 179
	Total, ...	470,925	md. 3,778,503 rs. 14,884	md. 224,934	md. 359,044	md. 78,473

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

3.

VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
md. 597,507 rs. 75,908	hd 15,266	md. 34,774 rs. 57,034	rs. 91,217	rs. 86,899	md. 6,598	1
md. 137,661 rs. 10,842	rs. 5,433	md. 1,475 rs. 6,781	rs. 3,370	rs. 15,075	md. 1,090	2
md. 182,853	hd. 6,263	md. 29,012	rs. 16,409	rs. 27,234	md. 1,665	3
md. 193,468 rs. 24,948	hd. 1,788	md. 11,366 rs. 25,409	rs. 41,081	rs. 13,979	md. 1,388	4
md. 1,939,065 rs. 1,29,044	hd. 33,323 rs. 12,064	md. 31,279 rs. 58,145	rs. 2,97,321	md. 72,833	md. 17,666	5
md. 40,218	md. 2,456	md. 3,896	...	rs. 836	md. 712	6
md. 110,142	rs. 14,634	md. 1,759	rs. 7,609	rs. 21,826	md. 1,034	7
md. 143,672 rs. 4,486	hd. 3,130	md. 4,479 rs. 1,534	rs. 22,388	rs. 18,047	md. 1,522	8
md. 260,749 rs. 22,417	...	md. 32,266	md. 29,340 rs. 29,823	md. 1,510	md. 3,724	9
md. 32,661 rs. 3,203	...	md. 2,201	rs. 1,442	rs. 25,669	md. 254	10
md. 476,299 rs. 1,99,841	hd. 10,348	md. 21,893 rs. 56,180	rs. 58,715	rs. 2,761	md. 2,200	11
md. 82,820 rs. 15,183	hd. 2,222	md. 25,517	md. 566 rs. 7,784	rs. 1,56,777	md. 1,474	12
md. 96,232 rs. 21,942	rs. 2,440	md. 2,458 rs. 3,569	md. 463 rs. 6,868	rs. 13,294 md. 730	md. 1,024	13
md. 212,751 rs. 28,969	rs. 1,945	md. 6,676 rs. 8,594	md. 1,296 rs. 12,527	rs. 1,450 md. 5,494	md. 2,102	14
md. 21,980 rs. 6,730	hd. 1,828	md. 740 rs. 1,715	md. 66 rs. 2,219	rs. 4,451 rs. 2,707	md. 270	15
md. 24,675 rs. 6,353	hd. 951	md. 989 rs. 872	md. 33 rs. 617	rs. 2,809	md. 477	16
md. 4,552,753 rs. 5,49,866	hd. 77,575 rs. 36,516	md. 210,780 rs. 2,19,833	md. 31,764 rs. 5,99,390	md. 80,567 rs. 3,93,805	md. 43,200	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	3. Gross quantity or value imported during the year—(*concluded.*) Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class I. Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.
	1.	13.	14.	15.	16.
1	Muttra, ...	rs. 5,14,358	rs. 1,05,071	md. 12,597	md. 2,460
2	Juleysur, ...	rs. 94,003	rs. 1,30,216	md. 281	...
3	Kosee, ...	rs. 2,02,054	rs. 53,476	md. 2,160	md. 248
4	Bindrabun, ...	rs. 2,10,821	rs. 30,703	md. 161	...
5	Agra, ...	rs. 17,12,175	rs. 2,04,840	md. 53,804	md. 36,126
6	Futtehpore Sikree, ...	rs. 30,716	rs. 3,450	...	...
7	Ferozabad, ...	rs. 1,00,804	rs. 13,048	...	...
8	Mynpoory, ...	rs. 1,49,693	rs. 1,21,903	...	...
9	Etawah, ...	rs. 2,04,270	rs. 20,084	md. 45	md. 30
10	Juswuntnuggur,	rs. 1,78,564	rs. 1,174	md. 108	...
11	Furruckabad,...	rs. 22,64,246	rs. 4,45,778	...	...
12	Etah, ...	rs. 1,26,005	rs. 29,061	md. 1,190 rs. 2,718	md. 888
13	Soron, ...	rs. 70,611	rs. 35,474	md. 38	md. 464
14	Kassgunge, ...	rs. 2,56,156	rs. 63,251	md. 1,086	md. 5,967
15	Murehra, ...	rs. 21,171	rs. 7,632	md. 15	...
16	Aleegunge, ...	rs. 22,548	rs. 1,543	...	...
	Total, ...	rs. 61,58,285	rs. 12,59,704	md. 71,485 rs. 2,718	md. 46,183

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION.—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

4.

QUANTITY OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

Unrefined.	Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Number.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	
md. 7,920	md. 506	md. 17,471 rs. 1,708	hd. 548	md. 446	rs. 10,185	1
md. 270	...	md. 1,252	...	...	rs. 33	2
md. 1,176	md. 9	md. 3,636	hd. 66	...	rs. 122	3
...	md. 5	md. 166	...	...	...	4
md. 8,252	md. 363	md. 98,611 rs. 10,196	...	...	rs. 409	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	md. 1	md. 1	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	rs. 38	8
md. 160	...	md. 235	...	...	...	9
md. 439	...	md. 547	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	rs. 150	11
md. 3,426	md. 4	md. 7,164 rs. 2,755	...	md. 384	md. 136 rs. 255	12
md. 154	md. 18	md. 675 rs. 64	...	md. 26	rs. 170	13
md. 1,763	md. 6	md. 7,932 rs. 181	...	md. 39	rs. 37	14
md. 23	...	md. 55 rs. 39	hd. 5	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	16
md. 23,583	md. 912	md. 137,745 rs. 14,943	hd. 619	md. 895	md. 136 rs. 11,399	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	4. Quantity or value on which refunds were given—(*concluded.*) Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
	1.	23.	24.	25.	26.
1	Muttra, ...	rs. 4,175	md. 286	rs. 11,442	rs. 5,075
2	Juleysur, ...	rs. 229	...	rs. 1,054	...
3	Kosee, ...	rs. 799	md. 76	rs. 257	rs. 226
4	Bindrabun, ...	...	md. 16	...	...
5	Agra, ...	md. 196	...	rs. 4,199	rs. 1,688
6	Futtehpore Sikree, ...	...	...	...	...
7	Ferozabad, ...	...	...	rs. 142	...
8	Mynpoory, ...	...	...	rs. 843	rs. 785
9	Etawah, ...	rs. 898	md. 11	rs. 8,743	rs. 70
10	Juswuntnuggur, ...	rs. 78	...	rs. 8,854	...
11	Furruckabad, ...	rs. 1,287	...	rs. 15,980	rs. 20,882
12	Etah, ...	rs. 1,301	md. 150	rs. 2,520	rs. 1,800
13	Soron, ...	md. 17 rs. 249	...	rs. 7,974	rs. 17,918
14	Kassgunge, ...	md. 240 rs. 631	md. 36	rs. 14,921	rs. 17,095
15	Murehra, ...	rs. 111	...	rs. 823	rs. 3,239
16	Aleegunge, ...	rs. 61	...	rs. 1,000	rs. 217
	Total, ...	md. 453 rs. 9,819	md. 575	rs. 78,752	rs. 68,995

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

5.							
NET QUANTITY OR VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.							
CLASS I.						Class II.	Number.
Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghee.	Total of Class I.			
27.	28.	29.	30.	31.		32.	
md. 496,525	md. 27,147	md. 42,173	md. 12,336	md. 580,036 rs. 74,200		hd 14,718	1
md. 116,185	md. 12	md. 19,817	md. 1,095	md. 136,409 rs. 10,842		rs. 5,433	2
md. 126,784	md. 4,774	md. 28,106	md. 1,779	md. 179,217		hd. 6,197	3
md. 159,492	md. 6,504	md. 6,397	md. 6,117	md. 193,302 rs. 24,948		hd. 1,788	4
md. 1,543,437	md. 120,511	md. 114,882	md. 30,048	md. 1,840,454 rs. 1,18,848		hd. 33,323 rs. 12,064	5
md. 34,534	md. 2,122	md. 3,082	md. 260	md. 40,218		hd. 2,456	6
md. 98,212	md. 2,576	md. 7,975	md. 1,378	md. 110,141		rs. 14,634	7
md. 131,415	md. 2,933	md. 8,058	md. 2,038	md. 143,672 rs. 4,486		hd. 3,130	8
md. 223,173	md. 4,670	md. 13,961	md. 11,798	md. 260,514 rs. 22,417		...	9
md. 24,472	md. 358	md. 5,960	md. 602	md. 32,114 rs. 3,203		...	10
md. 456,696	md. 75,085	md. 14,140	md. 5,463	md. 476,299 rs. 1,99,841		hd. 10,348	11
md 52,080 rs. 6,856	md. 1,516	md. 7,286	md. 706	md. 75,656 rs. 12,428		hd. 2,222	12
md. 80,409	md. 1,767	md. 11,171	md. 1,745	md. 95,557 rs. 21,878		rs. 2,440	13
md. 145,042	md. 3,233	md. 47,815	md. 1,773	md. 204,819 rs. 28,788		rs. 1,945	14
md. 14,030 rs. 2,950	md. 325	md. 1,917	md. 244	md. 21,925 rs. 6,691		hd. 1,823	15
md. 10,527 rs. 2,360	md. 273	md. 2,721	md. 179	md. 24,675 rs. 6,353		hd. 951	16
md. 3,707,018 rs. 12,166	md. 178,751	md. 335,461	md. 77,561	md. 4,415,008 rs. 5,39,243		hd. 76,956 rs. 86,516	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	5. Net quantity or value imported			
		Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
	1.	33.	34.	35.	36.
1	Muttra, ...	md. 34,328 / rs. 57,034	rs. 81,032	rs. 82,724	md. 6,312
2	Juleysur, ...	md. 1,475 / rs. 6,781	rs. 3,337	rs. 14,846	md. 1,090
3	Rosee, ...	md. 29,012	rs. 16,287	rs. 26,435	md. 1,589
4	Bindrabun, ...	md. 11,366 / rs. 25,409	rs. 41,081	rs. 13,970	md. 1,372
5	Agra, ...	md. 31,279 / rs. 58,145	rs. 2,96,912	md. 73,637 / rs. 835	md. 17,666
6	Futtehpore Sikree,	md. 3,896	...	rs. 21,826	md. 712
7	Ferozabad, ...	md. 1,759	rs. 7,609	rs. 18,047	md. 1,034
8	Mynpoory, ...	md. 4,479 / rs. 1,534	rs. 22,350	md. 1,510	md. 1,522
9	Etawah, ...	md. 32,266	md. 29,340 / rs. 29,823	rs. 24,771	md. 3,713
10	Juswuntnuggur, ...	md. 2,201	rs. 1,442	rs. 2,683	md. 254
11	Furruckabad, ...	md. 21,893 / rs. 56,180	rs. 58,565	rs. 1,55,490	md. 2,200
12	Etah, ...	md. 25,133	md. 430 / rs. 7,529	rs. 11,993	md. 1,324
13	Soron, ...	md. 2,432 / rs. 3,569	md. 463 / rs. 6,698	md. 713 / rs. 1,201	md. 1,024
14	Kassgunge, ...	md. 6,637 / rs. 8,594	md. 1,296 / rs. 12,490	md. 5,254 / rs. 3,820	md. 2,066
15	Murehra, ...	md. 740 / rs. 1,715	md. 66 / rs. 2,219	rs. 2,596	md. 270
16	Aleegunge, ...	md. 989 / rs. 872	md. 33 / rs. 617	rs. 2,748	md. 477
	Total, ...	md. 209,885 / rs. 21,98,330	md. 31,628 / rs. 5,87,991	md. 80,114 / rs. 3,83,986	md. 42,625

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

DURING THE YEAR—(*concluded.*)		6. NET AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.			
		CLASS I.			
Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Number.
37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	
rs. 5,02,916	rs. 99,996	md. 7 33 1	md. 0 17 1	md. 0 26 9	1
rs. 92,949	rs. 1,30,216	md. 6 23 12	...	md. 1 3 6	2
rs. 2,01,797	rs. 53,250	md. 11 4 13	md. 0 14 15	md. 2 11 2	3
rs. 2,10,821	rs. 30,703	md. 7 23 10	md. 0 12 6	md. 0 12 2	4
rs. 16,69,776	rs. 2,03,152	md. 10 9 11	md. 0 31 15	md. 0 30 7	5
rs. 30,716	rs. 3,450	md. 4 2 4	md. 0 9 15	md. 0 14 7	6
rs. 1,00,742	rs. 13,048	md. 7 4 14	md. 0 7 7	md. 0 23 2	7
rs. 1,48,850	rs. 1,21,118	md. 8 33 0	md. 0 6 4	md. 0 15 11	8
rs. 1,95,527	rs. 20,014	md. 7 13 11	md. 0 6 2	md. 0 18 6	9
rs. 1,69,710	rs. 1,174	md. 4 24 4	md. 0 2 11	md. 1 4 14	10
rs. 22,48,266	rs. 4,24,896	md. 6 6 1	rs. 1 0 2	md. 0 7 10	11
rs. 1,23,485	rs. 27,261	md. 6 18 14 rs 0 13 6	md. 0 7 7	md. 0 36 1	12
rs. 62,637	rs. 17,556	md. 5 35 8	md. 0 5 7	md. 0 32 13	13
rs. 2,41,235	rs. 46,156	md. 9 8 3	md. 0 8 3	md. 2 1 3	14
rs. 20,948	rs. 4,393	md. 1 25 12 rs. 0 5 1	md. 0 1 7	md. 0 8 0	15
rs. 21,548	md. 13 rs. 1,326	md. 2 12 10 rs. 0 4 9	md. 0 1 5	md. 0 17 3	16
rs. 60,79,533	rs. 11,90,709	md. 7 34 13 rs. 0 7 8	md. 0 15 2	md. 0 28 7	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Net average consumption			
		Class I.—(concluded.)		Class II.	*Class*
		Ghee.	Total of Class I.		Oil.
	1.	42.	43.	44.	45.
1	Muttra, ...	md. 0 7 12	md. 9 5 9 rs. 1 2 7	hd. ¼	md. 0 1 2
2	Juleysur, ...	md. 0 2 8	md. 7 29 10 rs. 0 9 10	rs. 0 4 11	md. 0 0 4
3	Kosee, ...	md. 0 5 9	md. 14 4 5	hd. ½	md. 0 0 12
4	Bindrabun, ...	md. 0 11 1	md. 9 24 13 rs. 1 2 10	hd. 1/12	md. 0 2 2
5	Agra, ...	md. 0 7 15	md. 12 0 0	hd. ⅛	md. 0 0 5½
6	Futtehpore Sikree, ...	md. 0 1 3	md. 4 28 9	hd. ¼	md. 0 0 9
7	Ferozabad, ...	md. 0 3 15	md. 7 39 6	rs. 1 0 11	...
8	Mynpoory, ...	md. 0 4 6	md. 9 29 11 rs. 0 4 0	hd. 1/6	md. 0 1 14
9	Etawah, ...	md. 0 15 8	md. 8 22 11 rs. 0 11 8	...	md. 0 0 4
10	Juswuntnuggur, ...	md. 0 4 8	md. 6 2 6 rs. 0 9 7	...	md. 0 0 1
11	Furruckabad, ...	md. 0 2 15	md. 6 16 10 rs. 2 11 0	hd. 1/7	md. 0 1 1
12	Etah, ...	md. 0 3 8	md. 9 16 3 rs. 1 8 8	hd. ¼	md. 0 3 2
13	Soron, ...	md. 0 5 2	md. 6 38 9 rs. 1 9 7	rs. 0 2 10	md. 0 1 0
14	Kassgunge, ...	md. 0 4 8	md. 12 22 7 rs. 1 13 3	rs. 0 2 0	md. 0 1 8
15	Murehra, ...	md. 0 1 1	md. 2 15 2 rs. 0 11 7	hd. ⅛	md. 0 1 1
16	Aleegunge, ...	md. 0 0 14	md. 3 4 12 rs. 0 12 10	hd. ⅛	md. 0 1 12
	Total, ...	md. 0 6 9	md. 9 6 8 rs. 0 13 8	hd. ⅛ rs. 0 2 9	md. 0 0 14

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—*(continued.)*

III.			Class IV.	*Class V.*		Number.
Oil-seeds.	Total of Class III.			Drugs.	Spices.	
46.	47.		48.	49.	50.	
md. 0 17 0	md. 0 31 9 rs. 0 14 4		rs. 1 4 5	...	...	1
...	md. 0 3 3 rs. 0 6 0		rs. 0 2 4	...	...	2
md. 0 20 2	md. 2 11 2		rs. 1 4 4	...	...	3
md. 0 18 8	md. 0 21 8 rs. 1 3 4		rs. 1 15 2	...	...	4
...	md. 0 14 5		rs. 1 15 6	...	md. 0 19 8	5
md. 0 17 13	md. 0 18 6		...	...	rs. 2 9 0	6
...	md. 0 5 2		rs. 0 8 9	...	rs. 1 1 3	7
md. 0 7 11	md. 0 9 5 rs. 0 1 4		rs. 0 1 3	...	md. 0 3 6	8
md. 1 0 14	md. 1 2 7		md. 0 38 9 rs. 0 15 7	rs. 0 6 6	rs. 0 4 6	9
md. 0 15 15	md. 0 16 8		rs. 0 4 2	rs. 0 7 3	rs. 0 0 9	10
md. 0 10 11	md. 0 11 3 rs. 0 12 1		rs. 0 12 7	...	rs. 1 10 2	11
md. 0 8 9	md. 3 4 12		md. 0 2 2 rs. 0 14 11	rs. 0 13 10	rs. 0 9 4	12
md. 0 6 1	md. 0 7 1 rs. 0 4 7		md. 0 1 5 rs. 0 7 10	md. 0 1 0	md. 0 1 1 rs. 0 0 1	13
md. 0 15 10	md. 0 16 8 rs. 0 8 8		md. 0 2 12 rs. 0 14 0	md. 0 0 9	md. 0 1 15 rs. 0 0 9	14
md. 0 1 11	md. 0 3 6 rs. 0 2 5		md. 0 0 4 rs. 0 3 10	rs. 0 2 1	rs. 0 1 10	15
md. 0 2 15	md. 0 4 15 rs. 0 1 9		md. 0 0 2 rs. 0 1 3	rs. 0 3 4	rs. 0 2 2	16
md. 0 15 14	md. 0 17 13 rs. 0 9 0		md. 0 15 0 rs. 1 4 0	md. 0 5 4 rs. 0 6 6	md. 0 15 8 rs. 0 8 3	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	6. Net average consumption or expenditure population—(*concluded.*) Total of Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
	1.	51.	52.	53.
				Rs. a. p.
1	Muttra, ...	rs. 1 4 10	md. 0 3 14	7 14 9
2	Juleysur, ...	rs. 0 13 6	md. 0 2 7	5 4 3
3	Kosee, ...	rs. 2 1 4	md. 0 5 0	15 14 8
4	Bindrabun, ...	rs. 0 10 7	md. 0 2 9	10 0 7
5	Agra, ...	md. 0 19 8	md. 0 4 11	11 1 3
6	Futtehpore Sikree, ...	rs. 2 9 0	md. 0 3 12	3 9 11
7	Ferozabad, ...	rs. 1 1 5	md. 0 2 15	7 4 10
8	Mynpoory, ..	md. 0 3 6	md. 0 3 4	8 0 0
9	Etawah, ...	rs. 0 12 11	md. 0 4 14	6 6 11
10	Juswuntnuggur, ...	rs. 0 9 0	md. 0 1 14	31 15 0
11	Furruckabad, ...	rs. 2 1 6	md. 0 1 3	30 4 7
12	Etah, ...	rs. 1 7 10	md. 0 6 10	15 5 6
13	Soron, ...	md. 0 2 1 rs. 0 1 4	md. 0 3 1	4 10 4
14	Kassgunge, ...	md. 0 4 5 rs. 0 7 5	md. 0 5 3	15 8 11
15	Murehra, ...	rs. 0 4 6	md. 0 1 1	2 6 1
16	Aleegunge, ...	rs. 0 5 6	md. 0 2 4	2 14 4
	Total, ...	md. 0 10 3 rs. 0 13 1	md. 0 3 9	12 14 6

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*concluded*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

	7.		8.
PER HEAD OF	INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		
Class VIII.	Class I.	Total Octroi.	REMARKS.
54.	55.	56.	57.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1 9 2	0 8 2	0 12 0	
7 6 3	0 5 10	0 9 8	
4 2 10	0 7 10	0 14 8	
1 7 4	0 10 4	0 15 1	
1 5 6	0 8 10	0 12 1	
0 6 8	0 3 9	0 6 4	
0 15 1	0 5 1	0 8 1	
6 8 2	0 6 2	0 11 2	
0 10 6	0 7 4	0 11 4	
0 3 6	0 5 4	0 10 9	For 8 months only.
5 11 7	0 5 3	0 9 3	
3 6 3	0 7 4	0 12 0	
1 4 7	0 7 6	0 9 3	
2 14 10	0 9 8	0 14 2	
0 7 7	0 1 9	0 2 10	For 6 months only.
0 2 8	0 2 5	0 3 5	For 5 months only.
2 8 5	0 7 4	0 11 1	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ROHILKHUND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	2. Population.	Gross quantity or Class I. Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Bijnour, ...	12,853	rs. 1,34,352	rs. 4,375	rs. 32,704	rs. 21,164
2	Chandpore, ...	11,914	rs. 92,156	rs. 4,462	rs. 20,815	rs. 8,002
3	Dhampore, ...	5,908	rs. 62,091	rs. 840	rs. 33,200	rs. 8,309
4	Nugeena, ...	19,519	rs. 1,55,254	rs. 5,245	rs. 55,112	rs. 5,272
5	Nujeebabad, ...	19,811	rs. 2,02,296	rs. 1,361	rs. 1,67,686	rs. 31,988
6	Moradabad, ...	59,570	rs. 6,66,544	rs. 40,034	rs. 77,236	rs. 74,078
7	Dhunoura, ...	5,281	rs. 1,45,743	...	...	rs. 12,189
8	Chundowsee, ...	23,513	rs. 7,18,257	rs. 8,64,374	rs. 1,80,412	rs. 54,282
9	Amroha, ...	34,896	rs. 3,07,633	rs. 14,849	rs. 55,701	rs 38,050
10	Sumbhul, ...	34,871	rs. 3,73,284	rs. 37,708	rs. 3,76,074	rs 35,583
11	Budaon, ...	33,377	md. 1,15,978 rs. 1,34,351	md. 1,378 rs. 6,293	md. 9,818 rs. 3,842	md. 1,076 rs. 5,442
12	Bilsee, ...	6,521	md. 44,718 rs. 1,09,496	md. 500 rs. 2,189	md. 10,691 rs. 5,113	md. 170 rs. 790
13	Oojhanee, ...	7,656	md. 35,877 rs. 31,523	md. 315 rs. 1,792	md. 12,345 rs. 1,118	md. 105 rs. 1,749
14	Bareilly, ...	88,050	md. 643,925	md. 4,157	md. 125,602	md. 6,945
15	Beesulpore, ...	9,335	md. 19,102	md. 138	md. 6,250	md. 219
16	Phillibheet, ...	30,103	md. 161,937	md. 5,964	md. 39,498	md. 1,791
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	79,487	md. 468,213	md. 3,574	md. 145,944	md. 3,696
18	Tilhur, ...	18,825	md. 101,845	md. 256	md. 93,413	md. 466
	Total, ...	501,490	md. 1,591,595 rs. 31,32,980	md. 16,282 rs. 9,83,522	md. 319,912 rs. 10,08,993	md. 14,46 rs. 2,96,898

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

3.

VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
rs. 2,04,206	hd. 2,814	rs. 18,542	rs. 16,929	rs. 8,781	rs. 4,030	1
rs. 1,29,267	hd. 1,206	rs. 9,983	rs. 7,765	rs. 12,298	rs. 3,050	2
rs. 1,08,813	hd. 663	rs. 12,852	rs. 5,763	rs. 21,386	rs. 1,491	3
rs. 2,51,358	hd. 1,543	rs. 22,508	rs. 18,794	rs. 17,646	rs. 4,540	4
rs. 4,27,597	hd. 3,116	rs. 52,473	rs. 47,260	rs. 1,18,610	rs. 7,642	5
rs. 9,50,948	hd. 19,345	rs. 81,602	rs. 1,01,117	rs. 84,735	rs. 7,588	6
rs. 1,83,096	...	rs. 5,780	rs. 17,515	rs. 15,739	rs. 4,606	7
rs. 18,49,954	hd. 3,122	rs. 26,599	rs. 1,11,727	rs. 1,42,624	rs. 43,312	8
rs. 4,48,841	hd. 11,915	rs. 23.037	rs. 31,768	rs. 36,459	rs. 8,567	9
rs. 9,60,134	hd 19,174	rs. 21,980	rs. 29,330	rs. 34,899	rs. 11,819	10
md. 134,758 rs. 1,67,580	rs. 47,645	md. 15,028 rs. 6,752	md. 13,677 rs. 26,062	md. 1.482 rs. 29,889	md. 421 rs. 1,336	11
md. 66,606 rs. 1,26,939	rs. 1,207	md. 432 rs. 1,165	md. 3,817 rs. 8,050	md. 543 rs. 6,841	md. 1,206 rs. 949	12
md. 52,078 rs. 81,057	rs. 1,719	md. 1,465 rs. 1,895	md. 937 rs. 3,255	md. 376 rs. 4,584	md. 376 rs. 343	13
md. 793,559 rs. 70,248	hd.25,094	md 127,353 rs. 774	rs. 1,18,586	rs. 1,41,918	md. 2,737	14
md. 26,137 rs. 71	hd. 817	md. 7,110	md. 164 rs. 657	rs. 4,388	md. 386	15
md. 211,583 rs 73.227	hd. 5,511	md. 5,143	rs. 53,300	rs. 2,14,326	md. 5,817	16
md. 666,780 rs. 20,161	hd.37,670	md. 70,107 lds. 55,549	md. 19,500 rs. 1,04,200	rs. 1,62,192	md. 3,610	17
md. 216,226 rs. 909	hd. 4,626	md. 9,256	md. 1,654 rs. 7,698	rs. 13,916	md. 785	18
md. 2,167,727 rs. 60,54,406	hd.136.636 rs. 50,571	md.235,894 rs. 2,85,882 lds. 55,549	md. 39,749 rs. 7,09,776	md. 2,401 rs.10,71,231	md. 15,338 rs. 99,273	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ROHILKHUND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1.	3.						
	Name of Municipality.	Gross quantity or value imported during the year—(*concluded.*)		Class I.			
		Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
1	Bijnour, ...	rs. 64,632	rs. 7,281	...	...	...	...
2	Chandpore, ...	rs. 40,199	rs. 1,602	...	...	...	...
3	Dhampore, ...	rs. 18,855	rs. 54,598	...	...	...	...
4	Nugeena, ...	rs. 1,13,214	rs. 26,292	...	...	...	...
5	Nujeebabad, ...	rs. 2,36,634	rs. 1,12,701	rs. 93	...	rs. 2,645	rs. 406
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 4,94,471	rs. 1,28,864	...	...	...	...
7	Dhunoura, ...	rs. 77,989	rs. 22,899	...	...	...	...
8	Chundowsee, ...	rs. 2,39,247	rs. 1,11,412	...	...	...	...
9	Amroha, ...	rs. 99,476	rs. 21,423	...	...	...	...
10	Sumbhul, ...	rs. 1,62,402	rs. 32,336	...	...	...	...
11	Budaon, ...	rs. 1,69,410	rs. 34,701	...	...	...	...
12	Bilsee, ...	rs. 46,738	rs. 21,332	...	...	...	...
13	Oojhanee, ...	rs. 27,587	rs. 3,573	...	...	...	...
14	Bareilly, ...	rs. 6,44,751	rs. 1,57,803	...	...	...	...
15	Beesulpore, ...	rs. 43,826	rs. 3,626	...	...	...	...
16	Phillibheet, ...	rs. 3,46,381	rs. 56,788	...	...	...	...
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	rs. 3,66,710	md. 2,076 rs. 44,980	...	...	md. 12	md. 40
18	Tilhur, ...	rs. 94,975	md. 66 rs. 3,320	...	md. 7	...	...
	Total, ...	rs. 32,85,497	md. 2,142 rs. 8,50,531	rs. 93	m. 7	md. 12 rs. 2,645	md. 40 rs. 406

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—*(continued).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

4.								
QUANTITY OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.								
Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Number.
19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
rs. 3,144	...	rs. 43	rs. 135	rs. 1,086	rs. 278	rs. 10,226	rs. 730	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
md. 52	...	...	md. 80	rs. 1,481	md. 42	...	...	17
md. 7	...	...	...	...	md. 3	...	...	18
md. 59 rs. 3,144	...	rs. 43	md. 80 rs. 135	rs. 2,567	md. 45 rs. 278	rs. 10,226	rs. 730	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ROHILKHUND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.		NET QUANTITY OR				
			CLASS I.				
			Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghee.	Total of Class I.
	1.		27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
1	Bijnour,	...	rs. 1,34,352	rs. 4,375	rs. 32,704	rs. 21,164	rs. 2,04,206
2	Chandpore,	...	rs. 92,156	rs. 4,462	rs. 20,815	rs. 8,002	rs. 1,29,267
3	Dhampore,	...	rs. 62,091	rs. 840	rs. 33,200	rs. 8,309	rs. 1,08,813
4	Nugeena,	...	rs. 1,55 254	rs. 5,245	rs. 55,112	rs. 5,272	rs. 2,51,358
5	Nujeebabad,	...	rs. 2,02,833	rs. 1,361	rs. 1,65,041	rs. 31,582	rs 4,24,453
6	Moradabad,	...	rs. 6,66,544	rs. 40,034	rs. 77,236	rs. 74,078	rs. 9,50,948
7	Dhunoura,	...	rs. 1,45,743	...	...	rs. 12,189	rs. 1,83,096
8	Chundowsee,	...	rs. 7,18,257	rs. 8,64,374	rs. 1,80,412	rs. 54,282	rs 18,49,954
9	Amrolia,	...	rs. 3,07,633	rs. 14,849	rs. 55,701	rs. 38,050	rs. 4,48,841
10	Sumbhul,	...	rs. 3,73,284	rs. 37,708	rs. 3,76,074	rs. 35,583	rs. 9,60,134
11	Budaon,	...	md. 115,978 rs. 1,34,351	md. 1,378 rs. 6,293	md. 9,818 rs. 3,842	md. 1,026 rs. 5,442	md 1,34,758 rs. 1,67,580
12	Bilsee,	...	md. 44,718 rs. 1,09,496	md. 500 rs. 2,189	md. 10,691 rs. 5,113	md. 170 rs. 790	md. 66,606 rs. 1,26,939
13	Oojhanee,	...	md. 35,877 rs. 31,523	md. 315 rs. 1,792	md. 12,345 rs. 1,118	md. 105 rs. 1,749	md. 52,078 rs. 81,057
14	Bareilly,	...	md. 643,925	md. 4,157	md. 1,25,602	md. 6,945	md. 793,559 rs. 70,248
15	Beesulpore,	...	md. 19,102	md. 138	md. 6,250	md. 219	md. 26,137 rs. 71
16	Pillibheet,	...	md. 161,937	md. 5,964	md. 39,498	md. 1,791	md 211,583 rs. 73,227
17	Shahjehanpore,	...	md. 468,213	md. 3,574	md. 1,45,932	md. 3,656	md. 666,728 rs. 20,161
18	Tilhur,	...	md. 101,845	md. 249	md. 93,413	md. 466	md. 216,219 rs. 909
	Total.	...	md. 1,591,595 rs. 31,32,980	md. 16,275 rs. 9,83,522	md. 3,19,900 rs. 10,06,348	md. 14,420 rs. 2,96,492	m. 2,167,368 rs. 60,51,262

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—*(continued).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

5.

VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Number.
32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	
hd. 2,814	rs. 18,542	rs. 16,929	rs. 8,781	rs. 4,030	rs. 64,632	rs. 7,281	1
hd. 1,206	rs. 9,963	rs. 7,765	rs. 12,298	rs. 8,050	rs. 40,199	rs. 1,602	2
hd. 683	rs. 12,852	rs. 5,763	rs. 21,386	rs. 1,491	rs. 18,855	rs. 54,598	3
hd. 1,543	rs. 22,508	rs. 18,794	rs. 17,646	rs. 4,540	rs. 1,13,214	rs. 26,292	4
hd. 3,116	rs. 52,430	rs. 47,125	rs. 1,17,524	rs. 7,364	rs. 2,26,408	rs. 1,11,971	5
hd. 19,345	rs. 81,602	rs. 1,01,117	rs. 84,735	rs. 7,588	rs. 4,94,471	rs. 1,28,864	6
...	rs. 5,780	rs. 17,515	rs. 15,739	rs. 4,606	rs. 77,989	rs. 22,899	7
hd. 3,122	rs. 26,599	rs. 1,11,727	rs. 1,42,624	rs. 43,312	rs. 2,39,247	rs. 1,11,412	8
hd. 11,915	rs. 23,037	rs. 31,768	rs. 36,459	rs. 8,567	rs. 99,476	rs. 21,423	9
hd. 19,174	rs. 21,980	rs. 29,330	rs. 34,899	rs. 11,819	rs. 1,62,402	rs. 32,336	10
rs. 47,645	md. 15,028 rs. 6,752	md. 13,677 rs. 26,062	md. 1,482 rs. 29,889	md. 421 rs. 1,386	rs. 1,69,410	rs. 34,701	11
rs. 1,207	md. 432 rs. 1,165	md. 3,817 rs. 8,050	md. 543 rs. 6,841	md. 1,206 rs. 949	rs. 46,738	rs. 21,332	12
rs. 1,719	md. 1,465 rs. 1,835	md. 937 rs. 3,255	md. 376 rs. 4,584	md. 376 rs. 343	rs. 27,587	rs. 8,573	13
hd. 25,094	md. 127 355 rs. 774	rs. 1,18,586	rs. 1,41,918	md. 2,737	rs. 6,44,751	rs. 1,57,803	14
hd. 817	md. 7,110	md. 164 rs. 657	rs. 4,288	md. 386	rs. 43,826	rs. 3,626	15
hd. 5,511	md. 5,143	rs. 53,300	rs. 2,14,326	md 5,817	rs. 3,46,381	rs. 56,788	16
hd. 37,670	md. 70,107 lds. 55,549	md. 19,420 rs. 1,04,200	rs. 1,60,711	md. 3,568	rs. 3,66,710	md. 2,076 rs. 44,980	17
hd. 4,626	md. 9,256	md. 1,654 rs. 7,698	rs. 13,916	md. 782	rs. 94,975	md. 66 rs. 3,320	18
hd. 136,636 rs. 50,571	md. 235,894 rs. 2,85,839 lds. 55,549	md. 39,669 rs. 7,09,641	md. 2,401 rs. 10,68,664	m. 15,293 rs. 98,995	rs 32,75,271	md. 2,142 rs. 8,49,801	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ROHILKHUND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Net average — Class I. Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	39.	40.	41.	42.
1	Bijnour, ...	rs. 10 7 3	rs. 0 5 5	rs. 2 8 8	rs. 1 10 4
2	Chandpore, ...	rs. 7 11 9	rs. 5 11 0	rs. 1 11 11	rs. 0 10 9
3	Dhampore, ...	rs. 10 8 2	rs. 0 2 2	rs. 5 9 11	rs. 1 6 6
4	Nugeena, ...	rs. 7 15 3	rs. 0 4 3	rs. 2 13 2	rs. 0 4 4
5	Nujeebabad, ...	rs. 10 3 9	rs. 0 1 1	rs. 8 5 3	rs. 1 9 6
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 11 3 0	rs. 0 10 9	rs. 1 4 9	rs. 1 3 10
7	Dhunoura, ...	rs. 27 9 6	...	...	rs. 2 5 0
8	Chundôwsee, ...	rs. 34 14 8	rs. 36 11 8	rs. 7 10 3	rs. 2 4 10
9	Amroha, ...	rs. 8 13 0	rs. 0 6 9	rs. 1 9 6	rs. 1 1 5
10	Sumbhul, ...	rs. 10 11 3	rs. 1 1 3	rs. 10 12 7	rs. 1 0 3
11	Budaon, ...	md. 3 19 10 rs. 4 0 4	md. 0 1 10 rs. 0 3 0	md. 0 11 12 rs. 0 1 10	md. 0 1 3 rs. 0 2 7
12	Bilsee, ...	md. 6 34 4 rs. 16 12 7	md. 0 3 1 rs. 0 5 4	md. 1 25 9 rs. 0 12 6	md. 0 1 0¾ rs. 0 1 11
13	Oojhanee, ...	md. 4 27 7 rs. 4 10 10	md. 0 1 10 rs. 0 3 9	md. 1 25 6 rs. 0 2 4	md. 0 0 6 rs. 0 3 8
14	Bareilly, ...	md. 7 12 13	md. 0 1 14	md. 0 1 17	md. 0 3 2
15	Beesulpore, ...	md. 2 1 12	md. 0 0 9	md. 0 26 12	md. 0 0 14
16	Phillibheet, ...	md. 5 15 2	md. 0 7 14	md. 1 12 7	md. 0 2 6
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	md. 6 6 12	md. 0 1 13	md. 1 32 15	md 0 1 13
18	Tilhur, ...	md. 6 16 11	md. 0 0 8½	md. 4 34 4	md. 0 1 0
	Total, ...	md. 5 32 15 rs. 13 14 0	md. 0 2 6 rs. 4 5 8	md. 1 6 12 rs. 4 7 3	md. 0 2 1 rs. 1 5 0

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—*(continued).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oil-seeds.	Class III. Total of Class III.	Class IV.	Number.
43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	
rs. 15 14 2	hd. ¼	rs. 0 6 6	rs. 0 8 5	rs. 1 7 0	rs. 1 5 0	1
rs. 10 8 4	hd. 1/10	rs. 0 6 0	rs. 0 4 6	rs. 0 13 4	rs. 0 10 5	2
rs. 18 6 8	hd. ⅛	rs. 0 12 1	rs. 0 6 7	rs. 2 2 9	rs. 0 15 7	3
rs. 12 14 0	hd. 1/12	rs. 0 4 4	rs. 0 6 1	rs. 1 2 5	rs. 0 15 5	4
rs. 21 6 9	hd. ⅛	rs. 0 8 4	rs. 1 2 10	rs. 2 10 2	rs. 2 5 8	5
rs. 15 7 0	hd. ⅓	rs. 0 4 10	...	rs. 1 5 10	rs. 1 11 2	6
rs. 34 10 8	...	rs. 1 1 6	...	rs. 1 1 6	rs. 3 5 0	7
rs. 78 10 10	hd. ¼	rs. 0 9 3	...	rs. 1 1 11	rs. 4 5 2	8
rs. 12 18 9	hd. ⅛	rs. 0 4 7	...	rs. 0 10 6	rs. 0 14 6	9
rs. 27 8 6	hd. ½	rs. 0 3 6	...	rs. 0 14 7	rs. 0 13 5	10
md. 4 1 7 rs. 5 0 2	rs. 1 6 9	md. 0 0 5	md.0 5 0 rs. 0 0 9	md. 0 18 0 rs. 0 3 9	md. 0 16 6 rs. 0 12 8	11
md. 10 8 9 rs. 19 7 5	rs. 0 2 11	md0 0 5 rs. 0 0 7	md.0 2 6	m. 0 2 10 rs. 0 2 10	md. 0 23 6 rs. 1 3 9	12
md. 6 31 12 rs. 11 2 4	rs. 0 3 7	md0 0 10 rs. 0 2 4	md.0 2 12	md0 6 14 rs. 0 3 10	md. 0 4 14 rs. 0 6 9	13
md. 9 1 6 rs. 0 12 9	hd. ⅓	md. 0 2 0	md.0 9 1	md1 17 13 rs. 0 0 2	rs. 1 5 6	14
md. 2 28 15	hd. 15/17	md. 0 0 3	md.0 0 7	md. 0 30 6	md0 0 11 rs. 0 1 1	15
md. 7 1 2 rs. 2 6 11	hd. ½ nearly	md. 0 0 15	md.0 2 10	md. 0 6 12	rs. 1 12 3	16
md. 8 4 7 rs. 0 4 0	hd. ¼	md. 0 0 7	md.0 21 10	md0 35 1 ld. ¾	md. 0 9 12 rs. 0 7 7	17
md. 11 14 4	hd. ½	md. 0 0 5	md.0 5 3	md. 0 14 7	md0 2 11 rs. 0 6 7	18
md. 7 37 2 rs. 12 1 0	hd. ⅓ rs. 1 1 0	md. 0 0 12 rs. 0 6 1	md 0 11 3 rs. 0 6 11	md. 0 34 14 rs. 0 14 6	md. 0 10 3 rs. 1 6 7	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ROHILKHUND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	6. Net average consumption or expenditure per head of			
		Class V.			Class VI.
		Drugs.	Spices.	Total of Class V.	
	1.	49.	50.	51.	52.
1	Bijnour, ...	...	rs. 0 10 11	rs. 0 10 11	rs. 0 5 0
2	Chandpore, ...	...	...	rs. 1 0 6	rs. 0 4 1
3	Dhampore, ...	...	rs. 3 9 11	rs. 3 9 11	rs. 0 4 0
4	Nugeena, ...	rs. 0 6 0	rs. 0 5 11	rs. 0 14 5	rs. 0 3 9
5	Nujeebabad, ...	rs. 2 10 6	rs. 3 0 6	rs. 5 14 0	rs. 0 5 10
6	Moradabad, ...	...	rs. 1 6 5	rs. 1 6 9	rs. 0 2 0
7	Dhunoura, ...	...	rs. 2 15 2	rs. 2 15 2	rs. 0 13 11
8	Chundowsee, ...	rs. 6 0 9	...	rs. 6 0 9	rs. 1 13 5
9	Amroha, ...	...	rs. 0 13 1	rs 1 6 9	rs. 0 3 10
10	Sumbhul, ...	...	rs. 0 14 7	rs. 1 0 0	rs. 0 5 5
11	Budaon, ...	...	...	m. 0 1 12 rs. 6 4 6	md. 0 0 8 rs. 0 0 7
12	Bilsee, ...	md. 0 3 5 rs. 1 0 9	...	md. 0 3 5 rs. 1 0 9	md. 0 7 6 rs. 0 2 5
13	Oojhanee, ...	rs. 0 9 5	md. 0 1 15	md. 0 1 15 rs. 0 9 6	md. 0 1 15 rs. 0 0 9
14	Bareilly, ...	rs. 1 9 6	...	rs. 1 9 6	md. 0 1 4
15	Beesulpore, ...	rs. 0 7 6	...	rs. 0 7 6	md. 0 2 15
16	Phillibheet, ...	...	rs. 6 10 4	rs. 7 1 10	md. 0 7 7
17	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	...	rs. 2 0 4	md. 0 1 12
18	Tilhur, ...	rs. 0 11 3	rs. 0 0 1	rs. 0 11 9	rs. 0 1 10
	Total, ...	md. 0 3 5 rs. 1 4 4	md. 0 1 15 rs. 2 2 10	md. 0 2 0 rs. 3 2 1	md. 0 2 3 rs. 0 7 0

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*concluded*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

			7.		8.
POPULATION—(*concluded*).			INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		
Class VII.	Class VIII.		Class I.	Total Octroi.	REMARKS.
53.	54.		55.	56.	57.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
rs. 5 0 3	rs. 0 9 0		0 4 3	0 6 6	
rs. 3 5 11	rs. 0 2 1		0 2 10	0 4 4	
rs. 3 3 0	rs. 9 3 10		0 4 10	0 9 9	
rs. 5 12 10	rs. 1 5 6		0 3 1	0 5 5	
rs. 11 5 2	rs. 5 9 6		0 5 5	0 12 0	
rs. 8 4 8	rs. 2 2 8		0 4 10	0 9 4	
rs. 14 6 1	rs. 4 5 4		0 7 10	0 13 6	
rs. 10 2 9	rs. 4 11 9		0 7 7	0 14 5	
rs. 2 13 7	rs. 0 9 10		0 3 10	0 6 1	
rs. 4 10 8	rs. 0 14 10		0 4 6	0 7 3	
rs. 5 1 2	rs. 1 0 7		0 3 6	0 6 5	The duties on certain articles were changed from *ad valorem* to maundage rates during the year. Hence the imports are given both in quantities and value.
rs. 7 2 8	rs. 3 4 4		0 11 9	1 0 4	
rs. 3 9 8	rs. 1 1 10		0 6 7	0 8 6	
rs. 7 5 0	rs. 1 12 8		0 6 6	0 11 6	
rs. 4 11 1	rs. 0 6 2		0 2 4	0 3 11	
rs. 11 8 1	rs. 1 14 2		0 5 4	0 11 11	
rs. 4 9 9	md 0 1 1 rs. 0 9 0		0 4 10	0 9 0	
rs. 5 0 8	rs. 0 2 10		0 4 5	0 6 11	For 10½ months only.
rs. 6 8 5	md 0 0 13 rs. 1 11 1		0 5 1	0 9 2	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ALLAHABAD

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	2. Population.	Gross quantity or Class I. Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Futtehpore, ...	18,895	md. 43,308	md. 1,396	md. 3,090	md. 300
2	Banda, ...	27,913	md. 186,910	md. 2,455	md. 21,817	md. 2,628
3	Allahabad, ...	145,864	md. 1,120,814	md. 20,112	md. 31,030	md. 14,033
4	Jounpore, ...	35,003	md. 258,295	md. 4,485	md. 16,246	md. 794
	Total, ...	227,675	md. 1,609,327	md. 28,448	md. 72,183	md. 17,755

BENARES

1	Goruckpore, ...	50,239	md. 245,077	md. 2,382	md. 14,775	md. 1,684
2	Azimgurh, ...	15,980	md. 132,198	md. 1,472	md. 16,578	md. 577
3	Ghazeepore, ...	40,000	md. 282,919	md. 53,414	md. 27,473	md. 993
4	Benares, ...	187,341	md. 1,695,365	md. 67,542	md. 83,681	md. 24,413
5	Mirzapore, ...	76,360	md. 673,442	md. 168,094	md. 63,083	md. 12,465
6	Chunar, ...	9,779	md. 103,653	...	rs. 34,396	md. 668
	Total, ...	379,699	md. 3,129,654	md. 292,904	md. 205,590 rs. 34,396	md. 40,800

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

3.

VALUE IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
md. 50,949 rs. 11,924	hd. 2,688	md. 27,086 rs. 120	rs. 2,419	md. 200 rs. 2,305	md. 112 rs. 828	1
md. 220,814 rs. 9,385	hd. 10,849	md. 10,828 rs. 9,160	rs. 17,081	rs. 33,023	md. 2,542	2
md. 1,846,990	hd. 69,706	md. 459,927	md. 65,057	md. 3,840	md. 9,913	3
rs. 55,730	rs. 27,822	rs. 19,573	rs. 1,41,767	rs. 67,930		
md. 371,239	hd. 11,163	md. 24,933	...	rs. 33,544	md. 5,268	4
md. 1,989,992	hd. 94,406	md. 522,774	md. 65,057	md. 4,040	md. 17,835	
rs. 77,039	rs. 27,822	rs. 28,853	rs. 1,61,267	rs. 1,36,802	rs. 828	

DIVISION.

md. 269,375 rs. 4,057	hd. 16,186	md. 167,860	rs. 10,434	md. 1,132 rs. 7,885	md. 1,720 rs. 1,038	1
md. 155,615 rs. 4,276	rs. 6,159	md. 841 rs. 7,958	rs. 13,573	md. 1,575 rs. 26,596	rs. 24,517	2
md. 369,723	hd. 10,115	md. 10,490 rs. 8,816	md. 1,781 rs. 21,247	...	md. 1,537	3
md. 1,944,153	hd. 80,000	md. 43,083	md. 509,050	...	md. 20,198	4
rs. 1,45,745	rs. 61,221	rs. 2,57,105	rs. 2,22,433			
md. 931,414 rs. 1,20,526	rs. 40,491	md. 42,844 rs. 1,48,519	md. 9,829 rs. 65,003	md. 20,599 rs. 2,91,652	md. 15,561	5
md. 106,839 rs. 36,610	hd. 3,150	md. 644 rs. 1,021	rs. 17,890	rs. 5,771	md. 1,550	6
md. 3,777,119	hd. 109,451	md. 265,762	md. 520,660	md. 23,306	md. 40,566	
rs. 3,11,214	rs. 1,07,871	rs. 423,164	rs. 3,50,580	rs. 3,31,904	rs. 25,555	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ALLAHABAD

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Gross quantity or value imported during the year—(*concluded*). Class VII.	Class VIII.	Quantity or value on Class: Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.
	1.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1	Futtehpore, ...	Rs. 1,14,429	rs. 6,250	...	...	...
2	Banda, ...	1,62,696	rs. 31,082	...	...	...
3	Allahabad, ...	12,17,203	rs. 2,65,057	md 2,566	md. 183	md. 748
4	Jounpore, ...	1,29,714	md. 1,303	...	...	...
	Total, ...	16,24,042	md. 1,303 rs. 3,02,389	md. 2,566	md. 183	md. 748

BENARES

1	Goruckpore, ...	Rs. 4,03,081	rs. 39,379	...	...	...
2	Azimgurh, ...	2,65,378	rs. 23,022	...	md. 607	md. 86
3	Ghazeepore, ...	13,69,846	md. 1,066 rs. 17,207	...	...	...
4	Benares, ...	24,59,033	md. 12,906	md. 281	...	md. 6
5	Mirzapore, ...	15,88,737	md. 94,483	md. 9,380	md. 1,238	md. 202
6	Chunar, ...	50,658	md. 45 rs. 3,698	...	...	...
	Total, ...	61,36,783	md. 108,500 rs. 83,306	md. 9,661	md. 1,845	md. 294

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

4.

WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

I.							
Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
md. 52	md. 4,007	hd. 241 / rs. 640	md. 53	rs. 91	md. 359 / rs. 2,838	md. 1,108	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
md. 52	md. 4,007	hd. 241 / rs. 640	md. 53	rs. 917	md. 359 / rs. 2,838	md. 1,108	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

md. 72	md. 72	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	md. 693 / rs. 54	...	...	rs. 30	md. 1 / rs. 50	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	md. 287	...	rs. 493	md. 69,200 / rs. 5	...	...	4
...	md. 10,820 / rs. 9,213	...	md. 309	md. 31	md. 1,370 / rs. 23,316	md. 962	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
md. 72	m. 11,872 / rs. 9,267	...	md. 309 / rs. 493	md. 69,231 / rs. 35	md. 1,371 / rs. 23,366	md. 962	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ALLAHABAD

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	4. Quantity or value on which refunds were given-(*concluded*) Class VII.	Class VIII.	Net quantity or value Class Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	Unrefined.
	1.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
1	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	md. 43,308	md. 1,896	md. 3,090
2	Banda, ...	...	...	md. 186,910	md. 2,455	md. 21,817
3	Allahabad, ...	rs. 83,210	rs. 12,210	md. 1,118,248	md. 19,929	md. 30,282
4	Jounpore, ...	...	...	md. 258,295	md. 4,485	md. 16,246
	Total, ...	rs. 83,210	rs. 12,210	md. 1,606,761	md. 28,265	md. 71,435

BENARES

1	Goruckpore, ...	rs. 1,04,328	rs. 106	md. 245,077	md. 2,382	md. 14,775
2	Azimgurh, ...	rs. 21,359	rs. 611	md. 132,198	md. 865	md. 16,492
3	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	md. 282,919	md. 53,414	md. 27,473
4	Benares, ...	rs. 6,210	...	md. 1,695,084	md. 67,542	md. 83,675
5	Mirzapore, ...	rs. 20,956	md. 853	md. 664,062	md. 166,856	md. 62,881
6	Chunar, ...	...	...	md. 103,653	...	rs. 34,396
	Total, ...	rs. 1,52,853	md. 853 rs. 717	m.3,119,993	md. 291,059	md. 205,296 rs. 34,396

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

5.								
IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.								
I.								
Ghee.		Total of Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Number.
30.		31.		32.		33.		34.		
md.	300	md.	50,949	hd.	2,688	md.	27,086	rs.	2,419	1
		rs.	11,924			rs.	120			
md.	2,628	md.	220,814	hd.	10,849	md.	10,828	rs.	17,081	2
		rs.	9,385			rs.	9,160			
md.	13,981	md.	1,342,983	hd.	69,465	md.	459,874	md.	65,057	3
		rs.	55,730	rs.	27,182	rs.	19,573	rs.	1,40,850	
md.	794	md.	371,239	hd.	11,163	md.	24,933	...		4
md.	17,703	md.	1,985,985	hd.	94,165	md.	522,721	md.	65,057	
		rs.	77,039	rs.	27,182	rs.	28,853	rs.	1,60,350	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

md.	1,612	md.	269,303	hd.	16,186	md.	167,860	rs.	10,434	1
		rs.	4,057						
md.	577	md.	154,922	rs.	6,159	md.	841	rs.	13,543	2
		rs.	4,222			rs.	7,958			
md.	993	md.	369,723	hd.	10,115	md.	10,490	md.	1,781	3
						rs.	8,816	rs.	21,247	
md.	24,413	md.	1,943,866	hd.	80,000	md.	43,083	md.	439,850	4
		rs.	1,45,745	rs.	61,221	rs.	2,56,612	rs.	2,22,428	
md.	12,465	md.	920,594	rs.	40,491	md.	42,535	md.	9,798	5
		rs.	1,11,313			rs.	1,48,519	rs.	65,003	
md.	668	md.	106,839	hd.	3,150	md.	644	rs.	17,890	6
		rs.	36,616			rs.	1,021			
md.	40,728	md.	3,765,247	hd.	109,451	md.	265,458	md.	451,429	
		rs.	3,01,947	rs.	4,22,988	rs.	4,22,926	rs.	3,50,545	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ALLAHABAD

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	5. Net quantity or value imported during the year—(*concluded*). Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
	1.	35.	36.	37.	38.
1	Futtehpore, ...	md. 200 rs. 2,305	md. 112 rs. 828	rs. 1,14,429	rs. 6,250
2	Banda, ...	rs. 33,023	md. 2,542	rs. 1,62,696	rs. 31,082
3	Allahabad, ...	md. 3,481 rs. 65,092	md. 8,805	rs. 11,33,993	rs. 2,52,8[illegible]7
4	Jounpore, ...	rs. 33,544	md. 5,268	rs. 1,29,714	md. 1,303
	Total, ...	md. 3,681 rs. 1,33,964	md. 16,727 rs. 828	rs. 15,40,832	md. 1,303 rs. 2,90,179

BENARES

1	Goruckpore, ...	md. 1,132 rs. 7,885	md. 1,720 rs. 1,038	rs. 2,98,753	rs. 39,273
2	Azimgurh, ...	md. 1,574 rs. 26,546	rs. 24,517	rs. 2,44,019	rs. 22,411
3	Ghazeepore, ...	rs. 38,547	md. 1,537	rs. 13,69,846	md. 1,066 rs. 17,207
4	Benares, ...	rs. 2,92,269	md. 20,198	rs. 24,52,823	md. 12,906
5	Mirzapore, ...	md. 19,229 rs. 2,89,697	md. 14,599	rs. 15,67,781	md. 93,630
6	Chunar, ...	rs. 5,771	md. 1,550	rs. 50,658	md. 45 rs. 3,698
	Total, ...	md. 21,935 rs. 6,60,715	md. 39,604 rs. 25,555	rs. 59,83,880	md. 107,647 rs. 82,589

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued.*)

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

NET AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Class I.					
Grain.	*Sugar.*		Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Number.
	Refined.	Unrefined.			
39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	
md. 2 11 10	md. 0 2 15	md. 0 6 8	md. 0 0 10	md. 2 27 13 rs. 0 10 1	1
md. 6 27 14	md. 0 3 8	md. 0 31 4	md. 0 3 12	md. 7 26 5 rs. 0 5 4	2
md. 7 27 0	md. 0 5 9	md. 0 8 5	md. 0 3 14	md. 9 29 9 rs. 0 10 1	3
md. 7 15 2	md. 0 5 1	md. 0 18 7	md. 0 0 14	md. 10 24 3	4
md. 7 2 4	md. 0 4 14	md. 0 12 8	md. 0 3 1	md. 8 28 14 rs. 0 6 5	

DIVISION—(*continued.*)

md. 4 35 2	md. 0 1 14	md. 0 11 12	md. 0 1 4	md. 5 14 6 rs. 0 1 3	1
md. 8 10 13	md. 0 2 2	md. 1 1 4	md. 0 1 7	md. 9 27 9 rs. 0 4 2	2
md. 7 2 9	md. 1 3 6	md. 0 27 7	md. 0 4 14	md. 9 3 14	3
md. 9 1 14	md. 0 14 6	md. 0 17 13	md. 0 5 3	md. 10 15 0 rs. 0 12 5	4
md. 8 27 13	md. 2 7 6	md. 0 32 15	md. 0 6 8	md. 12 2 3 rs. 1 7 4	5
md. 10 23 15	...	rs. 3 8 3	md. 0 3 2	md. 10 27 1 rs. 3 8 3	6
md. 8 8 12	md. 0 31 12	md. 0 22 3 rs. 3 8 3	md. 0 4 7	md. 9 36 7 rs. 0 14 2	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
ALLAHABAD

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Net average consumption or Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oil-seeds.	Class III. Total of Class III.
	1.	44.	45.	46.	47.
1	Futtehpore, ...	hd. 1/7	md. 0 2 1	md. 0 9 11	md. 1 17 4 rs. 0 0 1
2	Banda, ...	hd. 1/2	md. 0 3 10	md. 0 9 12	md. 0 15 9 rs. 0 5 3
3	Allahabad, ...	hd. 1/2 rs. 0 2 11	md. 0 3 6	md. 0 7 15	md. 3 5 15 rs. 0 2 2
4	Jounpore, ...	hd. 1/3	md. 0 0 5	md. 0 10 3	md. 0 28 7
	Total, ...	hd. 1/2 rs. 0 1 10	md. 0 2 14	md. 0 8 11	md. 2 11 13 rs. 0 2 5

BENARES

1	Goruckpore, ...	hd. 1/3	md. 0 1 3	md. 0 34 7	md. 3 13 10
2	Azimgurh, ...	rs. 0 6 2	md. 0 2 1	...	md. 0 2 1 rs. 0 7 11
3	Ghazeepore, ...	hd. 1/4	md. 0 0 15	md. 0 4 1	md. 0 10 3 rs. 0 3 6
4	Benares, ...	hd. 1/2 rs. 0 5 9	md. 0 3 4	...	md. 0 9 2 rs. 1 5 10
5	Mirzapore, ...	rs. 0 8 5	md. 0 1 14	md. 0 20 6	md. 0 22 4 rs. 1 15 1
6	Chunar, ...	hd. 1/3	md. 0 1 14	md. 0 0 11	md. 0 2 9 rs. 0 1 8
	Total, ...	hd. 1/4 rs. 1 5 6	md. 0 2 6	md. 0 19 11	md. 0 22 4 rs. 1 2 6

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.—(*continued*).

Class IV.	Class V.				Number.
	Drugs.	Spices.	Class V.	Total of Class VI.	
48.	49.	50.	51.	52.	
rs. 0 2 0	rs. 0 1 9	md. 0 0 6	md. 0 0 6 rs. 0 1 11	md. 0 0 3½ rs. 0 0 8	1
rs. 0 9 9	...	rs. 1 2 3	rs. 1 2 11	md. 0 3 10	2
md. 0 17 13 rs. 0 15 6	rs. 0 0 6½	md. 0 0 15	md. 0 0 15 rs. 0 6 4	md. 0 2 7	3
...	rs. 0 0 2	rs. 0 13 1	rs. 0 15 3	md. 0 6 0	4
md. 0 17 13 rs. 0 13 3	rs. 0 0 9	md. 0 0 1 rs. 0 15 5	md. 0 0 1 rs. 0 9 4	md. 0 2 14 rs. 0 0 8	

DIVISION.—(*continued.*)

rs. 0 3 3	...	md. 0 0 4 rs. 0 2 6	md. 0 0 4 rs. 0 2 6	md. 0 1 6 rs. 0 0 3	1
rs. 0 13 4	...	md. 0 3 6 rs. 1 10 6	md. 0 3 6 rs. 1 10 6	rs. 1 8 6	2
md. 0 1 12 rs. 0 8 5	...	...	rs. 0 15 3	md. 0 1 8	3
md. 2 13 14 rs. 1 2 10	...	...	rs. 1 8 11	md. 0 4 5	4
md. 0 5 2 rs. 0 15 1	...	md. 0 10 1 rs. 3 12 2	md. 0 10 1 rs. 3 12 2	md. 0 7 10	5
rs. 1 13 3	...	rs. 0 14 4	rs. 0 14 4	md. 0 6 5	6
md. 1 19 7 rs. 1 4 9	...	md. 0 6 2 rs. 2 0 4	md. 0 6 2 rs. 1 12 10	md. 0 4 5 rs. 0 6 2	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ALLAHABAD

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	6. Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population—(*concluded*). Class VII.	Class VIII.
	1.	53.	54.
1	Futtehpore, ...	rs. 6 0 10	rs. 0 5 3
2	Banda, ...	rs. 5 13 3	rs. 1 1 9
3	Allahabad, ...	rs. 7 13 1	rs. 1 11 9
4	Jounpore, ...	rs. 3 10 5	md. 0 1 7
	Total, ...	rs. 6 12 0	md. 0 1 7 rs. 1 8 1

BENARES

1	Goruckpore, ...	rs. 5 15 1	rs. 0 12 1
2	Azimgurh, ...	rs. 15 4 3	rs. 1 6 5
3	Ghazeepore, ...	rs. 34 3 2	md. 0 1 1 rs. 0 6 10
4	Benares, ...	rs. 13 1 6	md. 0 2 9
5	Mirzapore, ...	rs. 20 8 6	md. 1 8 15
6	Chunar, ...	rs. 5 2 10	rs. 0 6 0
	Total, ...	rs. 15 12 1	md. 0 13 11 rs. 1 1 4

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*concluded*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

7.		8.
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		
Class I.	Total Octroi.	REMARKS.
55.	56.	57.
rs. 0 2 7	rs. 0 4 10	For 6½ months only.
rs. 0 7 7	rs. 0 10 0	
rs. 0 8 6	rs. 0 14 1	
rs. 0 5 6	rs. 0 8 0	
rs. 0 7 5	rs. 0 11 10	

DIVISION—(*concluded*).

rs. 0 4 5	rs. 0 7 7	
rs. 0 5 5	rs. 0 9 7	
rs. 0 6 7	rs. 0 10 1	For 6 months only.
rs. 0 7 4	rs. 0 11 8	
rs. 0 8 1	rs. 0 13 5	
rs. 0 6 9	rs. 0 9 0	
rs. 0 7 6	rs. 0 9 9	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

JHANSIE

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	2. Population.	Gross quantity or value — Class: Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1	Mow Raneepore,	23,123	md. 147,325	md. 2,992	md. 4,026	md. 1,785
2	Orai, ...	5,158	md. 28,514	md. 532	md. 4,142	md. 443
3	Calpee, ...	15,856	md. 164,484 rs. 10,659	md. 14,662	md. 32,805	md. 3,754
4	Koonch, ...	14,000	md. 145,160	md. 3,481	md. 24,815	md. 5,103
5	Lullutpore, ...	8,981	md. 57,595	md. 1,861	rs. 3,741	rs. 34,420
	Total, ...	67,118	md. 543,078 rs. 10,659	md. 23,528	md. 65,788 rs. 3,741	md. 11,085 rs. 34,420

KUMAON

1	Almorah, ...	4,125	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

3.						
IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						
I.						
Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
md. 229,266	hd. 7,528	md. 8,720 rs. 1,004	rs. 9,473	md. 16,791	md. 2,028	1
md. 41,737 rs. 639	hd. 1,329	rs. 797 rs. 3,290	rs. 3,649	rs. 2,861	md. 480	2
md 227,772 rs. 17,706	hd. 3,633	md. 49,621 rs. 2,961	rs. 6,146	md. 9,323 rs. 60	md. 9,622	3
md. 187,608	hd. 1,907	md. 15,660	md. 6,704	md. 6,231	md. 4,264	4
md. 59,456 rs. 43,367	hd. 2,031	md. 4,403 rs. 8,817	rs. 28,537	rs. 15,383	rs. 4,754	5
md. 745,839 rs. 61,712	hd 16,428	md. 79,201 rs. 16,072	md. 6,704 rs. 47,805	md. 32,345 rs. 18,301	md. 16,394 rs. 4,754	

DIVISION.

...	hd. 788	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

JHANSIE

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	3. Gross quantity or value imported during the year—(concluded). Class VII.	Class VIII.	Quantity or value Class Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.
	1.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1	Mow Raneepore,	rs. 6,59,696	rs. 20,568	...	...	...
2	Orai, ...	rs. 47,528	md. 422	...	...	...
3	Calpee, ...	rs. 2,08,476	rs. 23,439	md. 8,548	md. 938	...
4	Koonch, ...	rs. 1,40,105	rs. 13,921	...	...	...
5	Lullutpore, ...	rs. 1,05,212	rs. 7,580	...	...	...
	Total, ...	rs. 11,61,017	md. 422 / rs. 65,508	md. 8,548	md. 938	...

KUMAON

1	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

4.

ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

I.									
Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Number.
18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	rs. 4,75,574	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	md. 9,485	...	md. 1,825 rs. 173	...	...	...	rs. 5,847	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	md. 9,485	...	md. 1,825 rs. 173	...	...	...	rs. 4,81,421	...	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

JHANSIE

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	5. Net quantity or value. Class. Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghee.
	1.	27.	28.	29.	30.
1	Mow Raneepore, ...	md. 147,325	md. 2,992	md. 4,026	md. 1,785
2	Orai, ...	md. 28,514	md. 532	md. 4,142	md. 443
3	Calpee, ...	md 155,936 rs. 10,659	md. 13,724	md. 32,805	md. 3,754
4	Koonch, ...	md. 145,160	md. 3,481	md. 24,815	md. 5,103
5	Lullutpore, ...	md. 57,595	md. 1,861	rs. 3,741	rs. 34,420
	Total, ...	md. 534,530 rs. 10,659	md. 22,590	md. 65,788 rs. 3,741	md. 11,085 rs. 34,420

KUMAON

1	Almorah, ...	...	...	...	...	

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR.

I.						
Total of Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	
md. 229,266	hd. 7,528	md. 8,720 rs. 1,004	rs. 9,473	md. 16,791	md. 2,028	1
md. 41,737 rs. 639	hd. 1,329	md. 797 rs. 3,290	rs. 3,649	rs. 2,861	md. 480	2
md. 218,287 rs. 17,706	hd. 3,633	md. 47,796 rs. 2,788	rs. 6,146	md. 9,323 rs. 60	md. 9,622	3
md. 187,608	hd. 1,907	md. 15,660	md. 6,704	md. 6,231	md. 4,264	4
md. 59,456 rs. 43,367	hd. 2,031	md. 4,403 rs. 8,817	rs. 28,537	rs. 15,383	rs. 4,754	5
md. 736,354 rs. 51,712	hd. 16,428	md. 77,376 rs. 15,899	md. 6,704 rs. 47,805	md. 32,345 rs. 18,304	md. 16,394 rs. 4,754	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

...	hd. 788	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

JHANSIE

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	5. Net quantity or value imported during the year—(*concluded*). Class VII.	Class VIII.	Net average Class Grain.
	1.	37.	38.	39.
1	Mow Raneepore, ...	rs. 1,84,122	rs. 20,568	md. 6 15 14
2	Orai, ...	rs. 47,528	md. 422	md. 5 21 1
3	Calpee, ...	rs. 2,02,629	rs. 23,439	md. 9 34 12 rs. 0 10 9
4	Koonch, ...	rs. 1,40,105	rs. 13,921	md. 10 8 2
5	Lullutpore, ...	rs. 1,05,212	rs. 7,580	md. 6 16 4
	Total, ...	rs. 6,79,596	md. 422 rs. 65,508	md. 7 38 9 rs. 0 10 9

KUMAON

Almorah, ...	...	...	...	

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

I.

Sugar.		Ghee.	Total of Class I.	Number.
Refined.	Unrefined.			
40.	41.	42.	43.	
md. 0 5 2	md. 0 6 10	md. 0 3 1	md. 9 36 9	1
md. 0 4 1	md. 0 26 10	md. 0 3 2	md. 8 3 10 rs. 0 1 11	2
md. 0 34 12	md. 2 3 0	md. 0 9 0	md. 13 2 11 rs. 1 1 10	3
md. 0 9 12	md. 1 30 14	md. 0 14 5	md. 13 16 11	4
md. 0 8 4	rs. 0 6 8	rs. 2 9 8	md. 6 24 8 rs. 5 2 10	5
md. 0 13 7	md. 1 5 4 rs. 0 6 8	md. 0 7 10 rs. 2 9 8	md. 10 38 13 rs. 2 0 11	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

JHANSIE

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	Net average consumption Class II.	Class Oil.	Class Oil-seeds.
	1.	44.	45.	46.
1	Mow Ranecpore, ...	hd. ⅓	md. 0 1 15	md. 0 12 1
2	Orai, ...	hd. ¼	md. 0 2 8	md. 0 2 5
3	Calpee, ...	hd. ¼	md. 0 1 19	md. 0 30 8
4	Koonch, ...	hd.	md. 0 0 6	...
5	Lullutpore, ...	hd. ¼	rs. 0 4 4	md. 0 19 10
	Total, ...	hd. ¼	md. 0 1 10 rs. 0 4 4	md. 0 17 11

KUMAON

1	Almorah, ...	hd. ⅕	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

6.

OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—(*continued*).

III.		Class V.			
Total of Class III.	Class IV.	Drugs.	Spices.	Total of Class V.	Number.
47.	48.	49.	50.	51.	
md. 0 15 1 rs. 0 0 5	rs. 0 6 6	md. 0 26 1	...	md. 0 29 0	1
md. 0 6 2 rs. 0 10 2	rs. 0 11 2	rs. 0 1 6	rs. 0 5 4	rs. 0 8 10	2
md. 3 0 9 rs. 0 2 10	rs. 0 15 8	...	md. 0 22 4	md. 0 22 12	3
md. 1 4 14	md. 0 19 2	...	...	md. 0 17 2	4
md. 0 19 10 rs. 0 15 7	rs. 3 2 10	rs. 1 11 4	...	rs. 1 11 4	5
md. 1 6 1 rs. 0 4 4	md. 0 19 2 rs. 0 14 3	md. 0 26 1 rs. 1 1 11	md. 0 22 4 rs. 0 5 4	md. 0 24 6 rs. 0 9 9	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

...	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

JHANSIE

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1872-73, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	1. Name of Municipality.	6. Net average consumption or expenditure per head of population—*(concluded)*. Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
	1.	52.	53.	54.
1	Mow Raneepore, ...	md. 0 3 8	rs. 7 15 5	rs. 0 14 2
2	Orai, ...	md. 0 3 4	rs. 9 3 4	md. 0 3 4
3	Calpee, ...	md. 0 24 8	rs. 12 13 2	rs. 1 7 9
4	Koonch, ...	md. 0 12 0	rs. 9 13 10	rs. 0 15 8
5	Lullutpore, ...	rs. 0 8 5	rs. 11 11 5	rs. 0 13 6
	Total, ...	md. 0 11 4 rs. 0 8 5	rs. 16 2 0	md. 0 3 4 rs. 1 0 11
	KUMAON			
1	Almorah, ...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—*(concluded).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

7.		
INCIDENCE OF TAXATION.		
Class I.	Total Octroi.	REMARKS.
55.	56.	57.
rs. 0 4 8	rs. 0 8 2	
rs. 0 5 0	rs. 0 7 10	Act introduced from 1st April, 1872.
rs. 0 8 4	rs. 0 11 8	
rs. 0 7 7	rs. 0 9 9	
rs. 0 5 10	rs. 0 10 0	
} rs. 0 5 11	rs. 0 9 4	

DIVISION—*(concluded).*

...	rs. 0 0 9	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

4.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns admi*
Provinces, dur

Division.	Districts.	Number of towns.	Population by last Census.	Number of houses in towns.	Number of houses assessed.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
MEERUT.	Dehra Doon, ...	1	1,959	383	320
	Seharunpore, ...	15	83,037	22,172	16,801
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	14	99,222	23,768	20,311
	Meerut, ...	18	91,601	26,177	19,885
	Boolundshuhur, ...	11	84,911	21,465	16,552
	Allygurh, ...	25	90,778	18,942	16,539
	Total, ...	84	451,508	112,907	90,408
AGRA.	Muttra, ...	14	66,612	15,565	11,409
	Agra, ...	4	12,964	2,817	1,879
	Furruckabad, ...	23	88,581	18,149	9,159
	Mynpoory,... ...	6	33,243	8,940	6,502
	Etawah, ...	5	21,472	4,910	2,243
	Etah, ...	15	50,339	13,409	4,689
	Total, ...	67	273,211	63,790	35,881
ROHILKHUND.	Bijnour	7	63,823	12,739	9,202
	Moradabad, ...	9	58,595	20,499	9,487
	Budaon, ...	15	47,417	9,908	6,295
	Bareilly, ...	14	53,584	7,524	5,905
	Shahjehanpore, ...	8	46,637	10,332	7,188
	Total, ...	53	270,056	61,002	38,077
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad,... ...	13	49,854	11,786	7,771
	Futtehpore, ...	14	6,582	15,029	11,822
	Cawnpore, ...	9	38,205	7,618	4,605
	Banda, ...	4	20,749	4,997	2,006
	Humeerpore, ...	7	46,506	10,978	4,342
	Jounpore,... ...	6	27,420	5,954	2,646
	Total, ...	53	189,316	56,362	33,192
BENARES.	Goruckpore, ...	15	...	...	...
	Bustee, ...	4	...	...	...
	Azimgurh, ...	12	...	...	...
	Mirzapore, ...	5	...	...	...
	Benares, ...	2	...	...	...
	Ghazeepore, ...	4	...	...	...
	Total, ...	42	...	...	...
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	6	24,028	4,677	2,859
	Jaloun, ...	4	19,725	4,908	4,406
	Lullutpore, ...	5	11,172	2,303	691
	Total, ...	15	54,925	11,888	7,956
TERAI,	Juspore, ...	1	6,746	817	712
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	315	1,245,762	306,766	206,226

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

nistered under Act XX. of 1856 *in the Districts of the North-Western ing* 1872-73.

Actual Balance.	Gross yield of Tax.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total of columns 6, 7, and 8.	Incidence of Tax in last half column.	
				Per head population.	Per assessed house.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
105	1,852	...	1,957	0 15 1	5 12 7
13,314	32,735	2,267	48,316	0 6 4	1 15 2
7,522	32,356	195	40,073	0 5 2	1 9 5
10,923	22,510	2,579	36,012	0 3 11	1 2 1
7,103	23,272	755	31,130	0 4 4	1 1 4
2,114	17,681	19	19,814	0 3 1	1 1 1
41,081	130,406	5,815	177,302	0 4 7	1 7 1
2,656	12,953	153	15,762	0 3 1½	1 2 2
912	1,947	...	2,859	0 2 5	1 0 7
8,931	13,789	47	22,767	0 2 6	1 8 1
247	6,184	301	6,732	0 3 6	0 15 2
39	5,915	...	5,954	0 4 5	0 13 0
451	9,741	100	10,292	0 3 1	2 3 5
13,236	50,529	601	64,366	0 1 9	0 13 7½
2,713	7,953	55	10,721	0 2 0	0 13 10
3,929	9,280	40	13,249	0 2 4	1 0 0
2,665	10,393	197	13,255	0 3 6	1 10 5
860	6,736	634	8,230	0 2 1	1 5 0
1,096	7,241	...	8,337	0 2 5	1 0 1
11,263	41,603	926	53,792	0 2 5	1 1 7
2,536	12,847	1,559	16,942	0 4 1	1 10 5
2,736	14,108	...	16,844	0 3 5	1 3 1
2,308	90	1,616	10,914	0 2 11	1 8 3
1,335	4,691	32	6,058	0 3 7	2 5 5
2,908	12,723	49	15,680	0 4 4	2 14 10
1,776	6,304	2	8,082	0 3 8	2 6 1
13,599	57,663	3,258	74,520	0 4 10	1 0 5
899	11,706	131	12,736	...	...
310	2,054	86	2,450	...	...
1,727	10,866	10	12,603	...	...
842	2,614	...	3,456	...	...
155	3,485	239	3,879	...	...
2,059	5,791	218	8,068	...	...
5,992	36,516	684	43,192	...	...
967	4,137	...	5,104	0 2 9	1 7 2
410	4,169	27	4,606	0 3 5	1 0 2
...	1,264	...	1,264	0 1 10	1 13 3
1,377	9,570	27	10,974	0 1 6	1 2 4
738	827	299	1,864	0 12 0	0 5 8
87,286	327,114	11,610	426,010	0 3 8	1 6 6

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

4.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns admi*
Provinces, dur

Division.	Districts.		Number of towns.	EXPEN		
				Collection.	Sudder Office.	Police.
	1.		2.	11.	12.	13.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MEERUT.	Dehra Doon,	...	1	191	...	234
	Scharunpore,	...	15	2,999	244	10,556
	Moozuffernuggur,	...	14	3,314	222	19,799
	Meerut, ...	...	18	1,836	301	14,411
	Boolundshuhur,	...	11	1,448	270	11,038
	Allygurh, ...	...	25	2,381	268	10,541
	Total,	...	84	12,169	1,305	66,579
AGRA.	Muttra, ...	...	14	1,352	285	8,661
	Agra, ...	...	4	164	...	924
	Furruckabad,	...	23	1,195	212	8,076
	Mynpoory, ...	...	6	648	124	4,050
	Etawah, ...	...	5	387	54	2,710
	Etah, ...	...	15	634	70	4,467
	Total,	...	67	4,380	745	28,888
ROHIL-KHUND.	Bijnour, ...	...	7	757	133	4,358
	Moradabad,	...	9	937	76	5,675
	Budaon, ...	...	15	679	146	4,729
	Bareilly, ...	...	14	959	132	4,398
	Shahjehanpore,	...	8	498	116	3,808
	Total,	...	53	3,830	603	22,968
ALLAHABAD.	Allahabad, ...	...	13	625	88	5,222
	Futtehpore,	...	14	1,530	152	6,801
	Cawnpore, ...	...	9	190	124	5,540
	Banda, ...	...	4	324	26	2,337
	Humeerpore,	...	7	944	66	6,180
	Jounpore, ...	...	6	290	120	3,052
	Total,	...	53	3,903	576	29,132
BENARES.	Goruckpore,	...	15	915	25	5,545
	Bustee, ...	...	4	143	...	849
	Azimgurh, ...	...	12	1,093	120	5,561
	Mirzapore, ...	...	5	121	...	1,576
	Benares, ...	...	2	181	...	852
	Ghazeepore,	...	4	390	74	2,787
	Total,	...	42	2,843	219	17,170
JHANSIE.	Jhansie, ...	...	6	496	108	2,184
	Jaloun, ...	...	4	514	108	2,382
	Lullutpore,...	...	5	175	...	606
	Total,	...	15	1,185	216	5,172
TERAI,	Juspore, ...	...	1	73	...	524
	GRAND TOTAL,	...	315	28,383	3,664	170,433

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

nistered under Act XX. of 1856 *in the Districts of the North-Western ing* 1872-73.

DITURE.

Conservancy.	Local Improvement and Public Works.	Miscellaneous Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	Balance at close of year under report.	Remarks.
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
48	450	240	1,163	794	
7,797	12,142	1,646	35,383	12,572	
6,535	3,172	160	33,202	6,871	
1,947	6,798	247	25,540	6,736	
4,104	9,242	178	26,280	3,973	
3,220	1,033	117	17,560	2,254	
23,651	32,837	2,587	139,128	38,174	
805	709	216	12,028	3,734	
293	130	...	1,511	1,348	
1,658	7	168	11,316	11,451	
904	657	33	6,416	316	
762	1,524	30	5,467	487	
1,808	3,522	127	10,628	—336	*17,336
6,230	6,549	574	47,366	*17,000	—336
949	1,110	...	7,307	3,414	17,000
1,722	1,145	72	9,627	3,622	
1,325	2,397	384	9,660	3,595	
1,693	984	...	8,166	64	
913	1,681	2	7,018	1,319	
6,602	7,317	458	41,778	12,014	
2,155	6,482	87	14,659	2,283	
2,875	2,290	...	13,648	3,196	
288	1,239	77	7,458	3,456	
683	1,600	10	4,980	1,078	
1,278	1,116	144	9,728	5,952	
725	2,852	...	7,039	1,043	
8,004	15,579	318	57,512	17,008	
1,245	1,641	...	9,371	3,365	
481	300	5	1,778	672	
2,216	2,237	321	11,548	1,055	
288	811	...	2,796	660	
679	706	227	2,645	1,234	
655	2,848	16	6,770	1,298	
5,564	8,543	569	34,908	8,284	
681	673	63	4,205	899	
750	556	...	4,310	296	
395	...	...	11,776	88	
1,826	1,229	63	9,691	1,283	
96	699	23	1,415	449	
51,973	72,753	4,592	331,798	94,212	

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—*Statement of Temperature, Rainfall, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces, for the year from the 1st of April, 1872, to 31st March, 1873.*

Number.	1. Names of Observing Stations.	2. Highest maximum, with month of its occurrence.	3. Lowest minimum, with month of its occurrence.	4. Mean maximum temperature.	5. Mean minimum temperature.	6. General mean temperature.	7. Total rainfall.	8. Prevailing Winds in		Number.
								S. W. Monsoon.	N. E. Monsoon.	
1	Chukrata, ...	June, 76	January, 34	65	50	57	46·46	S. W.	N. W. and N. E.	1
2	Raneekhet, ...	May, 81	,, 40	71	53	62	50·29	S. W.	S. W.	2
3	Dehra, ...	,, & June, 93	,, 44	81	61	72	87·07	S. W.	N. W, S. E. & N.E.	3
4	Roorkee, ...	,, 103	,, 43	88	62	75	49·12	S. E.	N. W.	4
5	Meerut, ...	,, 106	,, 44	90	63	75	29·16	N. E.	N. W. & S. W.	5
6	Bareilly, ...	,, 106	,, 40	89	65	75	44·96	S. E.	N. W.	6
7	Agra, ...	,, 106	,, 50	89	69	77	22·15	N. W. & N. E.	W.	7
8	Futtehgurh, ...	,, & June, 104	,, 47	89	65	78	32·73	E. & S. E.	N. W. & S. W.	8
9	Allahabad, ...	,, 104	,, 48	89	66	76	46·36	N. E. & S. E.	N. W., S. E. & N. E.	9
10	Goruckpore, ...	,, 98	,, 50	88	67	76	61·86	S. E. & N. E.	N. W. & S. W.	10
11	Benares, ...	,, 105	,, 44	91	67	78	31·90	S. E. & S. W.	N. E. & S. W.	11
12	Jhansie, ...	,, & June, 108	...	92	...	81	36·30	N. E., S. W. & N.	...	12
	Provincial means, ...	104	46	89	65	77	38·38	...	...	

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in Public Works during* 1872-73.

Heads of Service.	Provincial.		Local.		Total.	Number.
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.		
CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jail Department, ...	2,32,167	19,803	...	...	2,51,970	1
Judicial, ...	26,149	19,225	...	...	45,374	2
Revenue, ...	1,58,765	65,573	...	...	2,24,338	3
Educational, ...	50,860	14,139	...	...	64,999	4
Ecclesiastical, ...	8,290	12,184	...	...	20,474	5
Police, ...	97,839	42,460	...	...	1,40,299	6
Public Works, ...	623	3,933	...	...	4,556	7
Government Houses, &c., ...	15,209	1,644	...	...	16,853	8
Charitable Institutions, ...	52,389	2,170	...	...	54,559	9
Scientific Institutions, ...	1,245	1,919	...	...	3,164	10
Monuments, ...	2,746	8,227	...	...	10,973	11
General, ...	1,12,111	5,789	...	...	1,17,900	12
Total, Civil Buildings, ...	7,58,393	1,97,066	...	...	9,55,459	
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Roads, Bridges, and Arboriculture, ...	2,31,541	2,57,898	3,16,752	9,62,310	17,68,501	13
Pontoon Boat Bridges and Ferries, ...	...	...	700	1,09,701	1,10,401	14
Staging Bungalows, ...	...	...	8,044	7,522	15,566	15
Puraos and Serais, ...	...	...	10,899	14,253	25,152	16
Total, Communications, ...	2,31,541	2,57,898	3,36,395	10,93,786	19,19,620	
Miscellaneous Public Improvement, ...	...	...	26,150	982	27,132	17
Total, Works and Repairs,...	9,89,934	4,54,964	3,62,545	10,94,768	29,02,211	
	14,44,898		14,57,313			
ESTABLISHMENT.						
Public Works proper, ...	3,02,415		2,96,618		5,99,033	18
Ferries and Puraos, ...	...		13,863		13,863	19
Staging Bungalows, ...	...		9,198		9,198	20
Total, Establishment, ...	3,02,415		3,19,679		6,22,094	
Tools and Plant, ...	20,605		20,256		40,861	21
Profit and Loss, ...	...		328		328	22
Increase of Stock, ...	57,082		...		57,082	23
Grand Total, Outlay, ...	18,25,000		17,97,576		36,22,576	

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

3.—*Abstract of Total Outlay on Public Works in each District during* 1872-73.

Divisions.	Districts.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvement.	Tools and Plants.	Establishment.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra.	Agra, ...	49,166	1,03,771	...	1,394	33,042	18	1,87,391
	Etah, ...	5,490	30,422	...	627	14,128	4	50,671
	Etawah, ...	13,488	29,408	...	718	10,120	5	53,739
	Furruckabad, ...	34,914	68,113	...	1,516	28,249	12	1,32,804
	Muttra, ...	13,826	65,945	...	758	18,883	9	99,421
	Mynpoory, ...	6,839	37,008	...	654	11,853	5	56,359
	Total for Division,	1,23,723	3,34,667	...	5,667	1,16,275	53	5,80,385
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	2,98,222	1,27,879	4,152	1,980	57,855	49	4,90,137
	Banda, ...	8,745	59,625	...	699	13,990	7	83,066
	Cawnpore, ...	12,573	1,10,014	...	2,117	24,595	14	1,49,313
	Futtehpore ...	16,011	36,523	...	616	11,908	6	65,064
	Humeerpore, ...	4,703	45,849	...	655	13,598	6	64,811
	Jounpore, ...	36,973	44,363	...	1,366	15,542	9	98,253
	Total for Division,	3,77,227	4,24,253	4,152	7,433	1,37,488	91	9,50,644
Benares.	Benares, ...	39,594	41,270	...	1,500	18,992	9	1,01,365
	Azimgurh, ...	37,723	47,370	396	4,872	21,879	11	1,12,251
	Bustee, ...	24,694	37,642	...	674	12,982	7	75,999
	Ghazeepore, ...	16,819	26,817	...	612	9,695	5	53,948
	Goruckpore, ...	27,836	79,756	...	1,074	19,486	12	1,28,164
	Mirzapore, ...	9,201	49,209	...	651	16,347	6	75,414
	Total for Division,	1,55,867	2,82,064	396	9,383	99,381	50	5,47,141
Rohilkhund.	Bareilly, ...	62,658	86,090	...	1,223	30,739	18	1,80,728
	Bijnour, ...	7,746	15,650	...	1,282	10,892	3	35,573
	Budaon, ...	8,568	19,189	...	660	7,884	3	36,304
	Moradabad, ...	6,173	94,379	...	975	20,084	12	1,21,623
	Phillibheet, ...	13,776	...	...	...	...	...	13,776
	Shahjehanpore, ...	21,409	53,776	...	764	16,685	8	92,642
	Total for Division,	1,20,330	2,69,084	...	4,904	86,284	44	4,80,646
Kumaon.	Kumaon and Terai,	10,749	1,07,358	...	1,704	29,482	13	1,49,306
Meerut.	Meerut, ...	33,773	94,794	1,137	1,003	25,516	15	1,56,238
	Allygurh, ...	10,851	66,912	...	227	16,910	8	94,908
	Boolundshuhur, ...	4,450	39,316	...	603	11,496	5	55,870
	Moozuffernuggur,...	11,734	22,710	11,745	181	18,387	5	64,762
	Seharunpore, ...	25,542	85,750	9,016	3,780	23,516	14	1,47,618
	Dehra Doon, ...	14,656	36,532	...	362	9,572	6	61,128
	Total for Division,	1,01,006	3,46,014	21,898	6,156	1,05,397	53	5,80,524
Jhansie.	Jhansie, ...	14,106	27,568	...	1,396	9,651	5	52,726
	Jaloun, ...	36,690	79,203	473	2,987	25,768	13	1,45,134
	Lullutpore, ...	15,761	49,409	213	1,231	12,368	6	78,988
	Total for Division,	66,557	1,56,180	686	5,614	47,787	24	2,76,848
	Grand Total, ...	9,55,459	19,19,620	27,132	40,861	6,22,094	328	35,65,494
	Add Increase to Stock not distributed,		...		...		...	57,082
	Grand Total Outlay, Rs.,		...		...		...	37,22,576

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

4.—Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works from Appropriated Funds incurred during the year 1872-73.

District.	Particulars.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	GANGES RIVER TOLLS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad to Dinapore, ...	Keeping open and improving the navigation of the Ganges River, ...	...	13,444	13,444
	Establishment for works,	...	4,315	
	Establishment for the collection of tolls,	...	3,815	8,130
	Total, Ganges River tolls, Rus., ...			21,574
	CHOWKEEDAREE TAX.			
Jhansie, ...	Constructing Putrai Bridge, ...	5,164		
Jaloun, ...	Collection of metal for Orai and Koonch Road, ..	519		
	Collection of metal for Orai and Jaloun Road, ...	2,697		
	Bridge over the Kookurgaon Nulla, ...	...	2,427	
	Total, ...	8,380	2,427	10,807
	Establishment, @ 20 per cent., ...			2,161
	Total, Chowkeedaree Tax, Rs., ...			12,968
Seharunpore, ...	Drains charged against the Seharunpore drainage projects, ...			100
	TOTAL OUTLAY FROM APPROPRIATED FUNDS, ...			34,642

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

5.—*Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure on Public Works incurred in the year* 1872-73.

	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.						
Military.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops. Banda,	620	427	1,047	...	...	...
Goruckpore,	324	1,530	1,924	...	...	...
Lullutpore,	...	261	261	1,014	2,218	3,232
Stud Buildings,	51	16,847	16,898	51	16,847	16,898
Works of Fortification,	...	355	355	...	355	355
General Cantonment Works,	21	951	972	21	951	972
Rest-house and compensation for quarters,	...	13	13	...	13	13
Military Churches,	14,287	...	14,287	14,287	...	14,287
Barrack Department,	...	329	329	...	329	329
Total, Military,	...			15,373	20,713	36,086
Civil Buildings.						
Postal Department Buildings,	37,915	4,574	42,489	...	...	...
Telegraph ditto ditto,	13,923	1,877	15,800	...	...	...
Opium ditto ditto,	7,265	12,581	19,846	...	...	...
Thomason College ditto,	21,324	5,842	27,166	...	...	...
Total, Civil Buildings,	...			60,427	24,874	1,05,301
Miscellaneous Public Improvements, valving Kumaon Iron-works,	552	...	552	552	...	552
Ordinary Works and Repairs, ...				96,352	45,587	1,41,939
Establishment, ... Percentage of Provincial Establishment, ...				...	35,066	...
Establishment, ... Chief Engineer's Deputation Allowance, ...				...	400	...
Establishment, ... Thomason College, ...				...	1,47,939	1,83,405
Tools and Plant, Central Instrument Depôt, ...				...	...	50,002
Grand Total, Ordinary, Rs., ...						3,75,346

Of this there was expended in India, Rs. 3,50,800
" " in England " 24,546
Total, Rs. 3,75,346

IV.--PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

6.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1872-73.

Name of Works.	Khureef.				Rubbee.				Miscellaneous.					Total.
	Rice.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Fodder Crop.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Opium.	Other Drugs.	Garden Produce.	Miscellaneous.	
Ganges Canal, ...	27,043	7,961	128,781	1,910	242,518	162,146	143	1,336	68,421	6,761	568	9,714	27,868	685,170
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	37,751	6,832	2,204	593	89,394	10,028	1,669	3	27,426	2	153	2,702	5,397	184,154
Doon Canals, ...	4,473	...	...	...	5,958	1,395	326	...	523	...	523	390	414	14,002
Rohilkhund Canals, ...	15,602	...	...	...	23,741	3,176	861	...	4,439	...	...	744	3,681	52,244
Bijnour Canals, ...	...	...	...	...	1,709	300	...	...	1,244	...	...	...	153	3,406
Humeerpore Irrigation Works, ...	99	...	...	...	140	728	...	...	182	4	...	...	16	1,169
Jhansie do. do., ...	5	6	...	...	70	7	...	...	18	...	...	...	335	441
Grand Total, ...	84,973	14,799	130,985	2,503	363,530	177,780	2,999	1,339	102,253	6,767	1,244	13,550	37,864	940,586

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

7.—*Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred on the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year* 1872-73.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary Expenditure.		*Agricultural.*				
Ganges Canal, ...	3,73,432	3,90,422	4,63,854			
Eastern Jumna Canal,...	38,563	73,358	1,11,921			
Doon Canals, ...	11,482	9,215	20,697			
Rohilkhund Canals, ...	1,26,964	18,245	1,45,209			
Eastern Ganges Canal,	7,982	...	7,982			
Agra Irrigation Works,	...	289	289			
Bijnour Canals, ...	...	1,203	1,203			
Bundelkhund Irrigation Survey, ...	3,961	...	3,961			
Irrigation Works,... { Humeerpore,	916	346	1,262			
Irrigation Works,... { Jhansie, ...	1,140	1,160	2,300			
Total, ...	2,64,440	4,94,238	7,58,678	2,64,440	4,94,238	7,58,678
Establishment,	...	...	...	...	...	8,14,160
Tools and Plants,	...	...	...	...	...	19,916
Profit and Loss,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, Ordinary Expenditure,					...	15,92,754
Extraordinary Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal, ...	3,51,758		3,51,758			
Eastern Jumna Canal,...	2,196		2,196			
Agra Canal, ...	9,00,900		9,00,900			
Bundelkhund Irrigation Survey, ...	...		...			
Lower Ganges Canal, ...	2,05,365		2,05,365			
Eastern Ganges Canal,...	...		...			
Total, ...	14,60,219	...	14,60,219	14,60,219	...	14,60,219
Establishment,	...	...	...	...	...	3,12,458
Tools and Plants,	...	...	...	...	...	55,447
Profit and Loss,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total. Extraordinary Expenditure,					...	18,28,124
Grand Total, Ordinary and Extraordinary,					...	34,20,878

Abstract.

	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Plant.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary, ...	7,58,678	8,14,160	19,916	15,92,754
Extraordinary, ...	14,60,219	3,12,458	55,447	18,28,124
Other Works, ...	42,919	10,436	...	53,355
Total, ...	22,61,816	11,37,054	75,363	34,74,233

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

8.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the Official year* 1872-73.

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	*Capital expended by British Government.*		*Receipts and Expenditure during the year.*				
		In previous year.	During 1872-73.	Gross Income received in cash.	Share of Establishment on reparis, including plantations, &c.	Cost of repairs, including share of tools and plants.	Interest on Capital at 4½ per cent.	Net Surplus or Deficit.
IMPERIAL.	A.—Restored. B.—Wholly made by British Govt.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal, ...	B.	2,57,67,304	2,84,478	15,89,919	5,54,063	4,34,650	11,66,604	5,65,395
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	B.	20,49,353	12,420	5,62,535	1,23,152	96,029	93,104	2,50,250
Doon Canal, ...	B.	5,61,010	11,523	47,905	15,814	9,230	25,438	2,577
Agra Canal, ...	B.	31,35,481	10,78,191	...	...	...	1,68,573	1,68,573
Agra Irrigation Works, ...	A.	2,21,970	...	...	...	289	9,989	10,278
Bijnour Canals, ...	B.	69,966	...	2,814	1,310	1,203	41,210	68,145
Rohilkhund Canals, ...	B.	7,67,819	1,98,221	21,569	29,906	18,899		
Eastern Ganges Canal, ...	B.	2,14,710	37,964	...	...	...	10,429	10,429
Bundelkhund Irrigation Survey, ...	B.	1,34,019	34,663	...	...	...	6,638	6,638
Humeerpore Irrigation Works, ...	A.	71,047	980	1,671	1,403	1,262	3,197	6,469
Jhansie Irrigation Works, ...	A.			521	1,479	1,320		
Lower Ganges Canal, ...	B.	1,20,868	4,23,521	...	...	...	9,918	9,918
Total Imperial, ...	...	3,31,13,547	20,81,961	22,26,934	7,27,127	5,62,882	15,35,100	5,98,175

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—*Statement of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances in the N.-W. P., for Revenue year 1st Oct., 1871—30th Sept., 1872.*

District.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balance.				Percentage of Balances in columns 5, 6, and 7, on Demands.
				Real.			Nominal.	
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Doon, ...	56,474	54,571	1,903	1,600	...	...	303	2·83
Seharunpore, ...	10,13,867	10,09,673	4,194	2,901	8	181	1,104	·80
Moozuffernuggur,	11,41,406	11,39,545	1,861	1,243	...	...	618	·11
Meerut, ...	19,71,663	19,57,885	13,778	5,451	842	7,485	...	·70
Boolundshuhur,...	13,66,047	13,56,616	9,431	1,711	868	...	6,852	·19
Allygurh, ...	19,52,605	19,51,775	830	416	98	277	39	·04
Kumaon, ...	1,59,049	1,58,048	1,001	915	...	86	...	·63
Gurhwal, ...	95,584	93,629	1,955	285	...	71	1,599	·37
Terai Pergunnahs,	1,72,091	1,72,091	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnour, ...	11,27,473	11,25,930	1,543	139	...	...	1,404	·01
Moradabad, ...	12,22,871	12,20,775	2,096	88	...	...	2,008	·01
Budaon, ...	10,28,548	10,27,763	785	210	...	...	575	·02
Bareilly, ...	17,66,103	17,52,928	13,175	5,157	...	...	8,018	·29
Shahjehanpore, ...	10,83,439	10,78,921	4,518	2,390	...	...	2,128	·22
Muttra, ...	16,61,372	16,56,208	5,164	911	1,860	1,432	961	·25
Agra, ...	16,30,304	16,30,129	175	...	...	...	175	...
Furruckabad, ...	12,21,476	12,10,491	10,985	6,831	...	819	3,335	·63
Mynpoory, ...	11,52,031	11,51,731	300	...	...	...	300	...
Etawah, ...	11,95,053	11,95,022	31	...	...	...	31	...
Etah, ...	7,94,008	7,88,892	5,116	...	290	4,826	...	·64
Jaloun, ...	8,79,757	8,76,227	3,530	...	3,530	...	...	·40
Jhansie, ...	4,70,008	4,53,397	16,611	4,608	10,599	...	1,404	3·24
Lullutpore, ...	1,49,377	1,28,679	20,698	3,576	15,110	...	2,012	12·51
Cawnpore, ...	21,37,802	21,34,215	3,587	...	400	525	2,662	·04
Futtehpore, ...	14,21,477	14,14,333	7,144	4,946	...	...	2,198	·35
Banda, ...	13,04,816	13,01,954	2,862	2,588	274	...	...	·22
Allahabad, ...	21,35,562	21,19,956	15,606	5,586	513	582	8,925	·31
Humeerpore, ...	10,83,692	10,81,772	1,920	1,919	...	...	1	·18
Jounpore, ...	12,50,799	12,49,328	1,471	1,471	...	...	...	·12
Goruckpore, ...	11,63,628	11,58,140	5,488	...	395	565	4,528	·08
Bustee, ...	10,17,787	10,14,744	3,043	72	...	2,971	...	·30
Azimgurh, ...	14,96,815	14,94,124	2,691	449	2,242	...	...	·18
Mirzapore, ...	8,45,127	8,41,722	3,405	1,641	...	...	1,764	·19
Benares, ...	8,94,348	8,93,061	1,287	...	...	...	1,287	...
Ghazeepore, ...	15,11,402	14,84,876	26,526	2,070	...	2,522	21,934	·30
Total, { 1871-72,	3,95,73,861	3,93,79,151	1,94,710	59,174	37,029	22,342	76,165	·30
Total, { 1870-71,	3,85,96,607	3,83,71,234	2,25,373	61,383	43,319	13,151	1,07,520	·31

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

2.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Land Revenue, not on the Revenue-roll, for Revenue year* 1871-72.

District.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Percentage of total Balances in columns 5, 6, and 7, on Demands.	Total Balances.
				Real.			*Nominal.*		
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Dehra Doon, ...	4,014	299	3,715	3,715	...	...	...	92·55	3,715
Scharunpore, ...	1,58,995	1,58,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moozuffernuggur,	333	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut, ...	2,16,004	2,13,065	2,939	884	423	1,632	...	1·37	2,939
Boolundshuhur,	1,978	1,969	9	9	...	...	...	·46	9
Allygurh, ...	205	88	117	117	...	...	...	57·07	117
Kumaon, ...	29,448	29,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurhwal, ...	347	325	22	22	...	...	...	6·34	22
Terai Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnour, ...	5,079	5,069	10	10	...	...	...	·20	10
Moradabad, ...	2,804	2,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budaon, ...	251	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly, ...	2,42,878	2,37,656	5,217	5,217	...	...	...	2·15	5,217
Shahjehanpore,...	123	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra, ...	2,308	2,150	158	122	...	...	36	5·29	122
Agra, ...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furruckabad, ...	2,156	2,137	19	4	...	...	15	·19	4
Mynpoory, ...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etawah, ...	730	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etah, ...	34,674	34,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaloun, ...	3,172	2,726	446	446	...	...	...	14·06	446
Jhansie, ...	5,420	4,103	1,317	1,145	172	...	...	24·30	1,317
Lullutpore, ...	950	709	241	227	14	...	...	25·37	241
Cawnpore, ...	1,326	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Futtehpore, ...	210	141	69	69	...	...	...	32·86	69
Banda, ...	409	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad, ...	7,542	7,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Humeerpore, ...	1,876	1,876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jounpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goruckpore, ...	5,03,660	5,03,384	276	...	45	231	...	·05	276
Bustee, ...	3,05,357	3,04,780	577	276	...	...	301	·09	276
Azimgurh, ...	9,244	9,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapore, ...	5,812	5,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghazeepore, ...	736	732	4	4	...	...	...	·54	4
Total, 1871-72,	15,53,067	15,37,931	15,136	12,267	654	1,863	352	·95	14,784
Total, 1870-71,	21,82,087	21,60,054	22,033	10,556	197	3,798	7,482	·67	14,515

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

3.—*Statement of Outstanding Balances, for Revenue year* 1871-72.

District.	Total Outstanding Balances at the beginning of the year.	Removed from Accounts during the year.			Balance outstanding at the close of the year, excluding those of the year under report.	Portion of the Balance which is nominal, and due to reduction in re-settlement.	Date of oldest Balances in last column.
		Collected.	Remitted.	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Doon, ...	1,328	1,328	...	1,328	...	...	...
Seharunpore, ...	2,346	623	976	1,599	747	464	1869-70.
Moozuffernuggur,	5,917	3,882	445	4,327	1,590	1,590	1868-69.
Meerut, ...	16,710	1,624	15,086	16,710	...	...	...
Boolundshuhur,	4,26,197	2,587	4,02,434	4,05,021	21,176	...	15th May, 1867.
Allygurh, ...	3,408	144	3,099	3,243	165	...	30th Sept., 1869.
Kumaon, ...	2,073	245	973	1,218	855	827	1st May, 1869.
Gurhwal, ...	102	99	...	99	3	...	May, 1871.
Terai Perghs., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnour, ...	9,137	7,744	3	7,747	1,390	36	15th May, 1860.
Moradabad, ...	8,095	2,096	1,093	3,189	4,906	...	1857-58.
Budaon, ...	7,006	521	6,438	6,959	47	47	November, 1870.
Bareilly, ...	20,427	4,070	3,784	7,854	12,573	9,457	1869-70.
Shahjehanpore, ...	2,435	893	507	1,400	1,035	1,035	30th Sept., 1871.
Muttra, ...	3,181	311	1,740	2,051	1,130	1,095	31st March, 1862.
Agra, ...	157	18	139	157	...	...	...
Furruckabad, ...	6,702	4,205	2,497	6,702	...	...	...
Mynpoory, ...	1,253	70	1,183	1,253	...	...	...
Etawah, ...	3,037	624	2,368	2,992	45	...	Rubbee, 1868-69.
Etah, ...	6,876	...	6,876	6,876	...	...	...
Jaloun, ...	46,080	33,938	318	34,256	11,824	...	1st May, 1861.
Jhansie, ...	75,072	18,002	23,659	41,661	33,411	...	15th Nov., 1869.
Lullutpore, ...	69,735	2,117	3,553	5,670	64,065	418	May, 1868.
Cawnpore, ...	3,508	7	2,155	2,162	1,346	1,346	15th Dec., 1869.
Futtehpore, ...	971	...	354	354	617	...	18th Jany., 1871.
Banda, ...	54	51	3	54	...	...	...
Allahabad, ...	26,852	1,632	1,702	3,334	23,518	...	1865-66.
Humeerpore, ...	3,463	868	2,595	3,463	...	...	...
Jounpore, ...	26,796	26,796	...	26,796	...	...	...
Goruckpore, ...	10,274	...	10,274	10,274	...	...	...
Bustee, ...	9,981	4,666	5,315	9,981	...	...	...
Azimgurh, ...	6,945	...	6,300	6,300	645	645	Instalment of November, 1870.
Mirzapore, ...	4,855	2,077	1,773	3,850	1,005	...	1868-69.
Benares, ...	3,969	876	3,093	3,969	...	...	...
Ghazeepore, ...	34,141	332	33,057	33,389	752	...	16th Jany., 1869.
Total, 1871-72,	8,49,083	1,22,446	5,43,792	6,66,238	1,82,845	16,960	
Total, 1870-71,	12,45,523	4,36,092	1,84,249	6,20,341	6,25,182	3,74,746	

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

4.—*Statement of Processes issued and Service Fees realized and disbursed for Revenue year* 1871-72.

District.	Number of muhals or groups of muhals.	Number of Processes issued.	Amount of Service Fees realized.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Doon, ...	423	65	49	27	22
Seharunpore, ...	1,915	3,059	2,294	1,424	870
Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,117	3,496	2,630	1,794	832
Meerut, ...	2,055	4,788	3,591	1,060	2,531
Boolundshuhur, ...	1,912	1,028	771	632	139
Allygurh, ...	2,038	2,204	1,653	242	1,411
Kumaon, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurhwal, ...	4,417	75	56	24	32
Terai, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnour, ...	3,021	1,107	830	509	321
Moradabad, ...	4,785	2,568	1,926	1,926	...
Budaon, ...	1,755	2,015	1,579	1,377	202
Bareilly, ...	3,927	5,862	4,397	2,053	2,201
Shahjehanpore, ...	3,072	880	682	336	331
Muttra, ...	1,084	1,007	755	467	288
Agra, ...	1,567	2,990	2,246	548	1,698
Furruckabad, ...	2,048	4,649	3,554	3,258	218
Mynpoory, ...	1,257	2,278	1,709	917	792
Etawah, ...	1,918	1,998	1,499	1,236	262
Etah, ...	1,497	3,110	2,332	1,974	358
Jaloun, ...	1,060	1,600	1,200	1,136	63
Jhansie, ...	618	1,810	985	351	630
Lullutpore, ...	613	1,203	902	796	97
Cawnpore, ...	2,938	3,814	2,861	1,512	1,349
Futtehpore, ...	2,145	3,187	2,390	1,829	555
Banda, ...	1,509	4,601	3,450	1,937	1,507
Allahabad,... ...	2,744	944	712	511	200
Humeerpore, ...	1,027	2,717	2,038	1,192	844
Jounpore, ...	2,013	5,702	4,549	1,104	3,315
Goruckpore, ...	7,532	9,651	7,307	6,082	1,201
Bustee, ...	4,470	4,260	3,284	3,014	270
Azimgurh, ...	4,034	7,317	5,662	5,500	17
Mirzapore, ...	1,702	1,439	1,079	690	322
Benares, ...	1,208	659	537	363	174
Ghazeepore, ...	4,030	2,375	1,789	1,784	...
Total, 1871-72, ...	77,446	93,958	71,298	47,605	23,052
Total, 1870-71, ...	75,668	1,01,146	76,553	47,468	28,249

5.—Comparative Financial Statements of Receipts and Expenditure of the N.-W. Provinces for the year 1872-73.

	Receipts.	Actuals for 1870-71.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Budget Estimates for 1872-73.	Actuals for 1872-73.		Disbursements.	Actuals for 1870-71.	Actuals for 871-72.	Budget Grants for 1872-73.	Actuals for 1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue, ...	4,13,55,176	4,12,94,438	4,15,56,000	4,15,92,284	2	Interest on Service Funds and other Amounts, ...	13,424	33,248	13,000	13,332
II.	Tributes and Contributions, &c., ...	16,93,197	26,356	27,000	57,768	3	Refund and Drawbacks, ...	3,51,816	2,60,016	2,00,000	1,86,463
III.	Forest, ...	3,64,076	10,33,135	13,63,000	16,42,857	4	Land Revenue, ...	41,79,694	44,68,863	44,50,000	44,52,359
						5	Forest, ...	6,75,885	9,70,269	11,11,000	10,19,012
IV.	Excise on Spirits and Drugs, ...	20,70,022	22,78,948	20,50,000	20,30,898	6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs, ...	3,28,670	1,10,271	1,15,000	1,10,142
						7	Assessed Taxes, ...	14,951	16,047	16,000	7,486
V.	Assessed Taxes, ...	29,79,116	11,21,262	8,60,000	7,75,199	9	Salt, ...	10,74,758	6,53,907	5,80,000	5,93,687
						11	Stamps, ...	1,62,987	78,904	85,000	73,658
VI.	Customs, ...	4,98,977	7,29,329	5,50,000	4,29,656	15	Administration, ...	12,38,373	12,05,721	11,85,000	11,62,319
						16	Minor Departments,	76,575	81,655	1,95,000	1,72,584
VII.	Salt, ...	49,61,552	41,75,265	44,00,000	49,69,428	17	Law and Justice, ...	42,42,703	33,22,702	32,70,075	30,97,867
						19	Ecclesiastical, ...	1,96,522	1,76,641	1,90,000	1,69,716
IX.	Stamps, ...	33,10,809	33,67,120	30,75,000	33,29,019	20	Medical Services, ...	5,93,368	2,69,508	2,68,000	2,57,223
						21	Political Agencies, &c., ...	3,63,428	61,206	72,000	82,035
XIII.	Law and Justice, ...	12,82,006	8,51,919	8,68,000	9,67,692	22	Allowances and Assignments, &c.,	6,83,048	5,84,661	6,56,000	5,52,117
						23	Superannuation, &c.	4,44,157	4,65,940	5,00,000	5,05,292
XV.	Interest, ...	25,143	64,236	61,000	54,295	24	Miscellaneous, ...	1,66,816	4,97,260	39,000	29,339
XVI.	Miscellaneous, ...	1,61,987	5,88,059	3,50,000	3,68,869	25	Allotments for Provincial Services,	2,82,460	62,33,251	65,36,925	65,21,925
	Total Rs., ...	5,87,02,061	5,51,30,067	5,51,60,000	5,62,17,965		Total Rs., ...	1,50,89,635	1,93,90,070	1,94,82,000	1,90,06,556

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

6.—*Statement of Excise Demands, Collections, and Balances for Revenue year* 1871-72.

District.	Abkaree.	Opium.	Drugs.	Total Demands.	Collections.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Doon, ...	42,802	9,000	6,923	58,725	58,631	94
Seharunpore, including Cantonment, ...	41,427	28,495	6,921	76,843	76,843	...
Moozuffernuggur, ...	24,895	11,751	2,413	39,059	39,059	...
Meerut, including Cantonment, ...	65,015	28,293	12,781	1,06,089	1,05,112	977
Boolundshuhur, ...	10,017	27,840	3,230	41,087	41,087	...
Allygurh, ...	16,978	37,440	10,893	65,311	65,158	153
Kumaon, ...	14,152	4,480	5,942	24,574	21,852	2,722
Gurhwal, ...	1,856	...	598	2,454	2,422	32
Terai, ...	13,620	...	2,544	16,164	16,164	...
Bijnour, ...	15,988	15,792	5,341	37,121	37,121	...
Moradabad, ...	29,328	24,960	8,232	62,520	62,360	160
Budaon, ...	14,475	3,520	9,821	27,816	27,592	224
Bareilly, including Cantonment, ...	78,948	20,640	24,110	1,23,698	1,22,722	976
Shahjehanpore, including Cantonment, ...	99,610	6,080	15,683	1,21,373	1,20,937	436
Muttra, ...	11,663	49,128	10,521	71,312	71,312	...
Agra, including Cantonment,	30,241	42,880	10,437	83,558	83,558	...
Furruckabad, including Cantonment, ...	41,012	4,609	29,129	74,750	69,333	5,417
Mynpoory, ...	13,676	4,000	12,545	30,221	30,221	...
Etawah, ...	12,107	2,153	9,393	23,653	23,653	...
Etah, ...	9,262	6,464	7,361	23,087	23,087	...
Jaloun, ...	13,875	274	4,675	18,824	18,824	...
Jhansie, including Cantonment, ...	10,305	7,360	1,641	19,306	19,180	126
Lullutpore, ...	5,899	...	604	6,503	6,503	...
Cawnpore, ...	54,961	44,160	29,146	1,28,267	1,28,267	...
Futtehpore, ...	9,123	4,545	5,771	19,439	19,420	19
Banda, ...	19,396	8,904	6,042	34,342	33,839	503
Allahabad, ...	48,426	38,735	26,289	1,13,450	1,13,450	...
Humeerpore, ...	19,900	11,200	3,883	34,983	34,983	...
Jounpore, ...	44,786	...	11,200	55,986	55,986	...
Goruckpore, ...	79,275	808	23,418	1,03,501	1,03,401	100
Bustee, ...	16,840	102	8,864	25,806	25,653	153
Azimgurh, ...	33,448	592	7,182	41,222	40,109	1,113
Mirzapore, ...	73,630	12,640	28,550			
Benares, including Cantonment, ...	1,60,631	54,990	56,714	1,14,820 2,72,335	1,14,820 2,72,335	... ...
Ghazeepore, ...	74,805	1,212	32,642	1,08,659	1,08,434	225
Total, 1871-72, ...	12,52,372	5,13,047	4,41,439	22,06,858	21,93,428	13,430
Total, 1870-71, ...	11,54,187	5,46,070	4,28,611	21,28,868	21,11,007	17,861

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

7.—*Statement of Net Stamp Revenue for the Revenue year* 1871-72.

No.	District.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	21,338	17,394	21,548
2	Seharunpore, ...	86,552	86,364	91,956
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	62,623	64,360	68,568
4	Meerut, ...	1,51,238	1,50,481	1,48,267
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	59,166	63,688	63,286
6	Allygurh, ...	1,60,003	1,67,533	1,70,632
7	Kumaon, ...	31,659	27,997	36,126
8	Gurhwal, ...	8,110	8,357	9,348
9	Terai, ...	...	662	4,642
10	Bijnour, ...	47,677	50,494	54,506
11	Moradabad, ...	1,64,221	1,56,248	1,66,082
12	Budaon, ...	92,906	91,063	98,578
13	Bareilly, ...	1,22,595	1,98,893	1,98,480
14	Shahjehanpore, ...	1,01,661	97,351	93,890
15	Muttra, ...	67,384	68,484	76,285
16	Agra, ...	1,49,051	1,56,528	1,62,700
17	Furruckabad, ...	1,33,414	1,23,012	1,27,474
18	Mynpoory,...	81,723	80,254	1,06,075
19	Etawah, ...	36,550	37,771	41,621
20	Etah, ...	60,821	67,258	74,494
21	Jaloun, ...	34,827	30,940	35,572
22	Jhansie, ...	32,199	26,524	24,650
23	Lullutpore, ...	6,296	7,444	5,124
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,49,434	1,40,488	1,97,003
25	Futtehpore, ...	44,245	42,542	23,341
26	Banda, ...	33,207	30,091	36,532
27	Allahabad, ...	2,66,326	2,45,217	2,28,308
28	Humeerpore, ...	26,387	24,191	23,804
29	Jounpore, ...	80,352	63,273	63,149
30	Goruckpore, ...	1,35,774	1,32,102	1,36,205
31	Bustee, ...	54,317	46,716	46,602
32	Azimgurh, ...	1,01,489	98,857	1,10,140
33	Mirzapore,...	1,05,905	99,188	93,547
34	Benares, ...	1,41,413	1,34,904	1,33,622
35	Ghazeepore, ...	1,69,087	1,70,889	1,58,871
	Total, ...	30,89,548	30,07,358	30,07,528

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

8.—*Comparative Statement of the number of parties assessed on Incomes of Rs.* 1,000 *per annum and upwards, during the years* 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Division.	District.	On incomes ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per annum.		On incomes ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum.		On incomes ranging from Rs 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.		On incomes of Rs. 1,00,000 and upwards.		Total.	
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	98	140	72	70	5	3	...	...	175	213
	Seharunpore, ...	545	537	423	411	24	26	...	...	992	974
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	447	450	227	225	10	11	...	...	684	686
	Meerut, ...	813	1,207	555	563	21	18	1	1	1,390	1,789
	Boolundshuhur, ...	368	367	203	202	21	21	...	...	592	590
	Allygurh, ...	559	601	447	458	56	60	1	1	1,063	1,120
	Total, ...	2,830	3,302	1,927	1,929	137	139	2	2	4,896	5,372
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	49	48	28	32	3	2	...	...	80	82
	Gurhwal, ...	11	11	2	1	...	...	...	...	13	12
	Terai, ...	53	58	11	10	2	1	...	...	66	69
	Total, ...	113	117	41	43	5	3	...	...	159	163

8.—*Comparative Statement of the number of parties assessed on Incomes of Rs.* 1,000 *per annum and upwards, during the years* 1871-72 *and* 1872-73.

Division.	District.	On incomes ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 per annum.		On incomes ranging from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum.		On incomes ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 per annum.		On incomes of Rs. 1,00,000 and upwards.		Total.	
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1872-73.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	216	259	125	121	14	14	...	...	355	394
	Moradabad, ...	446	448	275	279	23	23	...	...	744	750
	Budaon, ...	283	284	177	174	11	12	...	...	471	470
	Bareilly, ...	469	479	312	312	36	35	...	...	817	826
	Shahjehanpore, ...	372	451	232	290	92	30	1	1	697	772
	Total, ...	1,786	1,921	1,121	1,176	176	114	1	1	3,084	3,212
Agra.	Muttra, ...	510	510	198	198	29	28	2	2	739	738
	Agra, ...	506	564	312	312	28	28	...	...	847	904
	Furruckabad, ...	336	332	229	207	30	29	3	3	598	571
	Mynpoory, ...	350	344	163	159	10	10	...	...	523	513
	Etawah, ...	312	304	172	172	24	24	...	...	508	500
	Etah, ...	350	345	226	225	13	12	...	...	588	582
	Total, ...	2,364	2,399	1,300	1,273	134	131	5	5	3,803	3,808

JHANSIE.	Jaloun,	...	...	321	354	197	192	4	4	...	...	...	522	550			
	Jhansie,	...	...	143	154	76	82	4	5	...	...	...	223	241			
	Lullutpore,	...	...	41	36	15	17	2	2	...	...	...	58	55			
	Total,	...	...	505	544	288	291	10	11	...	...	...	803	846			
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore,	...	...	739	704	650	636	69	65	...	...	...	1,458	1,405			
	Futtehpore,	...	...	277	268	138	130	17	18	...	...	...	432	416			
	Banda,	...	...	171	156	124	119	13	13	...	...	...	308	288			
	Allahabad,	...	...	488	509	311	300	62	61	...	5	5	866	875			
	Humeerpore,	...	...	279	271	146	143	14	14	...	...	...	439	428			
	Jounpore,	...	...	227	242	100	99	19	18	...	...	...	346	359			
	Total,	...	...	2,181	2,150	1,469	1,427	194	189	5	5	5	3,849	3,771			
BENARES.	Goruckpore,	...	...	816	308	237	229	24	22	...	...	...	577	559			
	Bustee,	...	...	350	348	171	156	14	14	...	...	...	536	518			
	Azimgurh,	...	...	315	318	212	203	9	9	...	...	...	536	530			
	Mirzapore,	...	...	289	362	151	141	53	50	...	...	1	493	554			
	Benares,	...	...	354	358	257	250	47	47	...	2	2	660	657			
	Ghazeepore,	...	...	494	831	203	205	18	17	...	...	...	715	1,053			
	Total,	...	...	2,118	2,525	1,231	1,184	165	159	2	2	3	3,516	3,871			
	GRAND TOTAL,		...	11,897	12,958	7,377	7,323	821	746	15	15	16	20,110	21,043			

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

9.—Statement showing the actual realizations for 1871-72, *and the realizations less Class I. (on Incomes of Rs.* 750 *to Rs.* 1,000 *per annum) in* 1871-72, *together with the estimated yield and the actual realizations for* 1872-73.

Division.	District.	1871-72.		1872-73.		Proportion of Column 6 to Column 4.			
		Actual realizations during the year.	Realizations exclusive of Class I., (on incomes of Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per annum.)	Amount originally estimated by District Officers.	Actual realizations up to the 31st March, 1873.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase and decrease.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
Meerut.	Dehra Doon, ...	6,891 7	4,760 3	4,995 9	4,742 6	...	17 13	...	·37
	Seharunpore, ...	33,092 9	27,468 12	27,523 5	27,865 15	377 3	...	1·4	...
	Moozuffernuggur, ...	19,899 15	16,474 4	16,549 4	16,542 1	67 13	...	·41	...
	Meerut, ...	48,392 12	37,879 1	37,835 0	40,212 6	2,333 5	...	6·2	...
	Boolundshuhur, ...	22,192 0	18,677 0	19,233 10	22,196 5	3,519 5	...	19·	...
	Allygurh, ...	44,498 12	39,316 1	38,984 7	38,990 14	...	325 3	...	·83
	Total, ...	1,74,967 7	1,44,595 5	1,45,121 3	1,50,549 15	5,954 10	...	47·	...
Kumaon.	Kumaon, ...	2,552 3	2,256 3	2,256 3	2,332 8	76 5	...	3·4	...
	Gurhwal, ...	296 8	197 1	171 9	158 1	...	39 0	...	20·
	Terai, ...	2,429 0	2,001 3	1,769 6	1,751 10	...	249 9	...	12·
	Total, ...	5,277 11	4,454 7	4,197 2	4,242 3	...	212 4	...	4·8

Rohilkhund.	Bijnour, ...	14,153 5	11,593 8	11,719 6	12,011 0	417 8	...	3·6	...
	Moradabad, ...	25,320 7	21,048 11	19,060 6	21,090 3	41 8	...	·20	...
	Budaon, ...	16,253 0	12,846 13	13,073 0	13,111 9	264 12	...	2·1	...
	Bareilly, ...	31,761 2	27,614 3	27,854 8	27,492 5	...	121 14	...	·44
	Shahjehanpore, ...	25,500 10	22,899 15	23,300 5	24,047 6	1,147 7	...	5·	...
	Total, ...	1,12,988 8	96,003 2	95,007 9	97,752 7	1,749 5	...	1·8	...
Agra.	Muttra, ...	35,216 10	26,830 11	27,010 3	26,760 6	...	70 5	...	·26
	Agra, ...	29,021 0	22,212 10	26,869 0	26,358 6	4,145 12	...	19·	...
	Furruckabad, ...	26,833 9	23,711 12	24,149 7	24,134 2	422 6	...	1·8	...
	Mynpoory, ...	15,979 1	12,733 3	12,714 13	12,571 5	...	161 14	...	1·3
	Etawah, ...	20,221 8	16,702 8	16,702 8	16,533 0	...	169 8	...	1·0
	Etah, ...	17,499 3	14,225 6	14,264 8	14,252 5	26 15	...	·19	...
	Total, ...	1,44,770 15	1,16,416 2	1,21,710 7	1,20,609 8	4,193 6	...	3·6	...
Jhansie.	Jaloun, ...	14,464 13	11,899 12	12,192 13	12,742 1	842 5	...	7·1	...
	Jhansie, ...	6,587 14	5,676 3	6,077 4	6,077 4	401 1	...	7·1	...
	Lullutpore, ...	2,082 14	1,454 11	1,434 11	1,425 8	...	29 3	...	2·0
	Total, ...	23,135 9	19,030 10	19,704 12	20,244 13	1,214 3	...	6·4	...
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	60,485 15	50,137 13	49,467 13	47,248 7	...	2,889 6	...	5·8
	Futtehpore, ...	15,724 6	13,339 4	12,729 2	12,761 6	...	577 14	...	4·3
	Banda, ...	7,849 1	6,695 1	11,645 0	9,916 8	3,221 7	...	48·	...
	Allahabad, ...	44,591 1	39,302 4	37,500 0	39,457 13	155 9	...	·40	...
	Humeerpore, ...	13,851 7	12,037 8	12,016 4	11,724 9	...	312 15	...	2·6
	Jounpore, ...	14,816 7	11,705 1	11,715 10	11,590 5	...	114 12	...	1·0
	Total, ...	1,57,318 5	1,33,216 15	1,35,073 13	1,32,699 0	...	517 15	...	·39
Benares.	Goruckpore, ...	23,270 8	18,753 1	17,000 0	18,528 6	...	224 11	...	1.2
	Bustee, ...	15,247 8	11,898 12	12,500 0	13,442 10	1,543 14	...	13·	...
	Azimgurh, ...	17,307 1	13,436 3	12,708 11	13,064 6	...	371 13	...	2·7
	Mirzapore, ...	25,579 0	23,033 6	24,198 15	23,143 5	109 15	...	·48	...
	Benares, ...	30,708 4	26,998 1	36,910 0	38,035 9	11,037 8	...	41·	...
	Ghazeepore, ...	31,302 2	18,833 9	19,500 0	21,548 0	2,714 7	...	14·	...
	Total, ...	1,43,414 7	1,12,953 0	1,22,817 10	1,27,762 4	14,809 4	...	13·	...
	Grand Total, ...	7,61,872 14	6,26,669 9	6,43,632 8	6,53,860 2	27,190 9	27,190 9	...	4·3

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS

1.—*Return showing Deaths in the North-*

1.	2.	3.	4.			
Number.	District.	Population according to Census of 1872.	Number of deaths during the year.	AGE AT		
				Born dead.	Not exceeding one year.	1 to 6.
1	Kumaon, ...	430,300	8,944	313	1,808	1,571
2	Gurhwal, ...	309,947	5,856	205	1,343	1,121
3	Terai, ...	185,647	6,058	30	740	889
4	Bijnour, ...	714,415	22,574	196	5,119	6,302
5	Moradabad, ...	1,118,943	29,239	322	6,234	6,655
6	Bareilly, ...	1,506,547	40,135	434	6,394	8,130
7	Shahjehanpore, ...	945,705	44,103	788	9,571	10,468
8	Budaon, ...	934,454	18,432	130	4,096	3,940
9	Dehra Doon, ...	116,981	1,806	7	233	241
10	Seharunpore, ...	880,663	26,215	367	5,259	5,326
11	Moozuffernuggur, ...	704,000	16,857	183	3,283	2,836
12	Meerut, ...	1,271,454	45,206	232	7,329	9,353
13	Boolundshuhur, ...	936,733	30,158	573	8,376	8,819
14	Allygurh, ...	1,057,939	21,027	362	4,782	4,813
15	Etah, ...	700,688	15,505	173	3,774	2,845
16	Muttra, ...	892,542	12,482	145	1,848	2,568
17	Furruckabad, ...	919,091	16,773	75	1,715	2,404
18	Mynpoory, ...	753,971	13,923	71	1,697	1,396
19	Agra, ...	1,097,425	19,328	149	3,689	3,117
20	Etawah, ...	671,247	14,472	57	1,877	1,351
21	Cawnpore, ...	1,152,628	32,501	332	5,597	4,216
22	Futtehpore, ...	661,585	13,939	62	1,266	1,485
23	Jounpore, ...	1,022,555	24,664	75	1,348	4,290
24	Humeerpore, ...	527,540	12,773	182	2,873	1,649
25	Banda, ...	696,443	11,718	54	1,057	1,291
26	Allahabad, ...	1,382,826	27,741	116	2,647	4,507
27	Goruckpore, ...	2,044,821	36,807	134	2,709	5,555
28	Bustee, ...	1,487,572	34,817	113	2,289	5,884
29	Azimgurh, ...	1,497,580	20,103	108	1,491	2,893
30	Ghazeepore, ...	1,454,000	20,263	128	1,490	2,856
31	Benares, ...	793,433	14,652	82	1,881	2,249
32	Mirzapore, ...	1,087,200	25,202	151	3,463	4,363
33	Jaloun, ...	400,781	7,216	45	935	581
34	Jhansie, ...	311,773	7,133	101	1,568	741
35	Lullutpore, ...	214,593	4,626	141	1,407	619
	Total, ...	30,884,022	703,248	6,635	111,138	127,324

AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Western Provinces during the year 1872.

5.

TIME OF DEATH.

6 to 12.	12 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Exceeding 60.	Total.	Number.
521	454	721	728	650	893	1,285	8,944	1
372	286	442	393	417	493	784	5,856	2
432	446	776	878	672	620	575	6,058	3
1,434	947	1,575	1,648	1,446	1,812	2,095	22,574	4
2,023	1,601	2,176	2,041	2,249	2,424	3,514	29,239	5
2,753	2,325	3,356	3,483	3,723	4,377	5,160	40,135	6
2,561	2,061	3,095	3,026	3,319	4,083	5,131	44,103	7
1,009	944	1,377	1,304	1,422	1,708	2,502	18,432	8
140	125	256	253	189	185	177	1,806	9
1,866	1,377	2,443	2,430	1,967	2,161	3,019	26,215	10
1,013	924	1,705	1,830	1,662	1,587	1,834	16,857	11
2,910	2,422	4,106	3,980	3,995	4,609	6,270	45,206	12
1,489	1,117	1,871	1,488	1,584	2,059	2,782	30,158	13
1,274	1,129	1,627	1,526	1,441	1,763	2,310	21,027	14
813	814	1,145	1,031	1,268	1,736	1,906	15,505	15
739	714	1,029	1,058	1,180	1,477	1,724	12,482	16
936	990	1,783	1,843	2,144	2,410	2,473	16,773	17
580	906	1,606	1,534	2,152	2,625	1,356	13,923	18
824	1,057	1,769	1,580	1,700	2,261	3,182	19,328	19
584	899	1,772	1,607	2,234	2,537	1,554	14,472	20
1,320	1,546	3,095	3,191	4,660	5,121	3,423	32,501	21
610	620	1,856	2,108	2,640	2,295	997	13,939	22
2,447	1,731	3,543	3,244	3,459	2,401	2,126	24,664	23
418	548	1,244	1,322	1,545	1,838	1,154	12,773	24
505	578	1,678	1,882	2,018	1,730	925	11,718	25
1,646	1,211	3,095	3,599	4,006	3,981	2,933	27,741	26
3,334	3,122	4,472	4,612	4,395	4,239	4,285	36,807	27
3,776	3,902	5,132	3,796	3,418	2,803	3,704	34,817	28
1,724	1,312	2,357	2,246	2,304	2,416	3,252	20,103	29
1,508	1,335	2,740	2,811	2,623	2,282	2,490	20,263	30
1,112	934	1,705	1,638	1,825	1,655	1,621	14,652	31
1,664	1,222	2,604	2,790	2,912	3,067	2,966	25,202	32
309	428	899	970	1,250	1,225	574	7,216	33
274	387	877	860	1,033	852	441	7,133	34
230	286	450	445	398	371	279	4,626	35
45,150	40,700	70,377	69,175	73,900	78,096	80,753	703,248	

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

2.—*Numerical Return of Patients treated in the Charitable Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1872.

Number.	District.		Number treated.	Number cured.	Number died.	Number remaining at close of year.
1	Agra, ...	In-door patients,...	1,519	959	201	59
		Out-door ditto, ...	45,270	38,174	52	400
2	Allahabad, ...	In-door patients,...	1,285	808	220	32
		Out-door ditto, ...	43,989	26,821	67	371
3	Allygurh, ...	In-door patients,...	684	548	55	22
		Out-door ditto, ...	12,915	11,541	83	104
4	Almorah, ...	In-door patients, ..	112	76	63	6
		Out-door ditto, ...	5,975	4,253	9	101
5	Azimgurh, ...	In-door patients,...	308	248	46	7
		Out-door ditto, ...	10,558	8,625	190	27
6	Banda, ...	In-door patients,...	1,070	910	90	50
		Out-door ditto, ...	15,013	14,326	118	243
7	Bareilly, ...	In-door patients,...	1,567	1,090	148	45
		Out-door ditto, ...	54,494	29,993	15	358
8	Benares, ...	In-door patients,...	1,804	1,150	394	88
		Out-door ditto, ...	78,257	44,282	463	513
9	Bijnour, ...	In-door patients,...	445	364	49	14
		Out-door ditto, ...	9,142	8,725	13	82
10	Boolundshuhur,	In-door patients,...	476	325	66	18
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,086	11,551	155	78
11	Budaon, ...	In-door patients,...	1,627	1,497	36	40
		Out-door ditto, ...	51,740	50,125	76	265
12	Bustee, ...	In-door patients,...	628	462	46	25
		Out-door ditto, ...	18,125	12,424	44	120
13	Cawnpore, ...	In-door patients,...	794	408	253	18
		Out-door ditto, ...	24,996	19,399	...	178
14	Dehra Doon, ...	In-door patients,...	364	253	75	13
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,167	12,359	5	114
15	Etah, ...	In-door patients,...	518	475	32	11
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,931	7,361	3	50
16	Etawah, ...	In-door patients,...	432	291	59	19
		Out-door ditto, ...	6,090	4,504	4	49
17	Furruckabad,...	In-door patients,...	592	532	31	22
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,753	15,283	4	189
18	Futtehpore, ...	In-door patients,...	274	199	46	8
		Out-door ditto, ...	3,796	2,764	12	74
19	Ghazeepore, ...	In-door patients, ...	394	242	53	23
		Out-door ditto, ...	23,706	19,406	37	280
20	Goruckpore, ...	In-door patients, ...	312	207	68	19
		Out-door ditto, ...	32,821	24,877	25	209
21	Humeerpore, ...	In-door patients, ...	228	181	3	6
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,210	7,784	7	56

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

2.—*Numerical Return of Patients treated in the Charitable Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces, for the year* 1872.

Number.	District.		Number treated.	Number cured.	Number died.	Number remaining at close of year.
22	Jhansie, ...	In-door patients, ..	324	302	9	10
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,760	2,720	4	33
23	Jounpore, ...	In-door patients, ...	280	177	61	6
		Out-door ditto, ...	20,383	16,769	22	65
24	Lullutpore, ...	In-door patients, ...	257	218	26	13
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,395	1,372	1	22
25	Meerut, ...	In-door patients, ..	489	695	188	39
		Out-door ditto, ...	21,688	14,935	1	104
26	Mirzapore, ...	In-door patients, ...	473	325	116	10
		Out-door ditto, ...	27,601	21,341	20	193
27	Moradabad, ...	In-door patients, ...	636	521	65	20
		Out-door ditto, ...	30,473	22,830	6	239
28	Moozuffernugger,	In-door patients, ...	211	169	25	7
		Out-door ditto, ...	7,637	7,067	3	37
29	Mussoorie, ...	In-door patients, ...	50	35	8	...
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,400	1,832	2	38
30	Muttra, ...	In-door patients, ...	376	303	45	10
		Out-door ditto, ...	24,840	21,356	32	156
31	Mynpoory, ...	In-door patients, ...	354	297	27	10
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,467	4,169	13	69
32	Nynee Tal, ...	In-door patients, ...	123	105	15	...
		Out-door ditto.	4,958	4,308	7	41
33	Oorai, ...	In-door patients, ...	402	310	35	24
		Out-door ditto, ..	15,155	12,379	23	130
34	Roorkee, ...	In-door patients, ...	237	167	39	6
		Out-door ditto, ...	5,901	5,736	34	21
35	Scharunpore, ...	In-door patients, ...	359	226	60	19
		Out-door ditto, ...	27,522	15,822	79	140
36	Shahjehanpore,	In-door patients ,...	776	608	69	26
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,498	14,803	95	160
37	Bhabur, ...	In-door patients, ...	103	78	16	2
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,231	6,648	4	70
38	Kasheepore, ...	In-door patients, ...	164	108	24	4
		Out-door ditto, ..	7,918	3,485	14	54
39	Gurhwal Pilgrim Hospitals, ...	In-door patients, ...	383	312	46	8
		Out-door ditto, ..	7,225	6,195	...	59
	Total, ...	In-door patients, ...	21,927	16,179	2,888	759
		Out-door ditto, ...	739,346	558,344	1,844	5,492

3.—Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients and the Diseases for which they were treated in the Dispensaries of the N.-W. Provinces, during 1872.

Number.	District.		Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other Diseases.	Total.
1	Agra,	In-door, ...	220	9	41	116	69	20	1,044	1,519
		Out-door, ...	7,384	370	3,404	1,182	786	1,141	32,190	45,270
2	Allahabad,	In-door, ...	160	3	69	66	82	122	783	1,285
		Out-door, ...	6,881	98	2,491	827	1,511	2,399	28,780	43,989
3	Allygurh,	In-door, ...	59	7	8	51	27	14	518	684
		Out-door, ...	1,616	243	791	198	300	382	9,385	12,915
4	Almorah,	In-door, ...	19	...	3	2	6	4	78	112
		Out-door, ...	842	...	1,093	103	46	56	4,738	5,975
5	Azimgurh,	In-door, ...	11	2	8	2	9	24	254	308
		Out-door, ...	1,440	1,094	646	158	447	625	5,701	10,558
6	Banda,	In-door, ...	136	2	39	42	66	5	780	1,070
		Out-door, ...	3,107	161	1,184	412	404	193	9,552	15,013
7	Bareilly,	In-door, ...	310	20	52	50	65	58	1,006	1,567
		Out-door, ...	7,029	260	3,136	1,162	1,238	1,665	39,776	54,554
8	Benares,	In-door, ...	152	55	74	65	163	199	1,095	1,804
		Out-door, ...	8,416	207	7,921	1,558	2,141	2,725	33,576	78,257
9	Bhabur,	In-door, ...	62	4	10	11	12	6	162	267
		Out-door, ...	4,979	11	544	218	417	188	9,773	16,149
10	Bijnour,	In-door, ...	99	...	10	...	6	23	296	445
		Out-door, ...	1,630	26	470	38	327	239	6,420	9,142
11	Boolundshuhur,	In-door, ...	70	6	19	8	29	19	326	476
		Out-door, ...	1,822	474	776	150	494	518	10,568	16,086
12	Budaon,	In-door, ...	123	6	33	36	35	33	1,361	1,630
		Out-door, ...	6,068	517	2,178	558	1,449	2,580	28,388	51,740

13	Bustee,	...	In-door, ...	56	2	37	29	56	13	433	628
			Out-door, ...	2,329	508	1,340	259	596	70	14,250	18,125
14	Cawnpore,	...	In-door, ...	74	30	16	19	108	61	491	794
			Out-door, ...	3,992	28	1,072	744	640	623	4,957	24,996
15	Dehra Doon,	...	In-door, ...	71	50	17	4	7	26	214	364
			Out-door, ...	2,592	64	558	315	458	633	11,547	16,167
16	Etah,	...	In-door, ...	49	...	14	10	16	19	410	518
			Out-door, ...	1,565	...	810	103	60	360	5,831	8,931
17	Etawah,	...	In-door, ...	28	6	7	18	13	14	346	432
			Out-door, ...	538	25	341	103	103	210	4,770	6,090
18	Furruckabad,	...	In-door, ...	54	5	15	10	19	25	464	592
			Out-door, ...	2,623	100	1,199	342	358	801	11,271	16,753
19	Futtehpore,	...	In-door, ...	21	4	7	5	9	20	208	274
			Out-door, ...	553	38	236	85	56	130	2,698	3,796
20	Ghazeepore,	...	In-door, ...	21	9	15	24	27	17	278	391
			Out-door, ...	2,235	124	1,684	1,108	1,098	811	1,669	23,706
21	Goruckpore,	...	In-door, ...	32	...	5	13	65	1	196	312
			Out-door, ...	3,298	101	2,607	474	618	582	15,133	32,821
22	Humeerpore,	...	In-door, ...	31	2	4	6	15	3	169	228
			Out-door, ...	1,966	...	554	136	189	201	5,185	8,210
23	Jhansie,	...	In-door, ...	37	...	17	39	27	21	183	324
			Out-door, ...	716	...	1,447	277	88	87	1,602	2,780
24	Jounpore,	...	In-door, ...	10	3	7	17	42	9	192	280
			Out-door, ...	3,314	92	154	277	940	741	9,472	20,383
25	Lullutpore,	...	In-door, ...	65	...	14	2	13	3	160	257
			Out-door, ...	583	...	110	5	38	16	648	1,395
26	Meerut,	...	In-door, ...	177	1	50	6	58	76	621	989
			Out-door, ...	4,823	87	1,266	206	545	768	14,003	21,688
27	Mirzapore,	...	In-door, ...	46	27	8	18	35	44	295	473
			Out-door, ...	3,697	229	2,359	797	1,176	1,782	17,561	21,608
28	Moradabad,	...	In-door, ...	52	1	12	12	32	11	516	636
			Out-door, ...	3,069	35	2,301	582	473	573	23,440	30,473
29	Moozuffernuggur,	...	In-door, ...	14	1	12	4	12	5	163	211
			Out-door, ...	699	45	569	91	123	65	5,045	7,637
30	Mussoorie,	...	In-door, ...	4	6	2	2	...	2	34	50
			Out-door, ...	476	...	143	54	48	42	1,637	2,400
31	Muttra,	...	In-door, ...	27	4	3	13	20	2	307	376
			Out-door, ...	2,624	52	2,324	879	620	578	18,467	24,840

3.—Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients and the Diseases for which they were treated in the Dispensaries of the N.-W. Provinces, during 1872.

Number.	District.		Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other Diseases.	Total.
32	Mynpoory, ...	In-door, ...	28	...	7	11	10	9	289	354
		Out-door, ...	914	10	368	81	103	105	2,922	4,467
33	Nynee Tal, ...	In-door, ...	51	...	1	3	5	1	62	123
		Out-door, ...	873	...	297	155	113	70	3,420	4,958
34	Orai, ...	In-door, ...	58	2	13	29	19	9	272	402
		Out-door, ...	2,031	25	896	290	328	234	11,048	15,155
35	Roorkee, ...	In-door, ...	48	1	2	2	13	4	167	237
		Out-door, ...	1,255	42	410	175	112	141	3,761	5,901
36	Seharunpore, ...	In-door, ...	21	28	13	13	23	8	253	359
		Out-door, ...	4,873	607	1,592	321	922	779	18,528	26,622
37	Shahjehanpore, ...	In-door, ...	58	4	13	27	21	28	625	776
		Out-door, ...	2,631	231	873	184	574	680	11,225	16,598
38	Sreenuggur, ...	In-door, ...	87	...	21	14	24	30	206	388
		Out-door, ...	826	6	422	152	91	133	5,722	7,225
	Total, ...	In-door, ...	2,641	300	698	800	1,268	988	15,232	21,927
		Out-door, ...	106,005	5,640	50,232	14,551	20,030	24,036	518,252	739,346

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

4.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Government Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces.*

Number.	Dispensaries.	Receipts from Government.			Local Receipts.			Total Receipts.			Establishment Charges by Government.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Agra, ...	11,815	5	11	4,888	3	8	16,703	9	7	9,073	15	4
2	Allahabad, ...	12,403	2	1	6,017	14	11	18,421	1	0	10,002	13	2
3	Allygurh, ...	2,928	7	9	10,530	7	0	13,458	14	10	3,556	5	0
4	Almorah, ...	549	5	3	847	7	4	1,396	12	7	578	0	0
5	Azimgurh, ...	1,747	0	0	1,900	0	9	3,647	0	9	1,786	0	3
6	Banda, ...	2,043	11	3	2,871	13	5	4,915	8	8	2,614	9	9
7	Bareilly, ...	4,635	5	6	5,985	8	1	10,620	13	7	6,456	7	2
8	Benares, ...	7,679	8	0	9,095	1	5	2,619	6	6	10,149	0	0
9	Bhabur, ...	1,645	5	0	2,425	11	6	4,071	0	6	3,418	7	6
10	Bijnour, ...	1,581	12	8	1,508	0	0	3,089	12	8	2,083	0	0
11	Boolundshuhur	3,223	0	4	4,152	5	8	7,375	2	0	4,369	1	1
12	Budaon, ...	3,266	14	2	4,871	12	7	8,138	10	9	4,851	6	6
13	Bustee, ...	1,888	2	3	6,326	6	6	8,214	8	9	2,875	2	1
14	Cawnpore, ...	3,276	13	2	3,621	14	7	6,899	3	9	3,565	11	1
15	Dehra Doon,	1,333	1	1	1,691	6	6	3,024	7	7	1,612	12	10
16	Etah. ...	3,409	14	11	1,320	2	3	4,730	1	2	3,863	3	10
17	Etawah, ...	1,479	15	0	1,794	13	9	3,274	12	9	1,710	11	5
18	Furruckabad,	3,016	3	9	6,284	6	10	4,300	10	7	3,853	1	3
19	Futtehpore,...	2,295	5	11	1,281	7	6	3,576	13	5	2,464	9	4
20	Ghazeepore,...	3,215	3	6	3,458	7	3	6,673	11	3	3,965	11	7
21	Goruckpore,...	3,981	11	3	3,399	1	9	7,380	13	0	4,355	2	6
22	Humeerpore,	2,004	4	3	1,655	6	2	3,659	8	5	2,111	13	5
23	Jhansie, ...	939	14	11	635	3	6	1,575	2	5	1,112	6	8
24	Jounpore, ...	2,312	15	6	1,627	9	9	3,940	9	2	2,154	13	5
25	Lullutpore, ...	900	6	2	296	13	11	1,197	4	1	832	0	10
26	Meerut, ...	2,766	13	0	2,387	10	5	5,153	11	8	3,183	10	9
27	Mirzapore, ...	3,734	9	3	3,292	9	1	7,017	2	4	4,549	11	9
28	Moradabad,...	2,489	13	11	3,292	9	1	7,017	2	4	3,138	3	7
29	Moozuffernug-gur, ...	2,688	10	9	1,244	1	6	3,932	12	3	2,800	12	0
30	Mussoorie, ...	894	1	9	335	6	0	1,229	7	9	1,032	0	0
31	Muttra, ...	2,695	15	8	3,032	5	10	5,728	5	6	3,317	14	2
32	Mynpoory, ...	926	10	9	804	9	0	1,731	3	9	1,077	2	8
33	Nynee Tal, ...	1,524	13	6	1,997	7	6	3,522	5	1	1,878	6	4
34	Oraie, ...	2,309	6	4	3,645	2	1	6,954	8	5	3,534	3	7
35	Roorkee, ...	3,010	15	0	828	8	0	3,839	7	0	2,503	7	9
36	Seharunpore,	3,219	11	11	3,490	0	0	6,709	11	11	3,660	14	3
37	Shahjehanpore,	2,766	12	5	2,620	13	11	5,387	9	4	3,658	11	6
38	Sreenuggur,...	805	0	0	7,384	11	6	8,189	11	6	4,934	8	5
	Total, ...	1,14,648	0	2	1,22,362	5	0	2,37,210	5	2	1,33,024	14	5

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

4.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Government Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces.*

Number.	Dispensaries.	Medicines and Diet.			Other Contingencies.			Total Expenditure.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Agra, ...	3,894	13	7	1,619	14	5	14,588	11	4
2	Allahabad, ...	6,101	6	7	3,144	4	7	19,249	0	4
3	Allygurh, ...	825	14	11	10,656	2	8	15,033	6	7
4	Almorah, ...	391	8	10	288	15	4	1,258	8	2
5	Azimgurh, ...	669	1	3	852	8	3	3,307	9	9
6	Banda, ...	979	9	3	531	5	8	4,125	8	8
7	Bareilly.	1,611	7	4	1,755	14	0	9,823	11	9
8	Benares, ...	2,966	11	0	3,237	8	1	16,353	3	1
9	Bhabur, ...	744	0	10	168	2	6	4,330	10	10
10	Bijnour, ...	280	3	2	482	6	5	2,845	9	7
11	Boolundshuhur, ...	760	3	7	796	12	4	6,187	15	3
12	Budaon, ...	794	13	5	1,603	0	0	7,269	3	11
13	Bustee, ...	930	3	1	6,053	2	3	10,023	9	5
14	Cawnpore, ...	1,502	13	7	1,433	11	3	6,693	3	11
15	Dehra Doon, ...	365	8	6	401	2	11	2,379	8	3
16	Etah, ...	466	6	11	657	7	6	5,079	2	3
17	Etawah, ...	598	9	4	447	6	10	2,756	11	7
18	Furruckabad, ...	549	14	7	4,481	1	11	8,883	1	9
19	Futtehpore, ...	322	12	3	664	3	1	3,451	8	8
20	Ghazeepore, ...	492	14	8	938	15	3	5,397	10	0
21	Goruckpore, ...	1,142	11	3	1,197	2	5	6,695	0	2
22	Humeerpore, ...	726	13	5	588	11	9	3,027	6	6
23	Jhansie, ...	374	11	8	230	8	5	1,717	10	9
24	Jounpore, ...	1,040	14	11	491	11	6	3,687	7	10
25	Lullutpore, ...	312	9	10	78	3	1	1,222	13	9
26	Meerut, ...	795	11	4	2,252	4	8	6,221	10	9
27	Mirzapore, ...	1,200	5	1	1,849	9	9	7,099	10	7
28	Moradabad, ...	940	3	7	788	0	6	4,866	7	8
29	Moozuffernuggur, ...	245	2	8	473	13	0	3,319	11	8
30	Mussoorie, ...	208	0	7	1,062	9	11	2,307	2	6
31	Muttra, ...	1,192	1	4	1,158	15	1	5,668	14	3
32	Mynpoory, ...	312	0	6	165	7	10	1,554	11	0
33	Nynee Tal, ...	327	9	6	2,211	10	9	4,333	13	0
34	Oraie, ...	1,154	4	8	2,374	2	0	7,062	10	3
35	Roorkee	794	0	2	126	13	0	3,424	5	5
36	Seharunpore, ...	991	15	7	1,072	14	11	5,725	12	9
37	Shahjehanpore,... ...	776	7	5	1,480	0	2	5,959	3	1
38	Sreenuggur, ...	720	14	5	3,643	2	5	9,299	6	8
	Total, ...	38,505	2	7	61,081	9	0	2,32,611	10	0

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

5.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1872-73.

Number.	Districts.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
1	Jounpore, ...	6,043	4,606	1,065	372
2	Allahabad, ...	5,526	3,832	1,083	611
3	Futtehpore, ...	7,196	4,564	1,357	1,275
4	Cawnpore, ...	24,428	19,815	2,776	1,837
5	Banda, ...	5,743	3,820	1,090	833
6	Humeerpore, ...	9,037	6,396	1,650	991
7	Jhansie, ...	3,984	2,196	770	1,018
8	Jaloun or Orai, ...	6,325	4,619	1,048	658
9	Lullutpore, ...	2,645	2,235	325	85
10	Benares, ...	6,341	4,639	1,131	571
11	Mirzapore, ...	6,633	5,651	449	533
12	Ghazeepore, ...	5,600	3,506	1,404	690
13	Azimgurh, ...	8,439	7,090	678	671
14	Goruckpore, ...	10,435	7,507	1,605	1,323
15	Bustee, ...	4,343	3,172	640	531
16	Muttra, ...	13,668	12,650	572	466
17	Agra, ...	12,028	9,894	1,009	1,125
18	Etah, ...	5,985	5,115	392	478
19	Mynpoory, ...	9,729	8,529	679	521
20	Etawah, ...	7,574	6,826	424	324
21	Furruckabad, ...	7,742	6,599	642	501
22	Dehra Doon, ...	9,287	8,061	662	564
23	Seharunpore, ...	24,217	19,508	3,341	1,368
24	Moozuffernugger, ...	9,723	7,532	1,285	906
25	Meerut, ...	15,568	13,225	888	1,455
26	Boolundshuhur, ...	12,194	9,427	1,471	1,296
27	Allygurh, ...	14,051	12,037	1,276	738
28	Kumaon Hills, ...	3,788	3,229	367	192
29	Gurhwal, ...	8,256	5,886	1,793	577
30	Terai Pergunnahs, ...	3,875	3,156	395	324
31	Bareilly, ...	17,106	13,479	1,982	1,645
32	Budaon, ...	16,211	13,747	1,470	994
33	Moradabad, ...	20,884	17,213	2,319	1,352
34	Shahjehanpore, ...	7,635	5,255	1,422	958
35	Bijnour, ...	19,744	15,519	2,601	1,624
36	Country of Tehree-Gurhwal, ...	13,609	11,820	1,003	786
	Total, ...	365,588	292,345	43,064	31,924

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

6.—*Statement showing expenditure of Vaccination Department in the North-Western Provinces, during the year* 1872-73.

Number.		Rs.
1	Superintendent-General, North-Western Provinces. Paid by Government, ...	18,634
2	*Kumaon Division.*	
	Paid by Government, ...	2,288
	Do. by Municipalities, ...	80
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	696
3	*Rohilkhund Division.*	
	Paid by Government, ...	6,278
	Do. by Municipalities, ...	2,492
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	144
4	*Agra and Meerut Divisions.*	
	Paid by Government, ...	21,205
	Do. by Municipalities, ...	3,465
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	530
	Do. by Chiefs, &c., ...	660
5	*Allahabad and Jhansie Divisions.*	
	Paid by Government, ...	19,676
	Do. by Municipalities, ...	1,130
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	845
	Do. by Chiefs, &c., ...	360
6	*Benares Division.*	
	Paid by Government, ...	14,277
	Do. by Municipalities, ...	840
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	184
	Do. by Chiefs, &c., ...	380
	Abstract.	Rs.
A.	Paid by Government, ...	82,361
B.	Do. by Municipalities, ...	8,007
C.	Do. by Local Funds, ...	2,399
D.	Do. by Chiefs, &c., ...	1,400
	Total, ...	94,167

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1.—*Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars of every description in each District of the North-Western Provinces, with Average of Area per School, and Percentage of Scholars to Population, at the close of* 1872-73.

Number.	District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Total number of Schools and Scholars at the close of 1872-73.		Number.
				Schools.	Scholars.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
1	Dehra Doon, ...	1,020·74	102,831	30	824	1
2	Seharunpore, ...	2,227·85	866,483	381	7,944	2
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	1,646·98	682,212	320	6,507	3
4	Meerut, ...	2,361·97	1,199,593	361	8,039	4
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	1,908·39	800,431	302	6,959	5
6	Allygurh, ...	1,859·56	925,538	370	7,941	6
7	Bijnour, ...	1,882·28	690,975	334	5,819	7
8	Moradabad, ...	2,460·74	1,095,306	343	6,505	8
9	Budaon, ...	1,972·64	889,810	303	4,846	9
10	Bareilly, ...	2,372·78	1,381,334	519	9,549	10
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	2,328·77	1,016,844	162	4,528	11
	Total, ...	22,042·70	9,651,357	3,425	69,461	
12	Muttra, ...	1,612·53	800,321	279	8,050	12
13	Agra, ...	1,873·50	1,028,544	432	10,864	13
14	Etawah, ...	1,631·44	624,444	192	3,926	14
15	Etah, ...	1,404·43	614,351	166	3,953	15
16	Mynpoory,... ...	1,666·45	760,220	257	5,957	16
17	Furruckabad, ...	1,694·37	915,943	341	6,419	17
18	Cawnpore, ...	2,366·16	1,188,862	338	9,170	18
19	Humeerpore, ...	2,288·50	520,941	109	3,066	19
20	Jaloun, ...	1,546·43	405,604	114	2,593	20
21	Jhansie, ...	1,608·27	357,442	110	2,235	21
22	Lullutpore,... ...	1,947·41	248,146	39	1,254	22
	Total, ...	19,639·49	7,406,818	2,377	57,487	
23	Futtehpore, ...	1,580·35	680,786	261	5,595	23
24	Banda, ...	3,030·14	724,372	211	4,967	24
25	Allahabad, ...	2,764·95	1,393,183	374	9,888	25
26	Mirzapore,... ...	5,200·23	1,054,413	243	6,998	26
27	Benares, ...	955·70	793,277	542	12,782	27
28	Ghazeepore, ...	2,222·15	1,342,234	290	8,188	28
29	Azimgurh, ...	2,545·07	1,385,872	286	8,084	29
30	Jounpore, ...	1,552·16	1,015,427	233	6,030	30
31	Goruckpore, ...	7,400·81	3,439,518	380	13,673	31
32	Bustee, ...			185	6,810	32
	Total, ...	27,291·56	11,829,077	3,005	83,015	
33	Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Terai.	11,000·00	634,532	130	8,602	33
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	79,973·75	29,521,784	8,937	218,565	

VII.—INSTRUC

1.—*Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars of every Average of Area per School, and Percentage*

Number.	District.	AT THE Gov			
		Number of Scholars in Colleges.	Number of Scholars in Zillah Schools	*Tuhseelee Schools.*	
				Schools.	Scholars.
1.	2.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	...	...	2	75
2	Scharunpore, ...	(*a*) 214	90	6	382
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	58	7	361
4	Meerut, ...	...	117	8	394
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	80	7	621
6	Allygurh, ...	...	196	8	657
7	Bijnour, ...	...	51	5	336
8	Moradabad, ...	...	155	9	501
9	Budaon, ...	...	122	7	294
10	Bareilly, ...	336	...	8	380
11	Shahjehanpore,... ...	...	83	5	209
	Total, ...	550	952	72	4,210
12	Muttra, ...	...	229	8	704
13	Agra, ...	(*a*) 193	...	13	930
14	Etawah, ...	(*a*) 61	323	5	365
15	Etah, ...	...	76	6	408
16	Mynpoory, ...	...	105	5	382
17	Furruckabad, ...	...	110	7	511
18	Cawnpore, ...	...	252	11	653
19	Humeerpore, ...	...	64	7	515
20	Jaloun, ...	...	90	5	2·9
21	Jhansie, ...	...	83	6	382
22	Lullutpore, ...	...	103	2	171
	Total, ...	254	1,435	75	5,310
23	Futtehpore, ...	...	83	6	275
24	Banda, ...	...	110	10	217
25	Allahabad, ...	(*a*) 33	247	9	330
26	Mirzapore, ...	(*a*) 70	293	3	131
27	Benares, ...	622	...	2	76
28	Ghazeepore, ...	...	...	10	464
29	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	9	606
30	Jounpore, ...	...	40	6	458
31	Goruckpore, ...	...	...	8	659
32	Bustee, ...	...	...	5	288
	Total, ...	725	773	68	3,504
33	Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Terai,	...	...	11	904
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	1,529	3,160	226	13,928

TION.

description in each District of the North-Western Provinces, with of Scholars to Population, at the close of 1872-73.

CLOSE OF 1872-73.

ERNMENT.

Hulkabundee Schools.		*Female Schools.*		*Male Normal Schools.*		*Female Normal Schools.*		
Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Number.
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	
11	276	...	...	...	...	2	28	1
105	3,352	...	...	...	...	10	214	2
184	3,090	...	...	...	...	3	30	3
100	4,895	1	51	...	...	11	205	4
102	3,876	...	...	...	...	11	239	5
157	5,270	...	...	1	21	36	563	6
95	2,573	...	...	...	...	3	70	7
92	3,096	...	...	...	...	6	105	8
81	2,405	...	...	...	...	11	172	9
130	5,373	...	...	...	...	6	114	10
84	2,793	...	...	...	...	10	153	11
1,141	36,999	1	51	1	21	109	1,893	
136	5,443	...	...	...	...	23	479	12
146	4,275	1	75	1	10	65	1,179	13
104	2,694	...	...	...	...	13	188	14
80	2,719	...	...	...	...	15	376	15
110	3,413	...	...	...	...	40	869	16
79	3,447	...	...	...	...	13	349	17
154	5,854	...	...	...	...	30	484	18
58	2,240	...	...	...	...	3	57	19
68	2,031	...	...	...	...	5	80	20
47	1,402	...	...	...	...	7	141	21
19	674	...	...	...	...	10	243	22
1,001	34,192	1	75	1	10	224	4,445	
119	4,088	...	...	...	...	7	105	23
128	3,181	...	...	...	...	9	88	24
214	7,025	...	...	...	...	7	145	25
97	2,591	...	...	...	...	7	117	26
88	3,769	1	82	1	10	7	142	27
137	5,046	...	...	...	...	9	209	28
148	6,338	...	...	...	...	7	238	29
119	5,443	...	...	...	...	7	100	30
188	10,001	...	...	...	...	7	194	31
162	6,221	...	...	...	...	7	135	32
1,400	54,703	1	82	1	10	74	1,473	
88	5,198	1	21	...	...	13	319	33
3,630	131,092	4	229	3	41	420	8,130	

VII.—INSTRUC

1.—*Statement showing the Number of Schools and Scholars of every Average of Area per School, and Percentage*

Number.	District.	AT THE CLOSE OF					
		AIDED BY					
		Colleges.		*Boys' Schools.*		*Girls' Schools.*	
		Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
1.	2.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
1	Dehra Doon, ...	1	181	2	135	1	100
2	Seharunpore, ...	1	90	5	262	1	90
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Meerut, ...	1	265	2	39	2	68
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...	5	192	6	83
6	Allygurh, ...	...	...	3	135	...	...
7	Bijnour, ...	...	...	8	448	5	78
8	Moradabad, ...	...	...	12	760	26	412
9	Budaon, ...	...	...	4	185	21	340
10	Bareilly, ...	...	...	5	363	19	621
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	1	130	5	380	7	147
	Total, ...	4	666	51	2,899	88	1,939
12	Muttra, ...	...	...	2	93	2	44
13	Agra, ...	3	632	12	1,023	8	449
14	Etawah, ...	...	...	1	47	...	...
15	Etah, ...	...	...	1	36	...	...
16	Mynpoory, ...	...	...	1	30	19	371
17	Furruckabad, ...	...	...	4	218	...	...
18	Cawnpore, ...	1	208	12	689	1	64
19	Humeerpore, ...	...	...	1	60	4	80
20	Jaloun, ...	...	...	1	70	...	...
21	Jhansie, ...	...	...	1	20	...	...
22	Lullutpore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	4	840	36	2,286	34	1,008
23	Futtehpore, ...	...	...	7	293	...	...
24	Banda, ...	...	...	2	100	...	...
25	Allahabad, ...	2	470	14	791	5	290
26	Mirzapore, ...	1	118	19	562	6	98
27	Benares, ...	2	999	19	1,255	10	695
28	Ghazeepore, ...	4	795	6	337	...	...
29	Azimgurh, ...	...	...	9	466	2	75
30	Jounpore, ...	...	...	3	255	1	50
31	Goruckpore, ...	1	233	16	639	7	163
32	Bustee, ...	...	...	4	245	...	...
	Total, ...	10	2,615	90	4,943	31	1,371
33	Kumaon, Gurhwal, and Terai,	1	310	15	958	4	150
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	19	4,431	192	11,086	157	4,468

TION.

description in each District of the North-Western Provinces, with of Scholars to Population, at the close of 1872-73.

1872-73.										
GOVERNMENT.										
Male Normal Schools.		*Female Normal Schools.*		*Unaided Indigenous Schools.*		Total number of Schools.	Total number of Scholars.	Average of Area per School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.	Number.
Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.					
25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	
...	...	...	...	14	128	33	923	30·90	·89	1
...	...	...	...	267	3,892	397	8,586	5·83	·99	2
...	...	...	...	271	3,161	466	6,700	3·30	·97	3
...	...	...	...	163	2,181	289	8,215	8·07	·66	4
...	...	...	...	168	2,006	300	8,092	6·33	·95	5
...	...	...	...	172	2,345	378	9,187	4·37	·98	6
...	...	...	...	276	3,485	393	7,041	6·26	1·02	7
...	...	1	13	224	2,452	371	7,494	5·05	·63	8
...	...	...	...	201	1,765	326	5,283	6·05	·59	9
...	...	...	...	313	2,595	482	9,782	4·94	·74	10
...	...	...	...	61	879	174	4,432	13·31	·44	11
...	...	1	13	2,130	24,889	3,609	75,740	6·11	·78	
...	...	1	9	120	1,845	293	8,846	5·08	1·10	12
...	...	...	...	205	2,568	456	11,395	4·01	1·10	13
...	...	...	...	79	1,015	203	4,632	8·03	·73	14
...	...	...	...	87	721	190	4,336	7·39	·70	15
...	...	...	...	99	1,035	275	6,205	6·05	·88	16
...	...	...	...	206	1,994	310	6,631	5·47	·72	17
...	...	...	...	155	1,812	364	9,808	6·54	·82	18
...	...	...	...	48	494	122	3,910	18·73	·75	19
...	...	...	...	42	519	123	3,139	12·56	·77	20
...	...	...	...	97	715	159	2,743	11·13	·76	21
...	...	...	...	9	114	41	1,305	47·48	·52	22
...	...	1	9	1,147	12,832	2,536	62,950	7·75	·84	
...	...	...	...	140	1,427	280	6,271	5·84	·92	23
...	...	...	...	11	213	161	3,909	18·83	·55	24
...	...	...	...	187	1,836	451	11,634	6·12	·82	25
...	...	...	...	138	1,636	263	5,546	19·75	·53	26
2	93	1	46	435	6,346	570	14,711	1·74	1·84	27
...	...	...	...	117	1,538	283	8,389	7·85	·62	28
...	...	...	...	140	1,586	315	9,309	8·07	·67	29
...	...	...	...	67	613	204	6,959	7·60	·68	30
...	...	...	...	199	2,540	426	14,419	11·43	·67	31
...	...	...	...	43	1,906	221	8,795			32
2	93	1	46	1,477	19,641	3,174	84,942	8·59	·71	
...	...	...	...	...	...	133	7,860	82·70	1·22	33
2	93	3	68	4,754	57,362	9,442	238,019	8·46	·71	

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

2.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

Government Colleges.

Number.	Name of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	*Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.*				*Average number of Pupils on the rolls monthly.*	*Average daily attendance.*	*Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.*							Charges.			Total annual cost of educating each Pupil.		
				Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Other.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengalee.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Government College, ...	Agra, ...	1824	154	39	...	193	193·75	179·6	193	5	70	57	12	49	...	60,400	5	4	312	10	1
2	Ditto, ... College Department and Upper School.	Bareilly,	1837	206	25	5	236	227·2	249·4	236	2	149	46	2	37	...	55,662	0	4	245	3	3
	Ditto, ... Lower School,	Bareilly,	1864	81	18	1	100	101·16	95·77	100	...	47	33	...	20	...	3,268	8	0	32	4	11
3	Ditto, ... English Dept.,	Benares, ...	1792	315	21	5	341	356·	558·8	341	9	86	28	171	37	1	89,242	7	6	140	12	2
	Ditto, ... Sanskrit Do.,	Benares, ...	1792	281	...	...	281	278·		34	...	...	...	347	...	...						
4	Muir College, ...	Allahabad,	1872	32	1	...	33	19·	15·	33	...	13	...	16	...	...	25,895	12	10	1,401	9	3

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

3.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

Superior and Inferior Government Zillah Schools.

Name of Institution.	*Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.*				Average number of Pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.*							Charges.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengalee.		
														Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Superior Zillah Schools, ...	1,577	311	12	1,900	1,751·38	1,361·14	1,621	109	444	820	212	497	...	82,148 12 2	46 14 7
Inferior Do. do., ...	1,001	250	9	1,260	1,230·63	976·03	1,220	72	184	821	50	360	...	44,034 12 8	35 12 6
Total, ...	2,578	561	21	3,160	2,982·01	2,337·17	2,841	181	628	1,641	262	857	...	1,26,183 8 10	42 5 0

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

4.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

Government Schools of the Middle Class (Tuhseelee Schools).

Number.	District.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of Pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.							Charges.	Actual cost of educating each Pupil.	Number.
		Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Nagree.	Bengalee.			
															Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Dehra Doon, ...	28	11	...	39	34·	31·	...	...	28	39	...	...	...	247 7 6	7 4 5	1
2	Seharunpore, ...	133	159	...	292	249·	227·	...	...	171	263	...	45	...	1,631 13 11	6 8 10	2
3	Moozuffernuggur,...	201	48	...	249	247·	226·	...	...	154	196	...	55	...	1,353 2 9	5 7 8	3
4	Meerut, ...	134	58	...	192	171·	127·	...	...	98	146	...	34	...	1,084 1 1	6 5 5	4
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	343	152	...	495	432·	273.	...	...	271	366	...	218	...	2,490 3 4	5 12 3	5
6	Allygurh, ...	481	97	...	578	588·	499·	...	...	96	275	...	374	...	2,748 13 2	4 10 10	6
7	Bijnour, ...	173	163	...	336	276·	250·	...	...	280	336	...	...	...	1,621 4 7	5 14 0	7
8	Moradabad, ...	148	103	...	251	209·	181·	...	...	130	187	...	22	...	1,434 14 2	6 13 10	8
9	Budaon, ...	105	87	...	192	177·	164·	...	...	114	166	...	26	...	1,360 0 8	7 10 11	9

10	Bareilly, ...	134	38	...	172	160·	145.	...	...	121	166	...	6	...	1,147	12	11	7 2 9	10
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	105	76	...	181	172·	151·	19	...	105	123	...	58	...	1,170	9	2	6 12 11	11
12	Muttra, ...	163	30	...	193	157·50	132·60	...	...	40	31	...	182	...	805	15	8	5 1 11	12
13	Agra, ...	386	67	...	453	331·82	311·24	86	30	115	86	...	445	...	1,567	10	4	4 11 7	13
14	Etawah, ...	70	...	...	70	47·25	39·53	...	...	...	16	...	70	...	241	15	5	5 1 11	14
15	Etah, ...	164	42	...	206	198·34	185·18	...	...	37	80	...	152	...	1,229	4	3	6 3 2	15
16	Mynpoory, ...	291	20	...	311	224,16	186·62	...	...	24	9	...	300	...	1,378	15	0	6 2 5	16
17	Furruckabad, ...	270	68	2	340	293·36	267·25	33	...	102	89	...	224	...	1,593	11	9	5 6 8	17
18	Cawnpore, ...	379	26	...	405	317·37	281·57	144	...	87	68	...	330	...	1,516	3	4	4 12 6	18
19	Humeerpore, ...	145	134	...	279	192·00	163·00	...	...	...	166	...	153	...	921	3	9	4 12 9	19
20	Jaloun, ...	51	...	...	51	52·75	45·57	...	...	...	12	...	57	...	222	11	0	4 3 7	20
21	Allahabad, ...	80	52	...	132	114·83	95·47	...	...	56	81	...	76	...	756	12	0	6 9 4	21
22	Banda, ...	70	...	...	70	73·45	66·06	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	620	10	11	9 6 2	22
23	Futtehpore, ...	263	12	...	275	237·14	203·21	...	...	17	43	...	275	...	1,622	15	6	6 5 3	23
24	Jounpore, ...	139	106	...	245	199·23	160·34	...	5	152	169	...	73	...	869	8	1	5 6 8	24
25	Azimgurh, ...	210	129	...	339	339·00	283·29	34	32	139	187	...	275	...	1,708	3	3	6 0 8	25
26	Benares, ...	59	17	...	76	50·13	56·25	...	5	13	76	...	40	...	449	1	0	8 0 0	26
27	Bustee, ...	280	8	...	288	250·66	231·24	...	...	21	46	...	221	...	1,781	8	0	6 4 2	27
28	Ghazeepore, ...	178	75	...	253	212·62	225·47	...	3	45	69	...	208	...	1,277	3	6	5 10 7	28
29	Goruckpore, ...	430	82	7	519	443·07	353·31	79	55	109	220	...	272	...	2,639	4	10	5 15 3	29
30	Mirzapore, ...	113	18	...	131	94·37	99·00	...	...	35	55	...	131	...	904	10	0	9 5 3	30
	122 Schools, Grand Total, ...	5,732	1,872	9	6,613	3,886·00	5,610·15	395	130	2,562	3,766	...	4,385	...	36,348	14	3	12 10 5	

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

5.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

Government Schools of the Lower Class (Hulkabundee Schools).

Number.	District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the Rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of Pupils on the Rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.							Charges.			Actual cost of educating each Pupil.			Number.
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengalee.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Dehra Doon, ...	11	275	1	...	276	245·	192·	...	...	10	26	...	250	...	727	5	3	2	15	6	1
2	Seharunpore, ...	102	1,871	1,288	...	3,159	2,975·	2,463·	...	...	1,219	2,703	...	456	...	9,833	11	2	3	4	11	2
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	104	2,062	1,028	...	3,090	2,941·	2,361·	...	...	1,215	2,503	...	632	...	11,267	12	1	3	13	3	3
4	Meerut, ...	180	3,808	1,087	...	4,895	4,601·	3,453·	...	...	866	2,373	...	2,439	...	17,189	15	11	3	11	9	4
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	98	2,941	690	...	3,631	3,428·	2,719·	...	...	667	1,760	...	2,516	...	10,332	0	0	3	0	3	5
6	Allygurh, ...	151	4,689	281	...	4,970	4,311·	2,862·	4	...	196	536	...	4,457	...	13,749	6	4	3	3	0	6
7	Bijnour, ...	95	1,498	1,075	...	2,573	2,336·	1,868·	...	...	941	2,482	...	157	...	8,213	11	11	3	8	3	7
8	Moradabad, ...	92	1,760	1,336	...	3,096	2,636·	2,079·	...	...	746	2,127	...	550	...	9,665	4	1	3	10	7	8
9	Budaon, ...	81	1,975	430	...	2,405	2,363·	1,888·	...	...	516	1,611	...	796	...	8,270	2	2	3	8	0	9
10	Bareilly, ...	130	3,613	1,760	...	5,373	5,092·	4,024·	...	...	1,241	3,578	...	1,829	...	13,501	8	11	2	10	5	10

11	Shahjehanpore, ...	84	2,414	379	...	2,793	2,613·	2,208·	...	...	276	1,184	...	1,762	...	9,047	11	7	3	7	5	11
12	Muttra, ...	133	4,971	194	...	5,165	4,882·66	3,891·35	...	...	94	219	52	5,131	...	12,801	11	3	2	9	11	12
13	Agra, ...	137	3,723	119	...	3,842	3,798·66	3,202·99	...	...	6	51	...	3,842	...	12,635	2	6	3	5	3	13
14	Etawah, ...	82	1,881	64	...	1,945	1,854·57	1,390·22	...	...	2	52	...	1,945	...	7,884	7	6	4	4	0	14
15	Etah, ...	80	2,557	162	...	2,719	2,533·34	2,332 81	...	...	19	287	...	2,474	...	7,654	14	4	3	0	4	15
16	Mynpoory, ...	91	2,397	174	...	2,571	2,419·41	1,894·56	...	...	39	230	...	2,514	...	8,099	3	4	3	5	7	16
17	Furruckabad, ...	73	2,688	156	...	2,844	2,852·70	2,350·24	...	...	159	318	...	2,548	...	6,510	3	3	2	4	10	17
18	Cawnpore, ...	135	4,830	144	...	4,974	4,709·69	3,873·71	...	...	95	128	...	4,818	...	12,646	4	11	2	10	11	18
19	Humeerpore, ...	54	1,836	137	...	1,973	1,914·00	1,434·00	...	...	...	166	...	1,892	...	5,203	2	0	2	10	11	19
20	Jaloun, ...	67	1,932	65	...	1,997	1,960·38	1,591·79	...	...	...	91	...	1,973	...	6,127	13	6	3	2	0	20
21	Jhansie, ...	47	1,357	45	...	1,402	1,406·00	1,033·00	...	...	...	35	...	1,402	...	4,184	9	1	2	10	7	21
22	Lullutpore, ...	17	557	15	3	575	548·08	434·12	...	...	...	40	...	560	...	1,410	2	11	2	7	0	22
23	Allahabad, ...	202	4,266	2,101	...	6,367	6,307·16	5,517 12	...	176	1,786	4,495	...	2,335	...	17,179	10	8	2	11	7	23
24	Banda,... ...	118	2,667	224	...	2,891	2,833·72	2,775·00	...	...	...	202	...	2,753	...	10,323	14	6	3	9	5	24
25	Futtehpore, ...	91	2,250	599	...	2,849	2,469·47	1,926·78	...	30	202	585	...	2,414	...	6,030	9	2	2	6	4	25
26	Jounpore, ...	105	4,062	447	...	4,509	3,583 34	3,405·15	...	...	...	619	...	4,101	...	9,092	12	7	2	8	2	26
27	Azimgurh, ...	70	2,010	608	...	2,618	2,618·54	2,289·96	...	9	147	410	...	1,975	...	6,874	12	6	3	0	0	27
28	Benares, ...	51	1,677	90	..	1,768	1,638 92	1,539·76	...	...	34	199	...	1,768	...	3,868	7	10	2	5	9	28
29	Bustee, ...	132	4,177	453	...	4,630	3,759·53	3,198·18	...	...	165	1,229	...	4,814	...	10,686	7	1	2	4	11	29
30	Ghazeepore, ...	103	2,850	473	...	3,323	3,006·36	2,954·27	...	...	273	434	...	2,991	...	9,829	1	1	3	5	3	30
31	Goruckpore, ...	129	5,918	684	...	6,602	6,423·65	4,979·49	...	...	107	1,833	...	6,199	...	10,597	0	1	1	10	5	31
32	Mirzapore, ...	71	2,061	179	...	2,240	1,526·34	2,078 80	...	...	15	77	...	2,173	...	6,362	7	6	3	11	9	32
33	Kumaon & Gurhwal,	88	5,120	2	76	5,198	4,927·75	2,799·75	...	...	...	...	...	5,198	...	5,778	0	1	1	2	9	33
	Total, ...	3,204	92,694	16,490	79	109,263	102,067·93	82,451·59	4	115	10,046	32,583	52	81,674	...	2,93,478	12	1	2	13	0	

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

6.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

Government Schools of the Lower Class (Female Schools).

Number.	District.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of Pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.				Charges.	Actual cost of educating each Pupil.	Number.
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Hindee or Nagree.			
													Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Dehra Doon, ...	2	28	...	...	28	22·	15·	...	...	...	28	133 0 0	6 0 9	1
2	Scharunpore, ...	10	20	194	...	214	235·	176·	...	...	194	20	792 0 0	3 5 11	2
3	Moozuffernuggur, ...	3	...	30	...	30	30·	24·	...	...	30	...	122 12 0	4 1 6	3
4	Meerut, ...	11	146	59	...	205	233·	162·	...	...	57	148	991 13 4	4 4 1	4
5	Boolundshuhur, ...	11	182	57	...	239	230·	176·	...	...	57	182	776 6 0	3 6 0	5
6	Allygurh, ...	36	536	27	...	563	547·	354·	...	9	20	543	2,407 15 0	4 6 5	6
7	Bijnour, ...	3	...	70	...	70	69·	59·	...	...	70	...	200 0 0	2 14 5	7
8	Moradabad, ...	6	12	93	...	165	105·	118·	...	...	96	10	459 10 8	4 6 1	8
9	Budaon, ...	11	105	67	...	172	166·	139·	...	..	77	95	564 2 4	3 6 5	9
10	Bareilly, ...	6	2	112	...	114	106·	89·	...	...	114	...	456 10 7	4 4 11	10
11	Shahjehanpore, ...	10	70	83	...	153	146·	122·	...	...	83	70	550 4 0	3 12 4	11
	Total, 1st Circle, ...	109	1,101	792	...	1,893	1,889·	1,434·	...	9	798	1,096	7,454 9 11	3 15 2	

12	Muttra, ...	23	424	55	...	479	454·53	386·82	...	4	37	441	1,543	4	0	3 5 11	12
13	Agra, ...	65	1,107	72	...	1,179	1,152·26	982·62	...	...	63	1,116	4,425	13	10	3 13 5	13
14	Etawah, ...	13	177	11	...	188	217·38	177·40	...	...	6	188	837	7	6	3 13 8	14
15	Etah, ...	15	347	29	...	376	330·02	286·17	...	...	28	348	940	13	6	2 13 8	15
16	Mynpoory,... ...	40	812	57	...	869	767·50	605·60	...	...	22	847	2,825	5	8	3 10 10	16
17	Furruckabad, ...	13	320	29	...	349	319·35	273·28	...	...	...	349	1,038	3	2	3 4 0	17
18	Cawnpore, ...	30	480	4	...	484	480·52	395·26	...	...	...	484	1,648	10	3	8 6 11	18
19	Humeerpore, ...	3	9	48	...	57	69·00	49·00	...	...	41	16	169	11	7	2 7 4	19
20	Jaloun, ...	5	36	44	...	80	97·94	83 65	...	...	44	36	354	5	8	3 9 11	20
21	Jhansie, ...	7	139	2	...	141	141·	96	...	...	...	141	419	14	10	2 15 8	21
22	Lullutpore, ...	10	236	7	...	243	260·88	194·87	...	...	...	243	667	2	6	2 8 11	22
	Total, 2nd Circle, ...	224	4,087	358	...	4,445	4,296·38	3,530·70	...	4	241	4,211	14,870	12	6	3 7 11	
23	Futtehpore, ...	7	75	30	...	105	91·80	88·89	...	...	20	85	269	8	0	2 14 11	23
24	Banda, ...	9	28	60	...	88	73·99	41·43	...	...	60	28	604	5	4	6 13 11	24
25	Allahabad, ...	7	18	127	...	145	153·55	124·62	...	...	127	18	652	0	0	4 3 11	25
26	Mirzapore, ...	7	117	...	...	117	111·25	90·63	...	...	...	117	584	11	0	5 2 0	26
27	Benares, ...	7	118	24	...	142	126·04	105·96	...	...	...	142	600	0	0	4 13 2	27
28	Ghazeepore, ...	9	209	...	...	209	173·12	192·71	...	...	...	209	572	9	10	2 11 0	28
29	Jounpore, ...	7	53	47	...	100	83·84	74·35	...	...	47	53	435	15	0	5 3 1	29
30	Azimgurh, ...	7	122	116	...	238	231 64	200·15	4	1	146	117	565	10	0	2 13 1	30
31	Goruckpore, ...	7	177	17	...	194	217·40	153·84	...	...	15	209	636	8	11	2 14 6	31
32	Bustee, ...	7	115	20	...	135	121·56	112·57	...	...	23	112	600	0	0	4 7 1	32
	Total, 3rd Circle, ...	74	1,032	441	...	1,473	1,384·13	1,185·29	4	1	438	1,090	5,521	3	11	4 10 6	
33	Kumaon, ...	1	17	...	...	17	11·25	16·46	...	...	...	17	72	2	2	4 0 2	33
34	Gurhwal, ...	12	288	...	14	302	296·00	184·04	...	...	...	302	992	12	4	3 5 8	34
	Total, 4th Circle, ...	13	305	...	14	319	314·00	196·29	...	...	...	319	1,064	14	6	3 6 3	
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	420	6,525	1,591	14	6,130	7,883·51	6,327·28	4	14	1,477	6,716	28,911	8	10	3 10 8	

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

7.—*Institutions for Special or Professional Education for the year* 1872-73.

Government Institutions (Normal Schools).

Nature of Institution.	Locality.	When established.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.				Average number of the Pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.							Charges.			Actual cost of educating each Pupil.		
			Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Others.	Total.			English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengalee.						
																Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	Meerut, ...	17th November, 1856, ...	31	20	...	51	56·	47·05	...	...	10	51	10	51	...	9,617	6	7	171	11	10
	Agra, ...	1st June, 1855, ...	71	4	...	75	91·83	85 04	...	...	...	75	...	75	...	13,154	5	9	143	4	0
	Benares, ...	June, 1856, ...	68	14	...	82	78·51	75·30	5	...	10	82	5	82	...	9,504	1	1	116	7	6
	Almorah, ...	1st January, 1860, ...	21	...	...	21	17·69	14·69	...	...	...	...	20	21	...	1,274	0	6	70	12	6
	Allygurh, ...	May, 1867, ...	21	...	...	21	15·	14·5	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	5,884	14	8	392	5	3
	Agra, ...	1st December, 1864, ...	10	...	...	10	9·55	8·69	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,206	3	3	126	4	10
	Benares, ...	June, 1856, ..	8	2	...	10	9·75	9·15	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1,310	0	0	134	5	9
	Roorkee, ...	1847, ...	101	40	73	214	210·7	2·03	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,21,402	2	2	575	5	10
	Agra, ...	1854, ...	22	37	2	61	66·	66	15	...	...	44	...	2	...	33,960	0	0	514	8	8
	Allahabad, ...	„ ...	60	12	4	76	57·	46·86	65	...	13	11	16	...	...	34,977	12	10	613	10	3
		Total, ...	413	129	79	621	612·03	570·28	85	...	33	263	51	272	...	2,42,290	14	10	395	14	0

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

8.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

Institutions aided by Government.

Number.	Nature of Institution.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.*							Charges.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.
				English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee.	Bengalee.		
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	High Schools and Colleges, ...	4,431	3,615·97	3,514	196	1,029	1,764	287	1,109	182	15,243 8 3	18 10 8
2	Middle Class Schools, ...	10,855	8,799·	8,229	180	2,300	5,938	322	4,112	239	2,19,695 6 1	24 9 0
3	Lower Class Schools for Boys,...	1,325	1,020·	99	3	44	147	...	1,168	...	11,887 12 0	11 9 0
4	Lower Class Schools for Girls,...	3,374	2,426·73	157	13	59	1,755	88	1,798	1,356	43,328 12 0	12 15 9
	Total, ...	19,985	3,965·17	11,999	392	3,432	9,604	697	8,187	1,777	2,74,911 14 1	67 12 5

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

9.—*Institutions for General Education for the year* 1872-73.

INSTITUTIONS UNAIDED BY GOVERNMENT (INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS).

Nature of Institution.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	Average number of Pupils on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Pupils studying in each Language at the close of the year.*							Charges estimated.	Annual cost of educating each Pupil.
					English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oordoo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee or Nagree.	Bengalee.		
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Middle Class Schools, ...	1,258	16,671	16,347·92	14,003·84	315	1,368	11,138	762	3,990	931	137 Bengalee.	73,424 14 3	4 7 0
Lower Class Boys Schools,	3,258	38,311	38,541·37	31,064·73	623	17,769	...	2,068	1,492	16,638	5,967 Kaithee.	1,56,217 15 8	5 4 0
Lower Class Female Schools,	219	1,445	1,376·74	1,258·02	...	180	...	156	...	1,126	...	17,259 13 3	12 10 6
Total, ...	4,735	56,427	18,755·1	15,441·53	938	19,317	11,138	2,986	5,482	18,695	...	2,46,902 11 2	22 5 6

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—*Statement of Currency Notes in Circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in* 1872-73.

Notes in Circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and Value.						Total Value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total Value of Notes issued during the year.	In Circulation at end of the year. Number and Value.						Reserve at end of the year, stated in Rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold	Silver.	Copper.	Government Securities.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.							
45,190	6,34,490	14,677	10,57,300	3,003	24,53,500	1,12,39,800	1,99,45,620	48,460	5,52,350	13,320	9,98,300	13,784	1,13,01,500	...	1,16,81,563- 9-6 Rs.	...	...	...	...	11,03,291-6-6 Rs.

SUPPLEMENT I.

Provincial Services Account, North-Western Provinces, for the year 1872-73.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS.	Actuals of 1871-72.	Estimate in Budget of 1872-73.	Actuals of 1872-73.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.—ALLOTMENT FROM GENERAL REVENUES.				
1. From Civil Department, ...	63,44,001 0 0	64,26,000 0 0	65,21,925 0 0	Details of difference explained in Resolution.
II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL RATES, &C., TAXES.				
(*a.*) Road Fund in permanently-settled districts.	49,957 14 6	56,000 0 0	47,355 6 3	
(*b.*) Ditto in temporarily-settled districts where Local Cess is not in force.	73,139 0 3	34,157 0 0	33,253 1 7	Decrease in *b*, *c*, *d*, and *h*, and increase in *e*, due to the expiry of the term of settlement in Agra, Etawah, Humeerpore, Moradabad, and Muttra, on which the Local Cess was substituted for the old cesses.
(*c.*) One per cent. School Cess in ditto ditto.	61,320 13 5	30,448 0 0	26,771 11 6	
(*d.*) One-fourth per cent. Dâk Cess in ditto.	8,634 11 5	5,544 0 0	8,306 0 10	
(*e.*) Local Cess in temporarily-settled districts.	30,02,561 0 8	33,08,271 0 0	34,33,004 3 7	
(*f.*) Acreage Cess in permanently-settled districts.	2,88,048 5 7	4,05,399 0 0	3,37,479 14 11	Increase due to collection of arrears.
(*g.*) Commuted jagheers in ditto, ...	40,043 11 1	54,226 0 0	1,31,083 0 7	Ditto ditto ditto.
(*h.*) Village Chowkeedaree Fund in Districts as in (*b*).	2,41,416 2 9	1,26,494 0 0	1,46,071 12 6	
(*i.*) Stage Carriage Tax, ...	865 0 0	...	880 0 0	
	37,65,986 11 8	40,20,469 0 0	41,64,205 3 9	

II.B.—Putwaree Fund.										
(a.) Putwaree Fund (S.D.), ...	16,66,902	0	11	17,47,062	0	0	17,18,572	8	9	
(b.) Ditto ditto Miscellaneous Receipts (S.D.)	46,909	10	0	21,955	0	0	25,837	1	7	
	17,13,811	10	11	17,69,017	0	0	17,44,409	10	4	
III.—Jails.										
(a.) Proceeds of Jail Manufactures, ...	76,114	13	11	76,000	0	0	80,703	8	6	
(b.) Receipts on account of convict labour,	...			...			...			
(c.) Miscellaneous, ...	6,823	9	10	...			1,577	0	9	
	82,938	7	9	76,000	0	0	82,280	9	3	
IV.—Registration.										
(a.) Registration Fees, ...	2,81,214	6	4	2,95,000	0	0	3,10,432	13	2	Increase due to the larger number of deeds registered.
V.—Police.										
(a.) Recovered from Municipal and Town Funds for Clothing.	18,245	15	11	...			53,902	12	5	These contributions have now been put on a proper footing.
(b.) Ditto ditto for Pensions,										
(c.) Contribution for Railway Police, ...				...			5,218	6	1	
(d.) General Police Funds, ...	42,501	8	9	79,788	0	0	39,566	7	5	The constitution of the Fund has been changed, and its operations curtailed.
(e.) Ditto ditto, Miscellaneous, ...	23,306	1	7	34,304	0	0	29,601	8	8	
(f.) Police Clothing Fund (S.D.), ...	18,082	10	3	7,488	0	0	7,182	12	4	
(g.) Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures, ...	1,06,407	3	11	...			11,091	4	5	This fund is now abolished, except in the case of Head Constables, who pay for their own uniforms. Other Police receive a net salary, and are supplied with clothing by Government.
(h.) Miscellaneous Receipts, ...	987	13	5	1,800	0	0	862	6	7	
	5,634	5	10	5,000	0	0	8,792	11	4	
(i.) Infanticide Fund (S.D.), ...	1,791	11	0	6,500	0	0	7,765	4	4	Wider application of the Act.
(j.) Police Chunda Funds (S.D.), ...	18,642	10	9	15,039	0	0	16,913	7	4	
(k.) Chowkeedaree Reward Fund, ...	12,615	1	5	6,126	0	0	5,264	9	9	Formerly all fines and savings from pay were shown under this head ; now they are deducted from the charge side.
	2,48,214	13	10	1,56,045	0	0	1,86,161	10	8	

Provincial Services Account, Receipts—(continued.)

Receipts.	Actuals of 1871-72.	Estimate in Budget of 1872-73.	Actuals of 1872-73.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
VI.—Education.				
(*a.*) Contribution from Private Source, ...	22,892 3 5	24,750 0 0	24,583 1 0	
(*b.*) Fees from Government Colleges, ...	30,810 5 8	16,700 0 0	14,034 11 0	
(*c.*) Ditto from Government Zillah and High Schools.		10,400 0 0	10,522 9 6	
		11,941 0 0	14,629 11 3	
(*d.*) Ditto from Tuhseelee Schools, ...	10,041 3 3		4,778 11 1	These subscriptions to private schools will not be shown in future in the Government account.
(*e.*) Ditto from Local Fund Schools, ...	8,992 2 7	10,000 0 0	9,753 4 4	
(*f.*) Endowment from Private Individuals,	2,541 4 0	4,200 0 0	5,208 14 0	
(*g.*) Ditto from Government Securities, ...	41,931 12 11	28,000 0 0	39,369 4 3	
(*h.*) Sale proceeds of Books, ...	29,191 0 0	5,800 0 0	13,835 11 0	Decrease due to stopping the contribution made under the old system to village schools in the permanent districts.
(*i.*) Miscellaneous, ...				
	1,46,399 15 10	1,11,791 0 0	1,36,715 13 5	
VII.—Printing.				
(*a.*) Government Press Receipts in North-Western Provinces.	16,320 9 5	26,000 0 0	10,798 5 3	
(*b.*) Recoveries for printing done for Oudh, Central Provinces, and Bengal.	5,451 6 4	7,500 0 0	16,863 10 1	More work done for other Governments.
	21,771 15 9	33,500 0 0	27,661 15 4	
VIII.—Medical.				
(*a.*) Dispensary Fund (S.D.), ...	93,485 9 6	93,096 0 0	81,578 2 5	These contributions were paid direct before: now they are paid through the Government Treasuries.
(*b.*) Receipts for vaccination from private persons.	...	5,092 0 0	2,214 9 7	
	93,485 9 6	98,188 0 0	83,792 12 0	

IX.—Miscellaneous.											
(*a.*) District Dâk, Miscellaneous, ...	540	8	6	...			...				
(*b*) Pound Fund, ...	71,968	13	4	72,941	0	0	60,235	2	4	Smaller sales of pounded cattle.	
(*c.*) Nuzool Fund, ...	75,131	9	4	54,034	0	0	60,963	9	3	Smaller receipts from rents, &c.	
(*d.*) Fees on masonry graves, ...	313	5	10	800	0	0	3,721	4	10	Transferred to Provincial Revenue just before the close of 1871-72.	
(*e.*) Miscellaneous receipts, ...	...			...			6,481	2	2	Includes a special grant of Rs. 5,000 from Imperial for repairs of Agra Fort.	
	1,47,954	5	0	1,27,775	0	0	1,31,401	2	7		
X.—Public Works.											
(*a.*) Tolls, dues, fees, and refunds, ...	6,905	0	8	15,000	0	0	58,351	3	2	Net profits from sale of articles made at Roorkee Workshops which were not credited to Provincial Revenue before.	
(*b.*) Contributions, ...	...			...			...				
(*c.*) Sale proceeds of Buildings, Stores, &c.,	17,571	11	8	80,000	0	0	17,067	12	11		
(*d.*) Rent on Buildings, ...	4,955	9	11	5,000	0	0	7,211	11	0		
(*e.*) Road Fund, Miscellaneous, ...	1,85,631	14	7	14,224	0	0	1,03,803	6	4	Includes receipts from Surplus Terai Fund, which were very large in 1871-72.	
(*f.*) Ferry Fund Tolls at Bridges, &c., ...	7,06,112	7	8	7,24,962	0	0	7,15,817	7	0		
(*g.*) Share of Punjab Ferry receipts, ...	21,886	9	9	19,000	0	0	23,649	14	11		
(*h.*) Staging Bungalow Fund, ...	23,772	3	7	19,288	0	0	20,295	3	6		
(*i.*) Ganges River Toll Fund, ...	25,631	5	0	22,000	0	0	23,417	4	6		
(*j.*) One per cent. Income Tax Fund, ...	47,298	3	0	...			2,928	12	0	Re-adjustment of old accounts: the head has long ago been abolished.	
	10,39,765	1	10	8,99,474	0	0	9,72,542	11	4		
XI.—Municipal Funds.											
(*a.*) Municipal Fund (S.D.), ...	19,18,883	12	5	18,01,336	0	0	19,40,768	8	10		
(*b.*) Municipal Chowkeedaree or Town Funds (S. D.),	3,75,157	14	8	3,41,935	0	0	3,55,524	15	5		
(*c.*) Cantonment Fund (S.D.), ...	1,62,432	3	1	1,72,308	0	0	1,70,228	12	0		
	24,56,473	14	2	23,15,579	0	0	24,66,522	4	3		
Total Receipts, Budget Heads, ...	1,63,42,018	0	7	1,63,28 838	0	0	1,68,28,051	10	1		
Balance on 1st April, 1872.											
Municipal Fund, ...	...			...			2,79,244	6	10		
Special Deposits, ...	...			...			24,71,264	8	3		
Provincial Balances,...	...			...			25,76,179	12	4		
Total Balance, ...	...			...			53,26,688	11	5		
Grand Total of Receipts, ...	...			...			2,21,54,740	5	6		

Provincial Services Account—(continued.)

CHARGES.

CHARGES.	Actuals of 1871-72.	Estimate in Budget of 1872-73.	Actuals of 1872-73.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I.—JAILS.				
(*a.*) Inspection and General Superintendence,	45,376 5 9	46,840 0 0	36,877 6 8	
(*b.*) Central Jail Establishments, ...	2,75,439 0 4	1,35,784 0 0	1,36,459 7 2	Increase chiefly under "Supplies," due to higher prices.
(*c.*) Ditto Supplies, ...		1,83,970 0 0	1,81,314 0 8	
(*d.*) District Jail Establishments, ..	1,36,542 5 8	1,33,501 0 0	1,22,721 5 2	
(*e.*) Ditto Supplies, ...	2,07,695 13 7	2,38,585 0 0	2,79,990 1 7	Increase due to larger number of prisoners and higher prices of food.
	6,65,053 9 4	7,38,680 0 0	7,57,362 5 3	
II.—REGISTRATION.				
(*a.*) Superintendence, ...	18,357 4 0	35,951 0 0	15,750 4 7	
(*b.*) Remuneration to Deputy Registrars' district establishment charges.	1,30,908 2 10	1,33,874 0 0	1,25,666 5 3	
	1,49,265 6 10	1,69,825 0 0	1,41,416 9 10	
III.—POLICE.				
(*a.*) Superintendence, ...	1,12,759 2 9	1,15,516 0 0	1,14,751 10 4	
(*b.*) District Police, Horse, ...	1,53,341 14 6	1,52,143 0 0	1,50,276 12 9	
(*c.*) Ditto Foot, ...	24,09,068 9 6	24,48,721 0 0	23,14,650 13 6	Postage charges diminished by nearly a lakh of rupees, and repairs (about half a lakh) transferred to Public Works Department; on the other hand clothing is now shown here.
(*d.*) Thuggee and Dacoitee Police, ...	1,223 6 9	1,450 0 0	1,234 2 2	
(*e.*) Village Police—new, ...	17,49,646 15 4	20,00,732 0 0	19,95,134 10 2	Increase due to re-constitution of Village Police Force. Compare decrease under (*e.*)

(*f.*) Railway Police, ...	53,294	3	10	1,06,140	0	0	88,891	5	7	Arrears of 1871-72 paid up in 1872-73.
(*g.*) Kumaon and Terai Civil Police, ...	17,431	8	0	18,509	0	0	18,639	14	0	
(*h.*) General Police Fund, ...	75,377	12	3	37,775	0	0	34,097	6	11	See remark on receipt side.
(*i.*) Police Clothing Fund (S. D.), ...	96,854	2	1	...			5,851	8	2	Ditto ditto.
(*j.*) Police Chunda Fund (S. D.), ...	22,093	13	10	16,032	0	0	16,197	0	0	
(*k.*) Chowkeedaree Reward Fund, ...	6,880	13	10	6,000	0	0	5,186	6	2	
(*l.*) Old Village Chowkeedaree Fund, ...	3,44,260	12	3	1,37,477	0	0	2,25,624	0	5	See at (*e*).
(*m.*) Infanticide Fund (S. D.), ...	1,020	7	9	6,500	0	0	6,844	4	9	Wider application of the Act.
	50,43,253	10	8	50,46,995	0	0	49,77,379	14	11	
IV.—Education.										
(*a.*) Direction, ...	55,486	1	2	44,361	0	0	46,627	7	7	
(*b.*) Inspection, ...	2,40,072	4	3	2,11,501	0	0	1,80,812	1	1	Re-adjustment of details under *e.* and *f.*
(*c.*) Colleges, ...	1,77,830	7	3	2,18,267	0	0	1,99,941	3	10	Opening of Muir Central College, Allahabad.
(*d.*) Schools, Higher Class, ...	11,371	15	0	1,16,126	0	0	1,09,867	15	8	All Zillah Schools now shown under this head.
(*e.*) Ditto, Middle do., ...	52,247	2	11	74,436	0	0	52,390	4	9	Classification of Schools altered, and Tuhseelee Schools shown under *e.* instead of under *b.*
(*f.*) Ditto, Lower do., ...	4,71,945	15	2	4,36,622	0	0	4,29,482	1	3	
(*g.*) Normal Schools, ...	40,135	1	0	43,000	0	0	39,495	5	4	
(*h.*) Village and other Local Fund Schools (S. D.)	Included under Lower School.			...			29,902	9	10	
(*i.*) Grants-in-aid of Colleges, ...	2,17,917	2	2	84,753	0	0	82,289	0	0	
(*j.*) Ditto of Schools, ...				1,27,042	0	0	1,11,149	0	10	
(*k.*) Ditto of Building Grants, ...	35,392	12	3	18,400	0	0	9,965	0	0	
(*l.*) Government Book Depôt, ...	56,189	3	7	32,800	0	0	24,715	8	7	Vernacular Newspapers charged to (*m*) instead of to Curator's Depôt.
(*m.*) Grants for encouragement of Literature,	2,850	0	0	28,600	0	0	24,281	6	6	
(*n.*) Miscellaneous, Scholarship, Prizes, &c.,	21,183	8	1	55,916	0	0	38,360	4	10	Law Professors' salaries charged here instead of under *b.*
	13,82,621	8	10	14,91,824	0	0	13,79,279	6	1	

Provincial Services Account, Charges—(continued).

Charges.	Actuals of 1871-72.	Estimate in Budget of 1872-73.	Actuals of 1872-73.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
V.—Printing.				
(a.) Government Press Establishment and Charges.	2,52,010 12 6	2,50,140 0 0	2,49,976 11 11	
(b.) Printing Charges of the Criminal Department.	...	...	79 6 0	
(c.) Do. ditto of the High Court, ...	310 8 0	3,000 0 0	34 0 0	
(d.) Do. ditto of the Police Department,	...	...	95 0 0	
(e.) Do. ditto of the Jail Department,...	6,380 9 9	6,000 0 0	7,872 6 9	
(f.) Do. ditto of the Settlement Department.	...	...	912 1 5	
(g.) Do. ditto Meteorological Department, &c.	1,030 13 7	...	449 2 0	
	2,59,732 11 1	2,59,140 0 0	2,59,418 12 1	
VI.—Medical.				
(a.) Transferred charges of Medical Establishment.	48,664 14 6	51,500 0 0	49,457 10 1	
(b.) Vaccination, ...	72,082 8 7	88,792 0 0	77,494 3 4	
(c.) Ditto met from Private Subscriptions (S. D.)	...	5,092 0 0	469 6 6	
(d.) Hospitals and Dispensaries, ...	95,208 3 6	1,38,565 0 0	1,22,826 3 5	Two years' supply of European Medicines charged by Military Department.
(e.) Dispensary Fund (S. D.), ...	1,16,070 8 8	1,03,352 0 0	84,005 8 6	Decrease in investments of Funds and in repairs.
(f.) Lunatic Asylum, ...	33,402 9 7	41,616 0 0	39,344 7 5	New Lunatic Asylum at Agra.
(g.) Sanitary Commissioner, ...	35,068 15 10	35,520 0 0	38,722 12 0	
(h.) Chemical Examiner, ...	3,073 4 3	3,140 0 0	3,124 11 0	
(i.) Medical School, ...	18,173 12 3	20,570 0 0	16,427 5 10	
(j.) Miscellaneous, (Benares Native Hospital Allowance.)	1,284 2 0	...	...	Included in b.
	4,23,028 15 2	4,88,147 0 0	4,31,872 4 1	

VII.—Miscellaneous.										
(*a.*) Establishment in the Accountant-General's Office.	9,570	1	5	9,700	0	0	10,480	14	4	
(*b.*) Acreage Tax Establishment, ...	520	6	2	...			158	4	6	
(*c.*) Establishment in the Government Secretariat Office.	5,185	4	11	6,000	0	0	6,378	13	6	Establishment required for keeping up the accounts of the Local Fund.
(*d.*) Ditto Office Board of Revenue, ...	600	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	0	0	
(*e.*) Ditto Commissioner's Office, ...	1,040	0	0	...			4,871	10	0	
(*f.*) Ditto Collector's Office, ...	...			...			9,211	9	11	
(*g.*) Pound Fund, ...	46,524	11	5	42,310	0	0	33,036	10	8	Only the expenditure on Nuzool and Pound-keeper is shown here now; the expenditure for the supplies is under Miscellaneous Improvements.
(*h.*) Nuzool Fund, ...	95,148	10	2	31,360	0	0	47,504	13	0	
(*i.*) Road Fund, ...	...			...			5,895	5	5	
(*j.*) Cemetery Charges, ...	...			3,906	0	0	3,930	6	2	
(*k.*) Allowance to Civil Servants out of employ.	...			1,500	0	0	915	7	9	
(*l.*) Charitable Donations, ...	...			41,364	0	0	3°,546	10	10	New Departments transferred by Government of India to Provincial during the year.
(*m.*) Destruction of Wild Animals, ...	...			7,875	0	0	5,573	15	9	
(*n.*) Books and Publications, ...	...			11,820	0	0	11,614	8	8	
(*o.*) Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges,	...			34,786	0	0	99,648	4	8	
	1,58,589	2	1	1,91,821	0	0	2,78,967	7	2	
VIII.—District Dak.										
(*a.*) District Dâk Charges, ...	1,34,172	8	0	1,56,508	0	0	1,45,630	10	7	Larger Establishment in Kumaon.
IX.—Putwaree Fund, S. D., ...	16,87,589	8	8	17,03,624	0	0	17,35,526	4	6	
X.—Office Rent.										
(*a.*) Office rent, ...	15,625	8	8	9,310	0	0	18,273	8	2	

Provincial Services Account, Charges.—(concluded.)

Charges.	Actuals of 1871-72.	Estimate in Budget of 1872-73.	Actuals of 1872-73.	Remarks.
XI.—Public Works.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
(*a.*) Communications, ...	24,18,972 6 6	18,17,470 0 0	19,27,156 14 1	
(*b.*) Civil Buildings, ...	8,20,464 15 3	9,72,010 0 0	9,86,335 13 9	
(*c.*) Miscellaneous Public Improvements, ...	15,075 11 11	57,000 0 0	47,725 8 4	
(*d.*) Maintenance and Establishment of Ferries.	1,60,717 9 8	1,25,230 0 0	18,868 0 0	Shown under Establishment.
(*e.*) Ferry Fund transfer to Oudh, ...	...	23,000 0 0	30,320 6 7	This was shown last year as a deduction from receipts.
(*f.*) Establishment, ...	2,62,156 9 6	6,10,600 0 0	7,53,722 11 9	See explanation in Memo.
(*g.*) Terai Surplus Fund (S.D.), ...	...	...	1,64,000 0 0	Part purchase-money of the Bilheree Estate.
(*h.*) Staging Bungalow Establishment, ...	Included in Civil Buildings.	10,009 0 0	...	
(*i.*) Tools and Plant, ...	10,362 3 0	50,000 0 0	40,831 4 3	
(*j.*) Purchase of Stock, ...	...	...	56,914 1 11	The value of stock to be used subsequently in Buildings and Roads, &c.
(*k.*) One per cent. Income Tax Fund, ...	44,096 3 4	...	13,763 0 0	
	37,31,845 11 2	36,65,319 0 0	40,39,637 12 8	
XII.—Refunds, ...	...	...	27,357 15 10	
XIII.—Municipal Funds.				
(*a.*) Municipal Fund (S D.), ...	21,04,345 7 5	18,38,651 0 0	19,05,013 10 4	
(*b.*) Municipal Chowkeedaree or Town Fund (S.D.)	3,70,898 13 4	3,72,823 0 0	3,56,460 4 7	

(c.) Cantonment Fund (S.D.), ...	1,65,139 15 9	2,19,831 0 0	1,82,079 12 6	
	26,40,384 4 6	24,31,305 0 0	24,43,544 11 5	
TOTAL CHARGES, BUDGET HEADS, ...	1,62,91,162 9 0	1,63,62,498 0 0	1,66,35,667 10 7	
DEBT HEADS.				
Advances Recoverable, ...	...	...	1,70,626 5 8	Advances drawn under sanction of Government, but not yet adjusted, nor in all cases expended.
GRAND TOTAL, CHARGES, ...	...	...	1,67,06,294 0 3	
BALANCE ON 31ST MARCH, 1873.				
Municipal Fund, ...	...	...	3,02,221 15 8	
Special Deposits, ...	...	...	22,74,504 2 6	
Provincial Balances, ...	...	...	27,71,720 3 1	
Total Balance, ...	...	...	53,48,446 5 3	
GRAND TOTAL, ...	...	...	2,21,54,740 5 6	

SUPPLEMENT II.

Report on the Administration of the Rampore Territory for 1872-73.

1. *Area.*—There has been no change in the area of the Rampore State, which amounts to 945 square miles.

2. *Population.*—No census has been taken since January, 1872, when there was a population of 507,013 souls, as follows :—

Hindoos.		*Mahomedans.*		*Christians.*		*Total.*	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
151,262	132,082	115,551	108,107	6	5	266,819	240,194

3. *Trade.*—The chief exports are rice, sugar, indigo, hides, and "khes," a species of damask ; while cloth (English), groceries, elephants, horses, and salt are imported. Hides are exported eastward. Sugar and rice exported towards the west.

4. *Administration.*—No change has taken place since last report in the number of Courts.

Sahibzada Mahomed Abbas Ally Khan is at the head of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts.

5. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue and expenditure of the year are shown below :—

Revenue.

Year.	Land Revenue.	Customs and Judicial Fees. *	House Tax or Chowkeedaree.	Fees on sale of houses and land.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From April, 1871, to March, 1872.	13,37,298 11 6	63,934 4 0	...	1,481 13 9	9,053 4 9	14,11,768 2 0
From April, 1872, to March, 1873.	13,59,983 3 3	35,122 8 6	...	...	9,406 4 0	14,04,511 15 9

* *Note.*—The decrease under this head is owing to the remission of dues prohibited by the Mahomedan Law.

The "miscellaneous" revenue is composed of the following items:—

	1872-73.			1871-72.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ferries, ...	2,310	0	0	3,157	0	0
Registry, ...	5,108	8	0	4,557	0	0
Sale fees, &c., ...	1,987	12	0	1,339	4	9
	9,406	4	0	9,053	4	9

Expenditure.

Year.	Expenditure of Civil Administration.	Public Works.	Troops and Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
From April, 1871, to March, 1872.	5,89,009 6 9	73,410 2 0	2,73,411 13 6	3,12,724 0 0	12,48,555 6 3
From April, 1872, to March, 1873.	5,87,991 0 6	1,15,893 13 9 *Note.*—This includes the payments due on account of previous year.	2,80,276 8 9	5,77,985 11 6	15,62,147 2 6

The "miscellaneous" expenditure was as follows:—

	1872-73.			1871-72.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Personal expenses of the Ruler, his children, seraglio, and relatives of former Nawabs, ...	1,95,588	4	6	2,01,343	12	9
Marriage expenses of the heir-apparent, ...	2,05,061	6	0	...		
Charity and charitable allowances, and other religious expenses, ...	1,77,336	1	0	1,11,380	3	3
	5,77,985	11	6	3,12,724	0	0

6. *Civil Justice.*—The business disposed of in the Civil Courts during the year is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.			
1871-72, ...	434	3,023	158	3,181	3,615	3,229	386
1872 73, ...	386	4,266	192	4,458	4,844	4,394	450

Civil suits regarding debts are tried by the Tuhseeldars, whose decisions are appealable to the Chief Court at Rampore. Claims to inheritance are tried at Rampore.

7. *Criminal Justice.*—The following table shows the disposal of criminal work during the year :—

Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Appeal.	Remaining for trial.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1871-72, ...	241	6,185	40	6,225	6,466	6,224	242
1872-73, ...	242	5,415	49	5,464	5,706	5,553	153

The Police Officers in the interior of the State have no power to decide criminal cases, all of which are tried in Rampore.

8. *Jails.*—The number of prisoners in jail on the 31st March 1873 was 346 ; particulars of the terms of their imprisonment are given below :—

Life-prisoners, ...	14
Imprisoned from 7 to 14 years, ...	21
Ditto ditto 2 to 7 years, ...	86
Ditto ditto 6 months to 2 years, ...	122
Ditto under 6 months, ...	103
Total, ...	346

The approximate expenditure on the jail during the year has been as follows :—

	Rs.
Pay of jail officials, excluding the military guards,	918
Cost of food for prisoners, ...	6,771
„ clothing for prisoners, ...	389
Pay of menial servants, ...	408
Repairs, &c., of jail, ...	588
Total, ...	9,074

The prisoners are employed on the manufacture of durrees, carpets, and newar. The value of their labor during the year is estimated to have been Rs. 5,224.

9. *Police.*—The provisions of Regulation XX. of 1817 are in force. In addition to the soldiers who also act as policemen, there are 46 chowkeedars appointed in the city of Rampore; they are paid from the proceed of a house-tax levied on the richer inhabitants, and varying from three pies to one rupee per mensem. The average income is Rs. 125 per mensem. The village chowkeedars receive three pies per rupee on the revenue, where it is paid in cash, and 30 seers of grain per plough, where collected in kind. They have also usually small jagheers of land, varying from 10 to 25 beegahs in extent.

10. *Public Works.*—All public works are supervised by special establishments entertained for buildings and roads: 38 beldars are entertained for the town and suburbs of Rampore, where there are many unmetalled roads and drains and buildings of mud and sun-dried bricks frequently requiring repairs; they are superintended by an officer attached to the military force.

The expenditure incurred on works completed during the year is detailed below :—

CONSTRUCTION.

	1872-73. Rs. a. p.	1871-72. Rs. a. p.
Roads, ...	2,293 6 9	9,867 2 6
Bridges, ...	5,548 10 3	962 7 6
Buildings, ...	45,495 6 0	39,072 5 6
Total, ...	53,337 7 0	49,901 15 6

The estimated cost of the projects under construction is:—

	1872-73.			1871-72.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Roads, ...	6,345	10	6	7,409	5	6
Bridges, ...	13,449	1	9	16,081	15	9
Buildings, ...	15,593	15	0	2,181	4	6
Total, ...	35,388	11	3	25,672	9	9

In the State, exclusive of the trunk roads from Rampore to Bareilly and Moradabad, there are three principal roads from Rampore running to Shahabad, Roodurpore, and Sewar, respectively, and several branch roads.

The Roodurpore and Sewar roads are finished, and the road to Shahabad is in progress, more than two-thirds of it and a few of the culverts having been completed: 19½ miles of the trunk road between Bareilly and Moradabad are in the Rampore territory. The whole road is being constructed by the Imperial Government; when finished, however, that portion of it which lies within Rampore will be maintained at the cost of the Nawab.

11. *Army.*—The strength of the Military forces of Rampore is given below:—

	Ordnance.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot Police.	Expenditure.
	Cannon.	Artillery-men.				Rs. a. p.
1871-72, ...	28	324	497	985	992	2,73,411 13 6
1872-73, ...	28*	320	497	973	1,038	2,80,276 8 9

* *Detail of Guns.*

1 Eighteen-pounder.
4 Twelve-pounders.
4 Nine-pounders.
14 Six-pounders, of which 4 are English.
2 Four-pounders (one broken).
3 Three-pounders.

12. *Education.*—There are eight schools in the State, six of these in Rampore, one in Shahabad, and one in Belaspore, as shown below :—

	1872-73.						1871-72.					
	Arabic.	Persian.	English.	Nagree.	Female.	Total.	Arabic.	Persian.	English.	Nagree.	Female.	Total.
Rampore, ...	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	6
Shahabad, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Belaspore, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1

13. *Dispensaries.*—The destitute sick are admitted as in-door patients, and are treated and fed at the expense of the State; all others receive medicines gratis. The Hakeems and Native Doctors employed at the dispensaries in the city and interior are paid by the State.

The Suddur Rampore Dispensary supplies medicines to all its branches : 33,506 patients were treated at the several dispensaries during the year ; the details are as follows :—

Rampore Dispensary.

Out-door patients,	...	...	26,626
In-door patients,	...	...	694
Indigent poor,	...	...	553
		Total, ...	27,873

Shahabad Dispensary.

Out-door patients,	...	...	2,823

Belaspore Dispensary.

Out-door patients,	...	...	2,810

The cost of the State during the year was Rs. 13,091-6-6. Of the number of patients treated, 21,372 were wholly or partly cured.

14. *Vaccination.*—The following statement shows the vaccine operations. Ten vaccinators were employed during the year :—

Names of Pergunnahs.	1872-73.					1871-72.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Rampore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019	196	2	192	1,409
Shahabad, ...	707	162	109	16	994	456	103	111	...	670
Milk, ...	285	88	86	22	481	...	...	...	...	...
Bclaspore, ...	761	227	180	23	1,191	...	...	...	...	...
Sohur, ...	1,046	145	148	...	1,339	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	2,799	622	523	61	4,005	1,475	299	113	192	2,079

The results, though small, are satisfactory, as compared with those of the previous year.

15. His Highness the Nawab left Rampore on a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina on the 25th Novmber, 1872, returning on the 6th March, 1873.

16. Shortly after his return, Mahomed Oosman Khan, his Chief Minister and confidential adviser, was mortally wounded by a man named Nadir Shah, a resident of Rampore, as he was superintending the weekly distribution of alms at the Jumma Musjid.

17. In him the Nawab has lost a faithful friend and trusted counsellor.

18. It was at first apprehended that this assassination was the result of a conspiracy against the Minister, but subsequent investigation showed that the deed was unpremeditated. The murderer was apprehended at once, and has suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

SUPPLEMENT III.

Names of well-known places, towns, rivers, &c., in the North-Western Provinces, and of technical terms constantly used in official correspondence, published for general information and for the guidance of all Officers under this Government, who are enjoined to follow the spelling here prescribed in all their official communications.

MEERUT DIVISION.

Dehra Doon.

Jounsar Bawur.	Kalsee.	Jumna, R.
Mussoorie.	Chukrata.	Sooswa, R.
Dehra.	Ranee Pokree.	Asun, R.
Landour.	Umbaree.	Tonse, R.
Rajpore.	Gunga or Ganges, R.	Sewalick Range.
Deobun.		

Seharunpore.

Fyzabad Behut.	Nagul.	Nukoor.
Moozufferabad.	Roorkee.	Gungoh.
Mohun.	Rampore.	Sooltanpore.
Deobun.	Nanowtah.	Solanee, R.
Hurdwar.	Munglour.	Pandoee, R.
Kunkhul.	Teetron.	Hindun, R.
Jowalapore.	Umbehta.	Kirsunee, R.

Moozuffernuggur.

Bodhanna.	Joulee Jansuth.	Thannah Bhowun.
Shamlee.	Khutowlee.	Churtawul.
Kyrannah.	Bedowlee.	Kalee Nuddee.
Poor.	Meeranpore.	Krishna, R.

Meerut.

Ghazeeabad.	Nanoon.	Chuproulee.
Baghput.	Pilkooah.	Moradnuggur.
Barote.	Sirdhanna.	Lonee.
Haupper.	Gurhmookhtesur.	Aboo Nulla.
Hustnapore.	Begumabad.	

Boolundshuhur.

Burrun.	Syanah.	Chitarree.
Anoopshuhur.	Shikarpore.	Puhasoo.
Khoorja.	Gulaothee.	Dadree.
Secundrabad.	Jehangeerabad.	Nurora.
Dhunkour.	Debaie.	

Allygurh.

Atrowlee.	Coel.	Mundrak.
Hatrass.	Koureeagunge.	Sassnee.
Secundra.	Moorsan.	Palee.
Hurdooagunge.	Khyr.	Hussungurh.
Moorthul.	Chundous.	Gungheyree.
Eglass.	Tuppul.	Chukathul.
Burrowlee.	Julalee.	Nanau.

Rohilkhund Division.

Bijnour.

Chandpore.
Nujeebabad.
Nugeena.
Dhampore.
Keerutpore.
Mundawur.
Sherkote.
Nehtour.
Seohara.
Afzulgurh.
Rehur.
Daranuggur.
Burrapoora.
Boorpore.
Asufpore.
Gangun, R.
Ramgunga, R.

Moradabad.

Sumbhul.
Amroha.
Chundowsee.
Dhunowra.
Bilarree.
Buchraon.
Hussunpore.
Sirsee.
Thakoordwara.
Yar-i-Wuffadar, R.
Sote, R.
Kosee or Kosilla, R.

Bareilly.

Phillibheet.
Beesulpore.
Jehanabad.
Seraolee.
Nawabgunge.
Aonla.
Busharutgunge.
Furreedpore.
Newria Hosseinpore.
Futtehgunge.
Shahee.
Buheree.
Ritcha.
Chowmehla.
Meergunge.
Crore.
Poorunpore.

Budaon.

Bilsee.
Oojhanee.
Suheswan.
Datagunge.
Ooseith.
Bissowlee.
Islamnuggur.
Goonour.
Rujpoora.
Kukralah.
Muhawa, R.

Shahjehanpore.

Jelalpore.
Tilhur.
Powayn.
Khotar.
Burragnon.
Jellalabad.
Khoodagunge.
Meerunpore Kuttra.
Shahbaznuggur.
Khera Bujhera.
Negohee.
Khunout, R.
Gurra, R.

Rampore State.

Rampore.

Agra Division.

Muttra.

Areeng.
Burhun.
Kosee.
Juleysur.
Bindrabun.
Chatta.
Nohjheel.
Mahabun.
Gokul.
Maat.
Buldeo.
Saidabad.
Goburdhun.

Agra.

Shuhur Sawad.
Secundra.
Khyragurh.
Ferozabad.
Futtehpore Sikree.
Pinahut.
Keraolee.
Furrah.
Futtehabad.
Iradutnuggur.
Etmadpore.
Khundoulee.
Surendhee.
Butesur.
Toondla.
Chumbul, R.
Bangunga or Ootunghun, R.
Parbuttee, R.
Kharee, N.

Mynpoory.

Keraolee.
Budàn.
Bhowgaon.
Sirsagunge.
Kurhul.
Shekoabad.
Ghirour.
Kishnee Nubbeegunge.
Alleepore Puttee.
Burnahul.
Moostuffabad.
Koosmurea.
Nubbeegunge.
Bewur.
Rind or Urrind, R.

Furruckabad.

Kumalgunge.
Singeerampore.
Yakootgunge.
Mohumdabad.
Kaimgunge.
Shumsabad.
Nawabgunge.
Amethee.
Chibramow.
Kunouj.
Mukrundnuggur.
Meeangunge.
Meeran-ki-Seraie.
Jellalabad.
Thuttcea.
Khairnuggur.
Sowrick.
Goorsuhaigunge.
Bhojpore.
Puhara.
Kumpil.
Khakut Mow.
Imrutpore.
Tirwa.
Sukutpore.
Sukrawah.
Allygurh.
Allahgunge.
Purrumnuggur.
Futtehgurh.
Khoodagunge.
Boorh Gunga, R.
Bughar, R.
Kalee Nuddee, or Kalindree, R.
Eesun, R.

Etawah.

Bhurtna.
Bidhoona.
Dullelnuggur.
Juswuntnuggur.
Oreya.
Phupphoond.
Lukhna.
Utchulda.
Sengoor Nuddee.
Koaree Nuddee.

Etah.

Soron.
Kassgunge.
Aleegunge.
Murehra.
Sukeet.
Nidhowlee.
Puttealee.
Kadirgunge.
Nawabgunge Nugurria.
Bilram.
Sirpoora.
Azimnuggur.
Burnah.
Suhawur.
Saraee Aghut.
Mohunpore.
Siraee Girdharee.
Boorh Gunga, R.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Cawnpore.

Bhognoepore.
Jajmow.
Rusoolabad.
Sarh Sulempore.
Ghatumpore.
Akberpore.
Bilhour.
Moosanuggur.
Rusdhan.
Secundra.
Nurwul.
Gujnair.
Bithoor.
Nujjufgurh.
Derapore.
Mungulpore.
Sheolee.
Sheorajpore.
Nawabgunge.
Roora.
Mukhunpore.
Bhowpore.
Sirsoul.
Jheenjuk.
Pandoo, R.

Futtehpore.

Berhampore.
Huswa.
Kora.
Ghazeepore.
Kulyanpore.
Khukredoo.
Futtehpore.
Bindkee.
Kora Jehanabad.
Kootea Gooneer.
Hutgam.
Khujwa.
Hoseingunge.
Kishunpore.
Asothur.
Belinda.
Tuppah Jar.
Ayah Sah.
Mootour.
Ekdulla.
Kotha.
Umowlee.
Thurriaon.
Aong.
Mowhar.
Mulwa.
Sheorajpore.
Susoor Khuderee, R.

Banda.

Pylanee.
Buberoo.
Budousa.
Seonda.
Seetapore.
Kirwee.
Kallinjer.
Rajapore.
Ougassee.
Dursenda.
Cheeboo.
Tirohan.
Kumasin.
Simounee.
Khundeh.
Manikpore.
Chilla Tarra.
Keyn or Cane, R.

Allahabad.

Chail.
Puchim Sureera.
Kurrah.
Barrah.
Secundra.
Arail.
Khyragurh.
Kurchhuna.
Bharutgunge.
Jhoosee.
Nynee.
Mirzapore Chowharee.
Hundia.
Hunomangunge.
Nuhwaee.
Daranuggur.
Shahzadpore.
Munjhunpore.
Serai Akil.
Ismailgunge.
Mow Aymah.
Khanjehanpore.
Phoolpore.
Mooftee ka Poorwa.
Uthurbun.
Kuraree.
Fureedgunge.
Jusra.
Soraon.
Nawabgunge.
Mowharee.
Kewaee.
Meh.
Sirathoo.
Bhurwaree.
Munowree.
Tonse, R.
Bilund, R.

Humeerpore.

Mowdha.
Jellalpore.
Raath.
Muhoba.
Jeitpore.
Korara.
Khurela.
Soopa.
Koolpahar.
Sreenuggur.
Somerpore.
Punwaree.
Mooskera.
Berma, R.
Chundrawul Nuddee.

Jounpore.

Ghisooah.
Unglee.
Zuffrabad.
Mureahoo.
Kerakut.
Shahgunge.
Muchlee Shuhur.
Moongra Badshapore.
Havelee Jounpore.
Kireeat Dost.
Kireeat Mendha.
Singramhow.
Goomtee, R.
Burna, R.
Saee, R.

Benares Division.

Azimgurh.

Deogaon.
Mahoul.
Sugree.
Nizamabad.
Secunderpore.
Maharajgunge.
Mohumdabad.
Mobarukpore.
Kopahgunge.
Mhow.
Chiria Kote.
Kiriat Mittoo.
Belha Bans.
Kourea.
Secundra.
Toortecpar.
Deoree Ghat.
Phoolpore.
Atrowlea.
Ghosee.
Gopalpore.
Nuthoopore.
Nugra.
Adumpore.
Uzmutgurh.
Surjoo, R.
Tons, R.

Mirzapore.

Robertsgunge.
Kiriat Seekhur.
Konrh.
Chukeeah.
Chunar.
Ahrowra.
Kone.
Gopeegunge.
Ooproudh.
Chowrassee.
Gaypoorah.
Tuppa Kone.
Bhudohee.
Suktesgurh.
Kera Mungrore.
Agoree Burhur.
Bijeygurh.
Singrowlee.
Poolwa.
Doodhee.
Burha.
Gungapore.
Puhara.
Kuntit.
Bindachul.
Sone, R.
Beylun, R.
Kunhur, R.
Rehund, R.

Benares.

Huzoor Tehseel.
Chundowlee.
Ramnuggur.
Athgawan.
Dehat Amanut.
Sooltaneepoor.
Julhoopore.
Kuswur Sirkaree.
Kutchur.
Burhwal.
Dhoos.
Mogul Serai.
Sukuldeeha.
Kurmnassa, R.

Goruckpore.

Huveylee Goruckpore.	Tuppa Bhowapar.	Tilpore.
Bansgaon.	Mujhowlee.	Benaikpore.
Pudrowna.	Sylhet.	Dhorinpar.
Burhulgunge.	Shahjehanpore.	Chilloopar.
Roodurpore.	Sidhoa Jobna.	Anowla.
Burhuj.	Munsoorgunge.	Kussia.
Pepraich.	Deoreea.	

Bustee.

Domuriagunge.	Bansee.	Mehndawul.
Aurungabadnuggur.	Russoolpore Ghous.	Muhowlee.
Hussunpore Mughur.	Captaingunge.	Raptee, R.
Munsoornuggur.	Khuleelabad.	Ghogra, R.
Ruttunpore.	Benaikpore.	Gunduck, R.
Amorha.		

Ghazeepore.

Guhmer.	Dildarnuggur.	Gurha.
Mohumdabad.	Russerah.	Lukhnessur.
Bullia.	Kurrenda.	Zahoorabad.
Zumania.	Puchotur.	Goomtee, R.
Syudpore Bhitree.	Khureed.	

Jhansie Division.

Jaloun.

Orai.	Kunnar.	Rampoora.
Koonch.	Bhudaik.	Betwa, R.
Calpee.	Attah.	Sind, R.
Syudnuggur.	Kothound.	Puhooj, R.
Madhogurh.	Juggummunpore.	

Jhansie.

Pundwaha.	Chirgaon.	Bubeena.
Mow.	Mote.	Erich.
Raneepore.	Bhandere.	Dussan, R.
Burwa Saugor.	Gurotah.	
Burragaon.	Goorserai.	

Lullutpore.

Mehrownee.	Bala Behut.	Narhut.
Bansee.	Banpore.	Sujnan, R.
Tal Behut.	Muroura.	

Kumaon Division.

Kumaon.

Almorah.	Burmdeo.	Bhabur.
Nynee Tal.	Chumpawut.	Hawulbagh,
Bheem Tal.	Raneekhet.	Ramnuggur.
Mulloa Tal.	Lohooghat.	Chilkia.
Koorpa Tal.	Petoragurh.	Bhagesur.
Noukoochya Tal.	Kalee Kumaon.	Surjoo, R.
Palee.	Huldwanee.	Ramgunga, R.
Gungolee.	Kaladoongee.	

Gurhwal.

Sreenuggur.	Paoree.	Gungootree.
Budreenath.	Kedarnath.	Jumnotree.
Joshee Muth.	Dussolee.	Bhagiruttee, R.

Tehree State.

Tehree.

Terai.

Kasheepore.
Rooderpore.
Kilpooree.
Gudderpore.
Bilheree.

Nanuck Mutta.
Juspore.
Bazpore.
Sardah, R.
Sookhee, R.

Kitcha, R.
Gola, R.
Kylas, R.
Bygool, R.

TECHNICAL TERMS.

A.

Abee.
Ahlmudd.
Ameen.
Assamee.

B.

Beegah.
Behree.
Bhoor.
Bhoosa.
Bhyachara.
Biswansee.
Bund.
Bundobust.
Bunjur.
Bunkur.
Burkundaze.
Buttaee.

C.

Canoongoe.
Chittack.
Choongee.
Chowdree.
Chowkee.
Chowkeedar.
Chuck.
Chunna (Gram).
Cusba (Kusba).
Cutchery (Kutcherry).

D.

Dewanee.
Domut.
Durkhast.

F.

Foujdaree.
Fusl.

H.

Hudbust.
Huftgana.
Hukk.
Hukk-i-shoofa.
Hulkabundee.
Huzoor Tehseel.

I.

Istimraree.

J.

Jagheer.
Jheel.
Julkur.
Jumma.
Jummabundee.
Jungle.
Jureeb.

K.

Kabur (*Soil*).
Khetbut.
Khewut.
Khood Kasht.
Khureef.
Khusrah.
Khuteounee.
Kistbundee.
Koork Tuhseel.
Kotwal.
Kubooliyat.
Kubzool Wusool.
Kuchar.
Kuchha.
Kudeem.
Kunbuttaee.
Kunkoot.
Kunkur.
Kurbee.

L.

Lumberdar.

M.

Maafee.
Malgoozaree.
Maund.
Mochulkah.
Mokuddum.
Mofussil.
Mohurrir.
Mokurruree.
Moonserim.
Moonsiff.
Moontukhub.
Mouroosee.
Mouzah.
Mudduck.
Muhal.
Munzooreedar.
Mutyar.

N.

Nuvees.
Nuzool.

O.

Oobaree.
Oosur.

P.

Pergunnah.
Perwanah.
Pice.
Pie.
Pucka.
Punch.
Punchayet.
Purdah-nisheen.
Purtal.
Purtee.
Purwa.
Putta.
Puttee.
Putteedar.
Putteedaree.
Putwaree.

R.

Rajbuha.
Rakur (*Soil*).
Roobukaree.
Rubbee.
Rukba.
Rupee.
Russud.
Russudee.
Ryot.

S.

Sapoord-dar.
Seer (land).
Seer (weight).
Shujreh.
Suddur.
Suddur Ameen.
Sumbut.
Sowar.
Suzawul.

T.

Takeed.
Talooka.
Talookdaree.
Teer.
Teerij.
Thannah.
Thannahdar.
Touzee.
Towfeer.
Tuccavee.
Tuhseel.
Tuhseeldar.
Tuhseeldaree.
Tuhveeldar.
Tulbana.
Tuppeh.
Turee.

U.

Urzee.

V.

Vukeel.

W.

Wajiboolurz.
Wasilbakee.

Z.

Zemindar.
Zemindaree.
Zillah.
Zubtee.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR THE YEAR 1873-74.

ALLAHABAD:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1875.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR

1873-74.

PART I.

General Summary.

Change of administration.

1. THE year 1873-74 saw the close of Sir William Muir's Lieutenant-Governorship. His term of five years had ended in March, 1873, but a year's extension was offered to and accepted by him. On the 9th April, 1874, he was succeeded by Sir John Strachey.

Uneventfulness of the year.

2. There are few important events to chronicle during the year. The Governor-General had proposed to hold a grand Darbar at Agra, but the apprehension of famine arising from the scanty rains—apprehensions hardly realised here, as the calamity scarcely touched this province—led His Excellency to abandon the project, though such Chiefs as had already started for Agra were received in state at private interviews. The Legislative Council held its sittings during this time and passed four Acts relating to the North-Western Provinces, which will be treated of later on in this chapter. After the Governor-General had gone the Lieutenant-Governor started on his annual tour *viâ* Etah and Budaun to Bareilly, returning by Shahjahanpur, Fatehgarh, and Cawnpore to Allahabad in the end of January.

Scarcity of 1873-74.

3. At this time, and for some months after, the attention of Government was occupied chiefly by the dearth in the eastern districts of the province, consequent on the failure of the autumn crops of 1873. It was never indeed apprehended that the distress arising from scarcity would assume here the proportions which it assumed in Bengal, but it was evident almost from the first that Government would be called upon to take measures for the relief of the poorer classes in some parts of the province. These measures, and their result, are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Beginning and development of distress.

4. The rains of 1873 began in the North-Western Provinces more than a fortnight later than usual, were very deficient in quantity, and ended rather earlier than usual. At their close it was reported, especially from the eastern and sub-Himalayan districts, that the ponds and tanks were nearly empty, and this fact, added to the early cessation of the rains and the want of subsequent showers, indicated the probability of an extensive failure of the rice crop, and that the consequence of this, wherever rice is the main crop, would be scarcity and distress. No time was lost in ascertaining the measure of the calamity. On the 7th November a circular order was issued to Commissioners of Divisions, instructing them to demand from Collectors a full general report on the state of the crops in their districts and on the prospects for the coming season. Replies to this circular were received in December and January. It was at once seen that for the Agra, Rohilkhand, and Meerut Divisions there was nothing to fear, and that of the other three plains' divisions that of Benares had suffered most. The Benares report indicated South Mirzapur, Ghazipur, and the northern parts of Basti and Gorakhpur as the parts where severe distress was to be looked for. The extent of distress was, however, uncertain. Everywhere great hopes were built upon the rabi; but the parts where the rice failed most completely are also those where a second crop is usually sown in the fields which are still moist after the rice has been cut, and the ground in which the rice had perished was as

hard as iron, so that this second crop could not be sown. As the cold season advanced, it gradually became evident that the districts in which State relief would be necessary were divided into two classes: *first*, those in the east and north-east of the provinces (the sub-Himalayan tract of Basti and Gorakhpur and the east of Ghazipur), which in climate and agricultural conditions more or less resembled the western districts of Bengal; and *second*, the Bundelkhand districts in the south—Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur—with the southern portion of Mirzapur, all of which have suffered from a succession of bad years, and where the cultivators and landowners are in a state of chronic distress. In all these tracts the pressure of scarcity began to make itself felt at about the same time. Relief works, for which provision had already been made, were opened in most districts during January and in the beginning of February. In Jhansi and Jalaun they were about a month later. They were of the usual type, being mostly road embankments and other works of the kind on which unskilled labor could be employed.

Winter rains.

5. Meanwhile the winter rains were anxiously expected. Every effort was made to supply their place by diligent irrigation, and advances were given by Government to all cultivators who required them to dig wells; but as the drought continued, serious injury to the young crops became inevitable, and towards the end of January the situation became critical. The Christmas rains always make the difference between a good and a poor harvest; and this year, the ground having been less soaked by the rains than usual, the harvest would have been exceptionally poor. To add to the misfortune of the province, a frost such as had not been known for years set in about the middle of January and continued for some days; it did not affect the hardy wheat and barley, but the arhar, peas, and other more delicate crops were completely burnt up by it. At length in the first week of February the long delayed rain fell in moderately heavy showers, and the heavy calamity

which seemed to be impending was averted. Though too late to do all the good which it might have done had it fallen at the usual time, it was of incalculable benefit, and through its influence a year of high prices was substituted for a year of scarcity.

Inspection of eastern districts by Special Famine Commission.

6. The attendance on relief works, however, continued slowly to increase throughout the month. The numbers were greatest in the eastern districts, and as there was by this time little doubt that these were the only districts in which distress would be widespread and severe, it was thought desirable to obtain a general view of their condition. Messrs. Simson (Junior Member of the Board) and Carmichael (Commissioner of Benares) and Colonel Davidson, R. E., Superintending Engineer, were accordingly commissioned to make a tour through these districts and report to Government the results of their inspection. Their report (dated 22nd and 30th March, 1874) showed that in Benares and Azamgarh there was no ground for apprehension, and that in Ghazipur distress was not nearly so widespread as had at one time been feared. Mirzapur the committee were unable to visit. By far the worst districts were Gorakhpur and Basti, and in each of these the northern portion had suffered most severely. Rice is there the main staple, and it entirely failed. The winter crops which are ordinarily sown for a second harvest, after the rice had been reaped, could not be put into the ground on account of the early cessation of the rains. In a tract so extensive, and in which the failure both of the spring and the autumn crops had been so general, it was not to be expected that the rabi harvest would bring much relief. For the last week of March the daily average attendance on relief works was about 30,000 in Gorakhpur and 22,000 in Basti, and there was evidently a steady tendency to increase, which it was probable would continue till the setting in of the rains dispersed the people to field work. Meanwhile, other measures of relief were sanctioned. In the Maharajganj Tahsil of Gorakhpur one-half of the rabi revenue kist was remitted,

and in Basti the Collector was authorised to propose remission or suspension of revenue where he thought it necessary. Advances were to be made to zemindars and ryots for the purchase of rice seed, to the extent, if needful, of a lakh and a half in Gorakhpur and of half a lakh in Basti. The seed was procured from Nipal, sale being permitted by the Darbar to purchasers furnished by the Collector with a certificate, and the total amount of advances in Basti was Rs. 43,209, and in Gorakhpur Rs. 91,471. In Gorakhpur it was apprehended that the northern grain markets in the Maharajganj Tahsil might run short in the rainy season, when importation is difficult. The Collector was therefore empowered to advance money, repayable in a year, without interest, to traders who should guarantee to store grain at specified places, such grain being purchasable by Government at a price fixed so as to cover all the expenses of the trader. The grains stored under these conditions amounted to 90,865 maunds, and though eventually not required by Government, its presence in the district probably had a beneficial action upon prices. To merchants who preferred to import grain for sale at their own discretion, money was to be advanced, repayable without interest in six months, and in this way 10,700 maunds were imported.

Ultimate extent of distress.

7. This estimate of the situation formed by Government in March was confirmed by the event in all but one particular. It was thought probable that the distress would last till the autumn crops (especially the rice) were ripe, and that the relief works would have to be kept open till then. The unexpected improvement in the spring harvest, however, diminished the distress considerably. The effect of the new supply of food was marked in Ghazipur, where the harvest was decidedly above the average, by a speedy decrease of the numbers employed on relief works, which fell from 3,000 in the end of February to 800 by the middle of April, and in the last week of July the works, which had been kept open for some weeks of the rains in deference to the wishes of the District Officer, were everywhere closed. In Gorakhpur and Basti distress

may be said to have reached its highest point in the beginning of April, when the daily numbers on the works averaged 52,000 in the former and 28,000 in the latter district. But even after distress had attained its maximum the numbers on relief works continued steadily to increase. One reason for this was that the rabi outturn, though fairly good on irrigated land, had not been so plentiful in these districts as in Ghazipur, and in the sub-Himalayan rice tracts the area under this crop was very small. By the end of the month there were 91,000 people on the works in Gorakhpur and 84,000 in Basti. But the large and increasing proportion of women and children could not escape notice, and there were considerable doubts as to the extent of the distress which prevailed. On the one hand, it seemed that the relief works might be popular on account of the difficulty of exacting a full day's labor from the crowds who thronged to them and the liberty they enjoyed, and on account of the wages being paid in cash at a time when agricultural labor was very slack and there was nothing else for the people to work at. On the other hand, there was the hypothesis that these works were the sole refuge of a famished and despairing population whose only means of supporting life was by the wages earned on them.

Visit of Lieutenant-Governor to eastern districts.

8. Sir John Strachey lost no time after assuming the reins of Government in visiting the distressed districts, in order to form his opinion with the aid of the best local advice. The conclusion he came to was that, on the whole, the former explanation was the correct one, and that there was not really any such severe distress as to deserve the name of a famine. He decided that it was not advisable to close the works, but that efforts should be made to make the relief more distasteful by exacting a larger tale of work, and that the wages should be reduced to the minimum which would provide subsistence for the laborers. Evidence was adduced that the scale had until lately been too high, and that the relief works had attracted sellers not of necessaries only but of luxuries. The rates now fixed were on the scale which had been introduced by the Magistrate of Gorakhpur about three weeks previously, the

allowance for infants only being lessened by one-half. They were:—

For a man,	...	... 5	Gorakhpuri pice (or one anna).
„ a woman,	...	... 4	ditto.
„ a child able to work,		3	ditto.
„ an infant,		... 1	ditto.

Thus the exclusion of all who were not in need of aid was left to be gradually effected by the low rates of wages and the strict demand of a fair day's work from every laborer. The Collectors of both districts were authorised to allow zemindars to indent on the relief works for men, and laborers who refused to accept employment under these requisitions with the promise of full wages were to be turned away from the works. The rates of wages were also to be lowered as soon as should be consistent with safety, but the necessity of such a measure was practically obviated by the early setting in of the rains.

Disposal of laborers during rains.

9. There was a further question to be considered—how the people were to be disposed of during the rains. No less than 219,000 men, women, and children were congregated on relief works in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in the beginning of May. It was obviously impossible to provide out-of-door employment for these multitudes during the rainy season. One of the chief works was the raising of an embanked road through the centre of a great depression which would be filled with water in the rains; and in other places, though the work itself might not be in a swamp, it would have been difficult to hut the laborers on high and dry ground, and a serious outbreak of sickness from damp and exposure might be expected. There was, however, every reason to hope that with the coming of the rains the people would for the most part disperse to their ploughing and sowing, and the continuance of the relief system would not be necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor (Resolution No. 479A, dated 16th May, 1874) therefore laid down the following general principles for the conduct of relief operations :—

1*st*. Able-bodied persons of a class accustomed to labor were to be employed on *bonâ-fide* public works at the ordinary rates of pay.

2*nd*. For persons of the above class incapable of labor on public works easy employment was to be found on roads, &c., or in poorhouses. The plan of these poorhouses was identical with that adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor when he was Collector of Moradabad during the scarcity of 1861, and was based mainly on the principles that relief should ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food, and restricted to persons obviously in actual want; that every one should work who was not physically incapable; and that all working paupers should remain the whole day in the poorhouse.

3*rd*. Gratuitous relief was to be provided for persons incapable of labor; and

4*th*. Persons who, on account of caste or other feelings or prejudices, should refuse to accept relief on the above terms were to receive exceptional treatment.

Closing of relief works.

10. Steps were now taken for gradually introducing this change of system and for bringing the relief works to a close and dismissing the people engaged on them. Warning was given to the people that it was intended to close the works, and workhouses were established at the head-quarters of Gorakhpur and Basti: at Mithaura and Bansi in the north, and at Kasia in the east. The change was made with even less difficulty than was looked for. Towards the end of May, after a few partial showers, the demand for agricultural labor began to make itself felt in Gorakhpur, and from all the works there set in a steady flow of laborers to the fields. On the 30th May rain fell generally throughout the district, and the numbers in daily attendance on relief works, which had been 89,000 during the last week of the month, sank to 25,000 in the first week of June. The rains had now thoroughly set in, and a few days later the last relief work was closed, and the three workhouses were opened for the destitute who still claimed assistance. In Basti the number of laborers went on increasing to 127,000 daily in the last week of May. About this time wages were reduced by one-fourth, the rains began early in June, and by the 22nd of

the month the last relief work was closed. In each district the workhouses opened with about 800 inmates.

General conclusions.

11. These events completely justified the conclusions arrived at by Sir John Strachey on visiting the locality; and they deserve special and prominent record on account of the importance of their bearing on the treatment of future famines. It appears probable that in a slack season of the year the opening of Government relief works would always attract great crowds of laborers. In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women, and children, who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a sort of vast picnic during the day, and in the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labor was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief.

Distress in the southern districts. South Mirzapur.

12. For the southern districts the history of the scarcity may be more briefly told. Here distress was due not, as in the eastern districts, to the failure of a single staple, but to the fact that a series of bad seasons was followed by the indifferent autumn harvest of 1873. In South Mirzapur and in Jhansi relief works had been found necessary in 1872-73. In Hamirpur and Banda, and indeed throughout Bundelkhand generally, the spread of *kans* grass has of late years checked cultivation and impoverished the people. Throughout a great part of these districts the country is wild and hilly, and the population poor and sparse. This is especially the case in South Mirzapur, where distress made its appearance in the plateau between the valleys of the Son and Ganges as early as the beginning of December, and attained its maximum about the middle

of January, when for some time nearly 3,000 people were daily employed on relief works; but the outturn of the rabi harvest in this tract was so good that by the middle of March there remained only one work with about 300 laborers, and this closed in the middle of June. Among the hills to the south of the Son, in the Government estate of Dudhi, and the Court of Wards' estate of Agori-Barhar, the effect of the spring harvest was less marked. Various measures of relief were adopted; advances were made to cultivators and to zemindars who undertook to employ labor; grain was imported and stored, and a number of small relief works were opened, to which the wild and timid people of Dudhi were at first hardly persuaded to come. Their only other means of escape from famine was emigration to Sirguja, but as the season wore on they gained confidence or were driven to the works by want, and the number of laborers gradually rose to 1,300 at the end of May. This was the maximum. On the setting in of the rains the people found employment in the fields, and all works were closed by the third week of June.

Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Jalaun.

13. In Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Jalaun distress did not manifest itself so soon. Relief works were opened in Banda in the end of Januury, in Hamirpur in the beginning of February, in Jhansi in the beginning of March, and in Jalaun not till April; but as they lay in districts more populous than South Mirzapur, they were more numerously attended. The maximum daily average in Banda was between 7,000 and 8,000 early in March; in Hamirpur about 2,500 at the end of May; and in Jhansi and Jalaun respectively 1,000 and 180 during May. The Jalaun relief works and all the Banda works but one ceased as soon as the rains began; this one and the Jhani srelief works came to an end in the second week of July, and the last works in Hamirpur were closed by the 20th July.

Workhouses.

14. The workhouse system which was to be substituted for relief works during the rains in Gorakhpur and Basti has already been described. The same system was introduced into

Banda and Hamirpur. In Gorakhpur the number of paupers in the three workhouses reached its maximum (a little over 1,500) in the end of July; it remained at about 1,000 during August, rapidly declined after the end of the month, and before the end of September all three workhouses were closed. In Basti the average during August was 1,800, and during the greater part of September about 1,200. October opened with about 550, and by the 21st of the month all workhouses were closed. In Hamirpur the numbers in the workhouses rose from 600 to 730 during August and September, but began to fall off in October, and by the end of the month all State relief had come to a close. In Banda the workhouses opened with nearly 1,000 inmates, and the numbers gradually decreased to less than 100 by the middle of August. On the 17th of October all workhouses were closed.

Prices.

15. During the entire period of scarcity prices may be said to have followed their own course. The dearness of grain in the eastern districts during the last three months of 1873 was probably due in part to export to Bengal, but before the beginning of 1874 this had wholly ceased. In Gorakhpur and Basti the rabi grains—wheat, barley, and gram—were at first even somewhat cheaper than they had been in the same months (October—February) of the previous year; but the deficiency of the rabi outturn reversed the case from March to June. The previous year, however, was itself an unfavorable agricultural season, and does not afford a fair standard of comparison. In an ordinarily good year, between October and June, a rupee will purchase not less than sixteen seers of wheat, and for the greater part of the time not less than twenty seers. In 1874, in March and April, after the spring harvest had come into the market, fourteen or fifteen seers was the cheapest rate for wheat. The prices of barley and gram were higher than usual in a considerably greater degree. All these grains were even dearer in Ghazipur from October to February, but there the plentiful rabi outturn of March and April immediately brought prices down to about their normal level. In the case of rice, which is an autumn crop, there was of

course no such fresh supply. The price in Ghazipur between November and June varied from eleven to twelve seers the rupee. In Gorakhpur the price rose to eleven seers in February and to ten and a half from April to June; in Basti it was nine seers during February and March, and eight seers and three-quarters from April to June. In an ordinary year a rupee will buy nineteen or twenty seers from October to March, and not less than sixteen from April to June. The range of prices in the other distressed districts was less remarkable. Grain of all kinds was more or less dearer than usual, but in general prices did not reach the famine limit, and the pressure of distress was, as already explained, due rather to the impoverishment produced by previous unfavorable seasons than to the deficient harvests of 1873-74.

Rates of wages on relief works generally.

16. In the beginning of February the execution of all relief works was made over to the Public Works Department of Government. By that Department a resolution was published on 10th February for the determination of rates of wages on the following principles:—The daily wages given were to be sufficient to purchase a certain quantity of food, which was fixed according to the scale shown in the margin. It was calculated that in the district of Gorakhpur wages on the above scale would be six Gorakhpuri pice (or 1½ anna) for a man, three for a woman, and two for a child. For the other districts the wages were left to be fixed by the Magistrate in accordance with the food standard prescribed. The maximum daily rates were 1½ anna for a man, one anna for a woman, and ½ anna for a child. If it should happen (which was not expected and did not in fact take place) that the daily quantity of food which these rates could purchase fell short of the standard, orders were to be required of Government. To the scale laid down by this resolution wages paid in all districts gradually adjusted themselves. The rates at first paid in

	Adult man.	Child above 10.	Child, 10 and under.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Flour, ...	16	12	8
Vegetables,	4	2	2

Gorakhpur and Basti were, in Gorakhpuri pice of five to the anna: —

Man.	*Woman.*	*Child.*	*Infant.*
6	4	3	3

and in Ghazipur, where four pice equal one anna,

Man.	*Woman.*	*Child.*	*Infant.*
7	5	3	0

and in the end of February they were reduced to

Man.	*Woman.*	*Child.*	*Infant.*
6	4	3	0

In Banda, on the 1st April, the rates were,

Man.	*Woman.*	*Child.*	*Infant.*
4	3	2	1

About the middle of April the Collector of Gorakhpur found it possible to reduce the wages of a man to five pice, or one anna, and the allowance for non-labouring children to two pice. This change was ordered by Government to be introduced in Basti also, and the Ghazipur rates were to be brought down to the same scale. In the beginning of May the Ghazipur rates were reduced by the Lieutenant-Governor to four, three, and two pice, and on the 12th in Gorakhpur the allowance for infants was cut down to one pice, the rate which had already prevailed for some time in Basti. Towards the end of the month the Ghazipur rates were adopted in Basti, and the change, as has already been related, was followed by the speedy dispersion of the crowds assembled on relief works.

Expenditure on relief works.

17. On making over the execution of relief works to the Public Works Department in February, sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs. 70,000, as detailed in the margin. Towards the end of March the grants for Gorakhpur and Banda were each increased by Rs. 10,000, a grant of Rs. 10,000 was made for Jhansi, and Rs. 10,000 more

	Rs.
Mirzapur, ...	10,000
Basti, ...	20,000
Gorakhpur, ...	20,000
Ghazipur, ...	10,000
Banda, ...	10,000
Total, ...	70,000

were placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for expenditure as should be judged necessary. On the 20th of April the sums shown on the margin were sanctioned, in addition to former grants, and on the 17th of June a final grant of Rs. 4,93,000 was assigned to Gorakhpur and Basti. The accounts have not yet been closed, but the expenditure has been approximately stated as follows:—

	Rs.
Gorakhpur at half a lakh per mensem for six months, ...	3,00,000
Basti ditto, ...	3,00,000
Ghazipur, ...	4,000
Mirzapur, ...	3,000
Banda, ...	15,000
Hamirpur, ...	3,000
Jalaun and Jhansi, ...	5,000
Unallotted specially to any district, ...	20,000
Total, ...	6,50,000

	Relief works and other expenditure chargeable to the State.	Expenditure on poorhouses, &c., met from the charitable relief fund.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gorakhpur, ...	3,40,195	10,894
Basti, ...	4,28,557	9,637
Ghazipur,...	13,116	6,900
Mirzapur,...	46,239	...
Banda, ...	13,249	6,026
Hamirpur, ...	9,145	6,221
Jalaun, ...	6,893	...
Jhansi, ...	925	295
Total, ...	8,58,319	37,973

Charitable relief.

18. The relief works were intended for the support of the able-bodied poor. The North-West Government adhered to the rule laid down in the famine of 1868, that the duty of Government is to provide work for those who can and will work, but that the relief of those who are unable to work is a matter which devolves properly on private charity, in which the State should assist, but should not bear the whole burden. Accordingly, as on former occasions, a Central Relief Committee was formed and the subscriptions of the public invited, an equal sum to that subscribed being contributed by Government. The amount thus collected was

Rs. 63,988, but the contribution from public funds was no more than Rs. 13,037, for the favorable turn taken after the rains of February reduced the task of the committee, and the demand for assistance made upon them, far below the original expectations; and, speaking generally, it may be said that the offer of labor on the roads and in workhouses almost met all the requirements of the case.

Rent and Revenue Bills.

19. The passing of the Revenue and Rent Acts in December, 1873, was the result of nearly two years' deliberation and labor, and forms an important epoch in the history of the revenue administration of the province.

It was mentioned in the administration report of last year (paras. 20, 21, General Summary) how the Bills after discussion in the Legislative Council in November, 1872, were postponed in order to allow of further consideration, and to give opportunity for all opinions to be heard. In the summer of 1873 a committee of North-Western Provinces' officers were engaged in deliberating on amended drafts of the two Bills. Copies of the drafts were freely circulated for expression of opinion to European and native landholders, to the officers of Government, and to many other persons interested in the questions to which the Bills related, and no criticism or suggestion was refused a patient hearing. The committee submitted their final report towards the end of the year. They recommended sundry alterations, the chief of which were the following:—*First*, to insert a provision in the Revenue Bill under which the expenditure necessary for supervising and ensuring accuracy in the village records should be met from the surplus of the patwaris' cess which is levied from the zemindars. *Secondly*, to lower the maximum percentage to be allowed to proprietors refusing settlement from 20 per cent. (as it had stood in the draft) to 10 per cent.: this was 5 per cent. above the maximum allowance under the existing law. *Thirdly*, to legalize the existing practice of placing embarrassed estates, on their owners' own application, under the Court of Wards. These and other proposals of the committee were supportedby the Lieutenant-

Governor, Sir W. Muir, and were embodied in the Rent and Revenue Acts as eventually passed. But on one or two points His Honor dissented from the recommendations made. The chief of these was the proposed concession to occupancy tenants of fixity of rent during the whole term of settlement. In Act X. of 1859 there had been nothing to debar the landlord from suing for enhancement every year, if he chose. The evil of too frequent enhancements was one which His Honor fully recognized, but it would be better, he thought, if a remedy less drastic than a thirty years' lease were applied. It appeared to him that if rents, after being once fixed by authority, were protected from enhancement for a ten years' term, it would be a sufficient boon to the tenant, and the landlord would be more fairly treated. His Honor also thought it necessary to include increase in the value of produce amongst the grounds on which a landlord could claim enhancement of rent. On the two Bills being reconsidered by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council sitting at Agra, both these amendments of the Lieutenant-Governor's were approved, and one very momentous change was introduced. The North-Western Government had proposed to confer the same advantages of "privileged tenancy" equally on all proprietors who had lost their rights in times past since the commencement of our rule and on those who should lose them in the future. In the Bill as altered by the Select Committee the beneficial provisions of the Bill were made purely prospective and confined to proprietors who should lose their rights in time to come. This change being made, there was no longer room for the objections that had been urged by many landholders against the injustice of reversing retrospectively a system of things which had long been deliberately recognized by Government, and on the basis of which rights had been acquired and expectations had been formed. When the Bills as drafted by the Select Committee were presented to the Council, though not received without criticism and comment, they were practically unopposed. They accordingly became law as Acts XVIII. and XIX. of 1873.

20. The chief innovations in the two Acts, besides those already referred to, may be summarized as follows:—

Changes made by the Acts.

The legal status of the Board of Revenue and the different Revenue Courts of appeal and of first instance was for the first time clearly defined, and clauses were introduced to prevent the recurrence of disputes and doubts about jurisdiction. Rent suits are to be heard in future in the Rent and Revenue Courts only, not in the Civil Courts. Suits for enhancement of rent (the most difficult class of all) are to be tried only by officers of experience specially empowered for that purpose by the Government. The grounds on which enhancement of rent can be decreed are made clearer and more definite. The rights of a proprietor in land are distinguished from the rights he acquires as a cultivator in the fields he cultivates, and in future the sale of the former for debt will not involve the loss of the latter, and the ex-proprietor, instead of becoming a homeless outcast from his ancestral village, will only sink into the position of an occupancy tenant of his hereditary fields, holding them at somewhat favorable rates. On an assessment being made, the zemindar is not now left to battle as best he can by tedious litigation for an adjustment of his rents in proportion to the revenue he is called upon to pay. It is made the business of the Settlement Officer to revise the rent-roll of a village at the same time as its revenue, and this saves both zemindars and tenants much trouble and expense. The custom under which, in many parts of the country, cultivators of special castes pay a lower rent than others is recognized, and where its existence can be proved it must invariably be considered when rents are determined. Tenants who are ejected from the holdings they have improved are to receive compensation for their outlay. Formerly, while the Government could, and constantly did, remit a part of the revenue in estates overwhelmed by any special calamity, such as flood, drought, or hailstorm, it could not compel the zemindar to show the same grace to his tenant. Now the tenant is protected by the law, for the Collector may

step in and remit or suspend his rent, a corresponding remission or suspension of revenue being granted to the zemindar.

Lastly, the modern practice, under which elasticity of working is obtained by taking power for the Local Government to make rules on all minor matters of practice, was largely made use of, and the drawing of the rules has constituted one of the chief occupations of the Government during the current year.

Importance of the Acts; their working.

21. The importance of these two great Acts as measures not only of reform but also of consolidation, codifying and defining the practice previously existing, as well as amending it where experience had shown it to be defective, can hardly be exaggerated. Of their working it is as yet premature to speak, but so far there has been nothing to disappoint the Government, or to show that the care and pains bestowed on them were thrown away. Flaws and obscurities, it is true, have come to light in the course of judicial and executive work, but this was to be expected. The Legal Member of Council, in speaking of the Bills, observed as follows:—"It would be a miracle if in a work of such magnitude some oversight did not occur, some error did not creep in, notwithstanding every effort to avoid them." Such errors of drafting and of detail as are detected will no doubt before long be rectified by a simple amending Act.

Village Police and Municipal Acts.

22. The other work of the Legislature which related to the North-Western Provinces was the passing of the two Acts named in the margin. The Municipal Act was merely a later edition of the original Act (VIII. of 1868) which had been the law hitherto in force, and in which no alterations of principle were introduced. The Village Police Act defined the legal status of the "chaukidars" or rural police, who are hereditary village servants in each village, but who had hitherto acted in a purely private capacity in arresting criminals or detecting crime. They are now public servants, liable to criminal punishment for any

neglect of duty; and the respective parts of the landowners and the Magistrate in nominating and appointing successors to any vacancy are provided for.

Power of certain Settlement Deputy Collectors to try enhancement cases.

23. The last year's report (para. 28, General Summary) touched on the High Court's decision by which Deputy Collectors placed by Collectors in charge of tahsils were held not to have the power conferred by the law on "Deputy Collectors in charge of subdivisions," which power they had conceived themselves entitled to exercise. Another important ruling of the High Court on a technical question of jurisdiction added still further confusion, for a time, to the intricacy in which the legal machinery of settlement work was involved, and the difficulty had to be settled by a special enactment. The point was this. Under the Rent Act (XIV. of 1863), the power of hearing enhancement suits brought against a large number of cultivators at once was given to Collectors. A notification of the Government (21st April, 1863) conferred the power of a Collector for this purpose on all officers then in the Settlement Department; and by a subsequent notification (June, 1863), the Board, with the sanction of Government, extended the power to all Deputy Collectors engaged in the settlement. This had always been considered sufficient authority for the exercise of this power by persons appointed after the date of the notification, and all Settlement Officers had taken up and passed orders in suits of this kind. The High Court, however, held that the order of the Board was not a sufficient authority, and that no officer appointed to the Settlement Department later than April, 1863, had had jurisdiction to try these suits.

24. This decision, as soon as it became known, created something like a panic in the country. The revenue laws of past days had not been drawn up with the technical precision which is their present feature, and the drafters had assumed that it was well known and understood what the powers of the regular district officials were; and subordinate officers had considered that the Collector's sanction, or their predecessor's

practice, was sufficient authority. Now a doubt was thrown on the validity of an enormous mass of decisions, involving the rights of hundreds of thousands of people; and no one knew how far the doubt extended.

25. The defect in this particular case was cured by the passing of Act I. of 1874 (the Quieting of Titles Act), the outcome of which was, speaking broadly, that every Court of this class which believed itself, or was popularly believed, to have jurisdiction, and which had exercised such jurisdiction, had done so rightly, and its decrees were valid, and every decision in an Appellate Court upsetting such decree was itself invalid.

26. The remedy provided by the Legislature went, however, beyond this special class of cases; for the attention of the Supreme Government was called by this to the importance of the question, and to the evil which technical objections of this kind must do in a country like India, where a Court is constituted by the order of Government, and the effect of its decrees ought not to turn upon a slip in the wording of those orders. Sections were introduced into the Rent Act (XVIII. of 1873) which provide an excellent system for disposing of all doubts on this head. The objection must be taken at the first hearing; the Court before which it is taken can refer the question to the High Court for a ruling: and even if it does not do this, but overrules the objection, still the Appellate Court can dispose of the case as if the jurisdiction of the first Court had been unimpugned.

The Raja of Mainpuri's talukdari allowances.

27. A correspondence which arose in 1872 and ended in September, 1873, recalled in a distant and shadowy way the conflict which went on a generation back between those who fought for the village communities and those who maintained the rights of talukdars. The latter, as is well known, succumbed, but the talukdars, struck down by the victorious party with no sparing hand, were consoled with the large rent charge or malikana of 18 per cent. on the assets of the estates they claimed.

Before long it began to be felt that this was a very heavy charge to be paid to men who performed no duties and conferred no benefits on the land, and Mr. Thomason, in 1851, proposed to treat the malikana as a personal allowance, and to hold it open to reconsideration and reduction on the death of the then incumbent. The first case in which this policy was urged was that of the Raja of Mainpúri, but the Court of Directors, in 1853, decided that the terms must last for the period of the settlement or the life of the incumbent, and could only then be reduced to 10 per cent. on the assets.

28. That Raja of Mainpuri went into rebellion in 1857 and was banished; the estate was given to a relation who was in possession when the settlement of Mainpuri expired and was renewed. This was the time for the introduction of the 10 per cent. rule, but the tide of feeling had now turned and the Board of Revenue proposed to maintain, and even to enhance, the rate which the Raja's rent charge bore to the assets. This, however, was considered unfair to the sub-proprietors, and the Government eventually determined to maintain things in *statu quo*, giving the Raja for his life-time the same amount (not the same ratio) which he had received before from each village; it being clearly understood that his successor is to receive a 10 per cent. malikana only.

The re-settlement of Pargana Bhadohi, Mirzapur.

29. The year 1873-74 saw the conclusion of a work which had dragged on slowly ever since 1863—the re-settlement of Pargana Bhadohi, which constitutes the greater part of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. His Highness's rights in this pargana have always been of a peculiar character: he is the Collector as well as the proprietor, and the Government has always been loth to do any act which might seem to encroach on his dignity and power. One consequence of this was that very little pains was taken in making the original survey to record the rights of under-proprietors and tenants carefully, and the unsatisfactory state of the village records had long attracted attention. In 1863 it was decided, with the Maharaja's consent, that a fresh settlement should be made, involving

re-measurement of the villages and a fresh preparation of rent-rolls and all records, half the cost being borne by the Maharaja and half by the Government. The expense was then estimated at Rs. 25,000, but from one cause and another the settlement has been unduly and unexpectedly prolonged, and the total cost has been Rs. 1,20,000. The annual gain to the Maharaja, arising from increased rentals and from sources of income hitherto concealed, is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

The Manzuridars of Pargana Bhadohi.

30. Advantage was taken of this settlement to place on a firmer basis the position of the under-proprietors who are known as manzuridars. These persons are those with whom, had their lands been situated anywhere else than in the "Family Domains," Mr. Duncan would have made, in 1790, the village settlement. They retained their hereditary position, paying to the Raja what they would otherwise have paid to Government, or 80 per cent. on the assets. In 1832-35 sub-settlements were made with them which were intended to be final, but it was thought at the time unnecessary to include this stipulation, in the belief that there was no waste land left to be brought under cultivation and no possibility of a rise in rents. The former supposition was nearly correct, as the increase in the cultivated area has been only 2 per cent. since then; but the other assumption has been falsified by the great rise in rents and in the value of land. In consequence, the rights of the manzuridars have become very valuable, and the Maharaja has done all he can to buy up, eject, and dispossess them. There being no clause as to the finality of the sub-settlement, a practice arose by which an additional demand was made on account of the small area of new land not under the plough, and the manzuridars, feeling liable to new exactions, had no incitement to improve their villages. These disputes have now been arranged on a mutually satisfactory basis. The manzuridars have given up the claim of finality and accepted instead a thirty years' settlement, based on the old ratio of 80 per cent. of the assets, and at the end of this period they will be entitled to a fresh settlement at the same rate.

Progressive assessments.

31. In the settlements made in the early part of this century, when faith in the prosperity and regeneration which were to follow on the introduction of British rule was unbounded, it was the custom often to impose a progressive (or rasadi) assessment, in which the lower figure was calculated on the existing state of the village, and the maximum on the prospective improvement which was expected to take place. These expectations were never realised, and the arrangements thus made broke down so constantly that the very name of progressive assessment was discredited, and the practice was formally forbidden. There is, however, one case where a progressive assessment is highly beneficial to the people, and that is, where though the new assessment is perfectly fair, yet its sudden increase above the sum formerly paid is so great as to cripple the resources of the landowner and to seriously curtail his income. It has constantly been found that it is almost impossible for a zemindar to reduce his expenditure immediately so as to bring it within his income, and thus in the first year of a settlement which may be both fair and moderate the seeds of debt may be sown which can never be eradicated.

32. With a view to make the pressure of the revised demand more gradual and tolerable in such cases, the Lieutenant-Governor, in October, 1873, sanctioned the issue of a circular order authorizing progressive assessments in all estates in which the revised jumma was a considerable enhancement on that of the preceding settlement. Six years were indicated as the period within which the progressive assessments should reach their maximum, but within that limit the exact length of time was left to the discretion of the Settlement Officer.

Chaukidars in the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

33. The last year's report contained mention of the exemption of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares from the acreage tax imposed under Act XVIII. of 1871. As this tax, in addition to other objects, was

intended to meet the cost of village police, the question arose, how the village police were to be maintained in the Maharaja's domains, and whether or not the commutation of jaghirs was to be carried out there as elsewhere. The police force, which had been established on the new system of paying the men in money wages instead of land, cost a considerably larger sum than the rental of their service lands produced, and the acreage tax being removed, there was no fund out of which the difference could come. It was obviously unfair that the taxes paid in other parts should go to supplement the payment of an establishment kept up in the Family Domains, and the only course is, if the Maharaja will not pay the difference of the new over the old scale, to revert to the former system of payment in land or in wages fixed as the equivalent of the land-rents.

Board's check on the revenue-roll.

34. A curious blot in the financial part of the revenue system of the North-Western Provinces was detected during the year. On the introduction of the present system of accounts in the year 1864, the office of the Accountant-General was relieved of the duty of checking the revenue-rolls, and its duty was confined to merely seeing that the demand, as stated by the District Collectors from year to year, was properly collected. But the task of checking and comparing those revenue-rolls was not transferred to any other authority, the Collectors were not called on to quote the sanction for every decrease and increase, and, practically, there was no provision for the continuity of the demand. Although nothing occurred to justify the suspicion that any embezzlement had taken place, it was obviously necessary to provide against such a contingency, and the duty was imposed on the Board of Revenue of checking the annual statements of the demand on account of revenue and local cesses, and of seeing that no change was made without proper sanction. They were also requested to carry back their enquiries to the year 1864, and, starting from that point, to clear up every alteration in the Government revenue-rolls that had occurred up to the present date.

Permanent marks of theodolite stations.

35. It was related in the Report for 1871-72 (General Summary, para. 35) how the work of measurement, which is the foundation of settlement, had been entrusted to the professional agency of the Revenue Survey Department, who changed their block or topographical survey into a cadastral or detailed field survey. There have been four parties in the North-Western Provinces, who are now at work in the Moradabad, Agra, Hamirpur, and Banda Districts, having finished Muttra. Looking to the great cost and the mathematical accuracy of the work done by these parties, it was natural that the question should be mooted how this survey might be made of permanent utility, and the necessity of doing it over again at the next revision of settlement avoided. All that seemed essential was that a sufficient number of permanent boundary marks should be laid down, to enable any one at any future time to recover, by the help of the map, the village outlines and the chief points of the survey, and thus without a complete re-measurement to ascertain by comparison what increase or decrease in cultivation had taken place. Hitherto the only permanent marks set up had been at the tri-junctions of villages; but the chief survey officers determined that these were not sufficient, and that it was necessary, in addition to these, to set up an additional number varying according to circumstances, but averaging about six points on the boundaries, besides four internal points. This is accordingly being done.

Landowner's rate.

36. The Canal Act (VIII. of 1873) is now in full working, and the question how to assess the owner's rate leviable under it has been the subject of some discussion. It was decided that where, when the Settlement Officer visited the estate, he found canal irrigation in full force, he should adhere to the existing practice and assess irrigated lands at irrigated rates, crediting the canal with a sum equal to the difference between wet and dry rates; but no separate owner's rate is to be actually levied. Where, however, canal irrigation is introduced into a village after assessment the owner's rate has to be imposed, and will be levied at one-third of the water-rate taken from occupiers

of lands—*i. e.*, from the actual cultivators. This rate will be collected in revenue-paying lands from the spring of 1875. The question of the manner in which the owners of revenue-free lands are to be made subject to it is still under discussion.

Question between Tarai and Bareilly.

37. The Tarai District, which lies along the north of Bareilly and at the foot of the Himalayas, is a tract of land which belongs entirely to the Government, and which has long been famous for its malarious climate and its impenetrable jungles. It is, however, being cleared by degrees, drained and opened out, and cultivated by settlers who immigrate from the adjoining districts. From time to time lately petitions have been presented to the Government by landholders of Bareilly, to the effect that they suffered great losses from their indebted cultivators absconding to the Tarai with the assistance and under the enticements of the Tarai authorities; that it was practically impossible to realize from the runaways the rents and other sums for which they were liable, or to fill their places with new cultivators at a moment's notice; and that the Government should therefore grant compensation for the losses thus incurred. The petition which more immediately elicited enquiry was submitted by one Fakr-ud-din, a zemindar of Pilibhit (in Bareilly), whose tenants, he alleged, had been induced to emigrate *en masse*, leaving their debts unpaid, and carrying with them certain property (thatch, &c.) belonging to the petitioner. The complaint was investigated under the orders of the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue, and while no specific instance of enticement or of improper official assistance was substantiated, the fact remained that cultivators did emigrate in large numbers, and did on occasions manage to evade their Bareilly liabilities. To remedy this evil, a set of rules was drawn up by the Bareilly and Tarai officials conjointly, and approved by Government, laying down certain conditions under which alone cultivators should in future be permitted to obtain land in the Tarai, and providing for the speedy adjustment of any claims lodged by Bareilly landholders against intending emigrants. Thus ended satisfactorily the question between the districts.

38. There remained however a further question, which had been raised in the complaints of the Bareilly zemindars, whether the settlement rates imposed on the border villages of Bareilly were not unduly heavy as compared with the rents taken by Government in the Tarai. The Commissioner had received a large number of appeals against the assessment of the border parganas, and it was believed that this was partly due to the imposition of rates which, though fair in themselves, were relatively too high when compared with those of adjacent villages in the Tarai. Accordingly, Government directed that Mr. Currie, Settlement Officer of Shahjahanpur, should be deputed to enquire, during the cold weather of 1873-74, into the assessment of the five parganas marginally noted which lie along the border. As regards the first three of these the results of Mr. Currie's investigation have been submitted to Government. In Puranpur it was found that the general charges of exaggeration of cultivated area and severity of assumed rates were really without foundation; but that the enhanced revenue demand had fallen due just as unfavorable seasons had commenced, and that the subsequent calamities of drought and cattle disease had seriously impoverished many of the zemindars. The remedy sanctioned gave relief by making the assessment progressive in all cases where the rise had been sudden and large, so that the landholders may become accustomed to the heavier pressure by degrees; and in one precarious and difficult tract of low-lying country between the Chuka and the Sarda by revising and lowering the assessment permanently. In the Chaumahla and Richa parganas it was considered that in the strip of land immediately adjoining the Tarai (known as the *mar* or deadly tract) the rates had been pitched too high, relatively to those current in the Tarai, and that there was room for some revision of assessment, which Mr. Currie was ordered to carry out. The result of the enquiry into the condition of the Jahanabad and Pilibhit parganas has not yet been reported to Government.

The revision of the Bareilly Settlement.

Puranpur.
Chaumahla.
Richa.
Jahanabad.
Pilibhit.

Deregulationising of Parganas Jaspur and Kashipur.

39. The parganas of Jaspur and Kashipur were separated from the Moradabad District of the Rohilkhand Division, and attached to the Tarai District of Kumaun by Notification No. 905A., of 2nd July, 1870. They were not at the time removed from the operation of the General Regulations, as it was expected that a Bill, called the Laws' Local Extent Bill—then before the Legislative Council—would provide sufficiently for the difficulty. But the passing of the Bill was unavoidably postponed, and it was found necessary to take other measures to remove the anomaly of divided jurisdiction. It was accordingly proposed that an enactment should be passed removing the two parganas from the operation of regulation law and from the jurisdiction of the regular tribunals, and stating the laws to be considered as in force and the Courts to be constituted. Two Bills were drafted embodying these points, and were submitted to the Supreme Government in August, 1873. In the meanwhile, however, Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, had been passed (in 1870) for the purpose of dealing with the wilder and more backward parts of India, and the machinery of this statute had to be employed. This necessitates (1) a declaration from the Secretary of State in Council that the Act is applicable to the tract referred to: (2) a draft Regulation to be drawn up by the Local Government: and (3) the assent to, and the publication of the Regulation by the Government of India.

40. The declaration was duly made by the Secretary of State, and a Regulation was drawn up by the Local Government and submitted. Meantime, it became obvious that, in thus framing a Regulation for these two parganas, it would be well to bring the remaining six parganas of the Tarai District (which had been transferred previously from Regulation territory*) formally, as they were practically, within the special jurisdiction of Kumaun, in order that the whole Tarai might be placed under one uniform system of administration. The Secretary of State was accordingly

*Bazpur, ...	from	Moradabad.
Rudarpur,... Gadarpur,...	„	Bareilly.
Kilpuri, ... Nanakmata, Bilhari, ...	„	Pilibhit.

moved to apply the provisions of Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, to these tracts also, and this was done by a Resolution of the Secretary of State in Council dated 22nd January, 1874. The North-Western Provinces Government then sent up a comprehensive measure, in the form of a draft Regulation, for the peace and government of the whole Tarai, with rules for the administration of justice in all departments: and this is at present under the consideration of the Supreme Government. It leaves the executive revenue administration and the revenue and civil law *in statu quo ante;* but proposes the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Code, and provides for other points not contemplated by Act XIV. of 1861, which it supersedes and cancels.

Deregulationising of Tappa Chaurasi.

41. By Act XIX. of 1864 (an Act passed to remove certain backward tracts of the Mirzapur District from the jurisdiction of the regular local tribunals) the river Son was laid down as the boundary line between the regulation and non-regulation portions of the district. In accordance with this geographical division two-thirds of Pargana Agori were rendered non-regulation; while the remaining third, known as Tappa Chaurasi, was left subject to the Acts and Regulations. But the circumstances of Chaurasi (the character and condition of its people, its land tenures, &c.) were found to be precisely similar to those of the (trans-Son) deregulationized portion of Pargana Agori; and the Local Government proposed that it should be placed on the same footing. The Secretary of State was accordingly moved to apply to Chaurasi the provisions of Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, which was done by a Resolution in Council dated 18th December, 1873. A draft Regulation for the government of Chaurasi is still under consideration.

Sale of land.

42. The evil of the existing state of the law as to sale of landed rights for debt has long engaged the attention of the North-Western Government, and has often been referred to in the reports of past years; and one of the last official acts of Sir William Muir, before he left these Provinces, was to address

the Government of India upon it. He could not acquiesce in any of the heroic schemes which had been devised in various forms for the prohibition of sale by a radical change in the law, as the long prevalence of sale during nearly three-fourths of a century rendered it impossible now to stop the practice altogether; and unless sale were absolutely prohibited in execution of decree of Court, he held the difficulties in the way of any modified measure to be insuperable. The intention of the Legislature in conferring powers of averting sale on Collectors by certain sections in Act VIII. of 1859 had been good, but they had been so cut down and explained away by judicial rulings that they were almost a dead letter. The remedy was, in his opinion, to revive the original force of those sections, and as the revision of the Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII. of 1859) is under consideration, advantage might be taken of the opportunity to give power to the Collector to interpose and stay the sale, by making satisfactory arrangements for the liquidation of the debt. The Collector would be required to act under such general rules, and under such supervision from his superiors in the revenue line, as should prevent his authority from being abused, to the unnecessary inconvenience of the creditor. He should be enabled, when he sees a reasonable prospect of liquidation, to hold the land direct on the part of Government, or to farm it or let it on lease, or to mortgage it, or sell a portion of it (all of which powers are entrusted by Section 243 to the Civil Court, though seldom or never exercised). He should also be authorized (as in Section 243) to postpone the sale till the amount is raised by these means; and to pay off the debt by instalments in cases where he finds it proved that such an order is not contrary to the understanding on which the debt was incurred. In cases of sale also he should have a discretionary power to postpone the sale if a fair price is not bid, or if the attendance is small by reason of a fair, festival, or other similar cause. In the Jhansi Division however, where the practice of sale had only lately been introduced, and could be restricted without injury to vested interests, Sir William Muir recommended the special introduction of the Punjab

system, under which the sanction of the Financial Commissioner (corresponding to the Board of Revenue in these Provinces) is required for the sale of land. This system gives the revenue authorities great discretionary powers in the matter, and it is understood that its effect has been to make the sale of land by auction extremely rare, and permissible only where not injurious.

Cattle-poisoning in Gorakhpur.

43. Towards the close of 1872-73 the attention of the Magistrate of Gorakhpur was attracted to the excessive mortality among cattle in his district. The crime of cattle-poisoning had been rife that year in the adjoining district of Azamgarh, whence it had at last been driven by the police; but no suspicion was entertained of an organised system which, when broken down in one district, could be set up in another. Investigation, however, proved that such a system in fact existed. The poisoners were the village Chamars, who had a direct interest in the death of cattle whose skins were their customary perquisite; and the poison used was common white arsenic, which was administered in doses usually far more than sufficient to cause death. At first the villagers attributed the mortality among their cattle to murrain, and afterwards to supernatural causes; but at last their suspicions fell on the Chamars, and they laid their complaints before the Joint Magistrate, who was on tour in the interior of the district. The first captures furnished a clue to the tracing out of the entire system. The poison came in the first instance from a dealer in Dinapore, who imported arsenic wholesale from Calcutta and retailed it to another dealer in a town of Azamgarh, by whom it was sold in smaller quantities to a number of Chamars, who travelled throughout Gorakhpur and finally disposed of it in packets of from 12 to 16 grains, to their caste-fellows in the villages. Each of the parties through whose hands the arsenic passed made a large profit upon its sale; but there is reason to believe that this profit was not their only inducement to continue the trade, and that the moving power of the whole system was really a wealthy firm of Iraki hide-dealers of the Azamgark District, who gave advances to the

Chamars which had to be worked off in hides. The evidence against these men, however, was wholly circumstantial, and, though furnishing grounds for more than suspicion, was not legally strong enough to support a conviction, and the prisoners were consequently released by the High Court on appeal from the sentence of the Sessions Judge. One of the chief criminals—the Dinapore wholesale dealer in arsenic—escaped for a time from the hands of the Bengal police, but was arrested in Calcutta in September last, and has been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Of 158 other persons arrested, 137 were punished by various terms of imprisonment as principals or abettors, and the crime was completely stamped out by the end of the year. An important consequence of these trials, which were reported to the Government of India, was the addition of cattle-poisoning (mischief to cattle) to the list of offences for which the police may arrest without warrant. This change in the law was made by a clause in the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act.

Criminal Tribes Act.

44. In last year's report (General Summary, para. 26) it was mentioned that the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII. of 1871) had been enforced against the Dehliwal Baurias of Muzaffarnagar and the Aherias and Haburas of Etah. During the year under review another tribe was brought under the Act—the Sanorias of Lalitpur, a thieving fraternity numbering about 320 males. In all four cases the object sought to be attained by proclamation is to prevent the members of the proclaimed tribes from travelling away from their homes on thieving expeditions. For this purpose each male is registered in a descriptive-roll, and forbidden to leave his village without a pass from the Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police. If the pass is granted, the holder is still under surveillance during his absence, for the pass authorises him only to go to a specified place, and he must present it on or about certain dates at all the police stations on his way, returning again to his village within a stated time. A roll-call may be held at uncertain times, by which means the absence of any one who leaves his home without a

pass is detected. The rules also give the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police power to inspect the houses of proclaimed persons and to remove any contrivance which may be intended to facilitate the concealment of stolen property. By these rules the proclaimed tribes are brought completely under police surveillance, and precluded from obtaining a livelihood by plunder. It is of course necessary that they should have some other means of living, and in no case have such means been wanting. A considerable proportion of the Sanorias hold land, and the rest can easily support themselves either by labor or cultivation, land being plentiful in Lalitpur, and the demand for labor great. The proclamation of the Sanorias was made the occasion of a revision of the rules under the Act (Section 18), and the revised rules are now in force for all the four criminal tribes.

Infanticide.

45. The operations for the suppression of infanticide continued to be actively carried on during the year. The Act was extended to three districts—Allahabad, Muzaffarnagar, and Budaun—during the year, and at the close of it there were only seven districts* in which the repressive measures were not in force in some portion or against some clan. In five of these districts the crime has been satisfactorily shown not to be prevalent, these being the four Himalayan or submontane districts and the scantily peopled Lalitpur. In Jhansi and Gorakhpur neither the prevalence nor the absence of guilt has been satisfactorily established. There were at the end of the year 3,229 villages, with a population of 394,233 souls, proclaimed under the Act. Instead of the sexes of the children being nearly equal, the boys were 84,756 and the girls 37,832. It may be presumed that among these people between 40,000 and 50,000 girls have been murdered or allowed to die by neglect or cruelty within the last twelve years, and this presumption is enough to fully warrant the strenuous prosecution by Government of the measures which have been taken to put down the crime.

*Kumaun.
Garhwal.
Dehra.
Gorakhpur.
Tarai.
Jhansi.
Lalitpur.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Police.

46. The opening of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway through the northern part of the North-Western Provinces led the Government to consider what provision should be made for the protection of the persons and property of travellers on the line. The system recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor was the same as that in vogue on the East Indian line, where a police force is maintained, which is divided into three classes: (1) the regular police employed exclusively to detect and prevent crime; (2) a mixed body who, though enrolled under the Act, are partly the servants of the Company, and are employed in supervising the traffic arrangements, &c.; (3) a body of watchmen who look after the store-houses and yards where luggage is detained. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Company, on the other hand, believed that the force which they already maintained was sufficient for all purposes. This consisted of 175 chaukidars and 17 jamadars, whose duties, however, were not exclusively those of police, and who were purely private servants of the Company, not enrolled under Act V. of 1861 (the Police Act), and consequently not having the powers of police officers. They have, however, the power which the law gives to all private persons of arresting any one committing a heinous crime in their presence and handing him over to the police, and it was alleged that this power was sufficient to meet all cases that would arise. The Company being extremely unwilling to accept a Government police, it was decided, after a lengthy correspondence, that no change should be made for the present. The Railway Company, therefore, remain free from any contribution on account of the State police, and defray the whole cost of the watchmen employed for the protection of their own premises, of the traffic upon the line, and of the property in their charge. No State police reside upon the railway premises, or are stationed there for watch and ward, under ordinary circumstances, or unless any special need for their interposition be apprehended. The Government police stationed along the line, whose general functions and responsibilities under the law of course remain unchanged, have been ordered

to afford every assistance to the railway watchmen, both in receiving criminals arrested by them and in investigating reported crimes, and the working of the system will be reviewed at the end of a year.

Special Sub-Registrars.

47. The actual work of registering deeds is done in almost all cases by Sub-Registrars. This office was formerly bestowed on the lower Civil Judges or Munsifs; afterwards it was taken from them and entrusted to the lower revenue officials or Tahsildars, whose local knowledge is far superior to that of Munsifs. It was found, however, that in several tahsils or sub-districts (notably in Pilibhit and Bareilly) an increased staff and greater facilities for registration were absolutely necessary. Accordingly it was suggested by the North-Western Provinces Government that wherever the state of work or the peculiar circumstances of the case seemed to demand it, non-official members of the old hereditary registering families (kazis and kanungos) should be appointed to act as coadjutors to the Tahsildars,—the registration of all documents involving landed property being left to the latter, and that of all other documents being entrusted to the former. The Government of India approved the general scheme, but objected to the proposed distribution of the work, on the ground that the existing law did not authorise the appointment of two Sub-Registrars to one local area or sub-district. To meet this difficulty a territorial division of the sub-district was necessary; and as all the tahsils in which the work was extraordinarily heavy had large towns in them, the registration of bonded debts in which was the cause of the excessive pressure, it was arranged that the municipal areas should be formed into special sub-districts and placed under the non-official Sub-Registrars; the remaining portion constituting (under the Tahsildar) the regular sub-district. By this plan the alleged illegality of having two Sub-Registrars in one sub-district was avoided, and yet the desired distribution of work was for the most part secured, since almost all bonds relating to land would still have to be registered before the Tahsildar, whose local knowledge and official position it was thought important to utilize. The

first of these appointments was made at Pilibhit in April, 1874, and was speedily followed by similar appointments at Bareilly, Bisalpur, Agra, Muttra, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, and Brindaban. The general principle adopted for the remuneration of these special Sub-Registrars was that each should receive 20 per cent. of fees realized, *plus* a monthly allowance of 20 per cent., and this was followed in all cases except Pilibhit and Bareilly, where a fixed salary of Rs. 50 per mensem was tentatively sanctioned. It is believed that by thus greatly increasing the facilities for registration and utilizing local knowledge and influence, the public will be induced to make a more extensive use of the undoubted benefits of the system.

Appointment of extra Judge in the High Court.

48. In December, 1873, the attention of Government was directed to the accumulation of arrears on the files of the High Court of Judicature and the great consequent delay in the decision of pending cases. The Court were accordingly addressed on the subject, and asked to state how far the result was due to increased work or other causes, and how the state of affairs could best be remedied. In March, 1874, the Court replied to the effect that they were convinced that without the assistance of an additional Judge there was no reasonable prospect of clearing off the arrears without considerable delay. The Lieutenant-Governor was therefore compelled to address the Government of India with the view of the temporary appointment of an additional Judge, and this was sanctioned on the understanding that the appointment should be primarily for a period of six months only. The necessity of further retention was left for consideration at the expiry of the period.

Release of sick civil prisoners.

49. During the year 1873 seven civil prisoners died of sickness while in confinement under decrees for debt. As the law stands, the Local Government has not the power, with regard to civil prisoners, which Section 322 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1870) confers on it in regard to criminal convicts: the power, namely, of exercising the prerogative of mercy by

releasing them from prison, and an imprisoned debtor may die by slow disease in jail if his creditor is obstinate and inhuman enough to persist. A fresh instance of the hardship which may ensue under the existing law was lately brought to the notice of the Government, in which an old man over seventy years of age, and whose chances of surviving many days were described by the Superintendent as very small, was imprisoned in the Bareilly Central Jail under a decree for Rs. 24-2-3 only. The Government of India was accordingly moved to take the subject into consideration; and in replying to the reference to the effect that it was in contemplation to make the necessary provision among the proposed amendments in the Code of Civil Procedure, the Supreme Government raised the general question as to whether the coercion of debtors by imprisonment should be left to the option or discretion of the judgment-creditor. After consulting the High Court of Judicature and the Board of Revenue on the subject, it appeared that there was a general consensus of opinion that imprisonment on account of debt should be reserved for cases of contumacy and fraud only, but that otherwise (except in regard to the power of Local Governments to direct the immediate release of sick civil prisoners) interference was not called for. The whole correspondence is now before the Government of India.

Act XI. of 1874.

50. During the year an Act was passed (XI. of 1874) for the purpose of amending the Code of Criminal Procedure. The principal changes made in the law require no special notice here.

Revision of Grant-in-aid Rules.

51. During the year it was found that a revision of the Grant-in-aid Rules was necessary in several respects, principally in regard of the vagueness with which the former rules expressed the discretion in granting aid which must always rest with Government. This want of precision encouraged hopes which could not always be fulfilled, and created unreasonable discontent with the restrictions necessarily imposed from financial considerations. In the revised rules the discretion resting

with Government to grant or withhold aid was fully affirmed; and it was laid down that there are three main principles on which the apportionment of the Government grant should rest. The first is that the maximum grant should bear a fixed proportion, not to the income, but to the tuitional expenditure, since it is this expenditure which the Government desires to assist. The proportion is one-third in elementary and one-half in all other schools. Further, the grant must never exceed what it would cost the Government to keep up such a school itself. This proviso is necessary to guard against any extravagance in salaries, or any unduly large proportion of teaching power to the number of pupils. The second principle is that the continuance of a grant depends upon efficiency, as tested by the Inspector's visits. It has been laid down that every aided school must be examined once a year by the Inspector of the circle or his Assistant, and to secure continuance of the grant he must be satisfied that the teaching imparted is thorough and good, and that the average attendance of the pupils on the rolls is sufficient. The third principle is that the grant must bear a fixed proportion to the class of school and to the number of boys taught. In accordance with these tests the rules have been revised, the schools being divided into four classes, *viz.*, Colleges, High Schools, Middle Schools, and Lower or Elementary Schools, for each of which classes the maximum grant and the ratio it is to bear to the average number of boys taught have been separately laid down.

Appointment of a Professor of Physical Science.

52. Some of the changes which have taken place in the constitution of the Government colleges are worthy of being recorded here. The Muir College at Allahabad, which is the latest founded of the four, has made great progress in numbers and standing, and is beginning to fill the position which it was intended to take as the chief or central college of the North-Western Provinces. Its usefulness will be increased by the additional Professorships of History and Philosophy and of Physical Science which have now been sanctioned. Our colleges have hitherto been without any means of giving education in physical science, perhaps the

most important branch of human knowledge. The want had made itself practically felt, for it was impossible to carry on the instruction of pupils who chose this subject of examination, which is now allowed to be taken up as an alternative course for the B. A. degree by the University of Calcutta. Sir John Strachey trusts that means may hereafter be found for giving still further encouragement to the study of physical science in these Provinces. The increased expenditure thus incurred has been partly met by the institution of a new grade of native sub-professors, who, on less pay than would be required by a European, are very successful in teaching the subject in which they often excel—Mathematics. The three junior Colleges of Agra, Bareilly, and Allahabad have now each two English officers, a Principal and a Professor of Literature, and a Native Professor of Mathematics. The Allahabad Central College will have (with the new appointments mentioned above) a Principal, three English and three Native Professors.

Placing of Anglo-vernacular Schools under District School Committees.

53. Another change which will, it is hoped, be productive of much good has been effected by giving increased powers to District School Committees. These Committees have hitherto been chiefly consultative bodies; and as they had no real administrative power, they took, as a rule, little interest in their duties. Thus while the local influence and experience of these bodies were almost thrown away, the duty of inspection and control was vested in the higher inspecting officers of the Educational Department (three Inspectors and three Assistant Inspectors in a country of thirty millions), by whom it was impossible that the work should be thoroughly and systematically done, and as a consequence the duty was necessarily left too much to subordinates. In order to remedy this, the late Lieutenant-Governor determined to entrust the administration of the lower schools generally in each district to the local Committee, consisting of the district officers and the principal European and native residents. The provision of ways and means, the appointment and dismissal of teachers, the building and repair of school

houses, have, as regards village schools, been entirely made over to the Committees. In a word, in respect of this class of schools the Committees have changed places with the Inspectors. The Inspectors were formerly the administrative officers, the Committees consultative bodies; the Committees have now the entire administrative power, but on all questions of importance consult with the officers of the Educational Department. In regard to other Government schools, tahsili and zila, in the management of which more uniformity of system and departmental control are required, the functions of the Committee extend to supervision and inspection, and all changes of importance are referred to them for advice and opinion. Their supervision also extends over private aided schools (except the highest class and municipal schools), and they are beginning to pay close attention to the condition of the indigenous unaided schools, the necessity for improving which has been strongly enforced by Sir W. Muir. The result of these changes has thus far been most satisfactory. The Committees have generally responded loyally and gladly to the call made upon them by the Government. The more ignorant and incompetent of the village school teachers are being replaced by men of a better stamp. Prizes are being offered to the teachers of unaided indigenous schools who pass a certain low examination. Various other plans are being tried for the improvement of this class of schools, and many native gentlemen have been induced to take an active interest in education.

Educational endowments.

54. It was remarked in last year's report (para. 498) that among the means of extending our educational system in future years we might not unreasonably reckon endowments by wealthy native gentlemen. The liberality with which many native chiefs and gentlemen have contributed towards the Muir College gives reason to believe that this expectation is well grounded. Besides the Muir College a few other educational institutions possess endowments of greater or less value, into the amount of which enquiry has been made, but the figures have not yet been entirely cleared up. The difficulty arose from

the practice which had prevailed of paying the interest of the invested funds into the hands of educational officers, who disbursed them in prizes and scholarships without passing them through the treasury. It has now been found that of the Government colleges, that of Allahabad is endowed with scholarships worth in all £209 a year, Benares with £110, and Agra with £95. Among Government schools, the zila school of Mirzapur has £100 a year from funds contributed by general subscription for the establishment of an oriental department in the school. Other zila schools are endowed with small sums which furnish a number of yearly scholarships. In five cases the income of endowments has hitherto been distributed among teachers, instead of being credited to Government, as was ordered when the schools in question were changed from aided schools to Government zila schools in 1867. The most important of these is Moradabad, which is in possession of an income of about £250 a year. This income will pay for an oriental department to be added to the school, but whether it will be taken over wholly or in part only for this object has not yet been decided. The disposal of the proceeds of endowments of some other schools is also still under consideration.

Review of Mr. Plowden's Census Report.

55. The mode of taking the census of 18th January, 1872, was described in the Administration Report of 1871-72 (paras. 10-17). Mr. Plowden's report was submitted to Government towards the close of 1873, in time to furnish statistics for Chapter I. of Part II. of the General Administration Report of 1872-73, to which the reader is referred, as the details given in that chapter have not been repeated in the present volume. The census was reviewed by Government in January, 1874, and the most important points touched upon may be briefly noted here.

Agricultural population.

56. The agricultural population was returned as 56·5 per cent. of the total population, against 59 per cent. in 1865. But this classification includes only landowners and cultivators, and

excludes the large class of laborers who live by the land. There is great difficulty in drawing the line here. Not only this labouring class, but other classes also who are connected with the land, as village watchmen and village accountants, might be classed either under agriculture or under service. Sir W. Muir stated that on a wide and liberal classification he would take the proportion of agriculturists to be much greater than 56½ per cent.

Proportions of the sexes.

57. The numerical inequality of the sexes is strikingly shown by the census returns. The general proportion is 533 males to 467 females in every 1,000 of the population; the females rising to 479 among Muhammadans and falling to 424 among Hindus. One hypothesis which may partly account for these figures is that girls of the nubile age (10 to 13) have been concealed, owing to the extreme sensibility of orientals on the subject of their females; but the amount of deliberate concealment can hardly have been large in a census so carefully tested. Another explanation is that the European law of the greater vitality of females may possibly be reversed in a tropical climate. It is also possible that early marriages may be unfavorable to female life, and this is the more likely, as the returns show that the proportion of women rapidly decreases after the marriageable age is passed. But whatever may be the reality and force of any of these hypotheses, it is certain that some other cause is at work to produce so great a numerical inequality of the sexes; and the information so widely collected in late years, together with the fact that females are more numerous among Muhammadans than Hindus, and among low castes than high castes, render the conclusion unavoidable that the disparity is (at any rate partly) due to the wide prevalence of the practice of female infanticide, including in that word not merely actual deprivation of life, but also neglect and disregard in the rearing of girls. The Government has therefore every incitement to persevere in the efforts which have been made to put down the crime, and of which the fruits are even now beginning to appear.

Division of the population by ages.

58. A numerical division of the population according to ages had never been made before in this or any other province of India, and no doubt the returns contain a considerable element of error due to inaccuracy and ignorance; but on the whole the classification may probably be taken as fairly correct. The proportion of children under twelve years of age is 33·19 per cent. So small a percentage indicates a high rate of mortality among children in these Provinces. Something must be set down to infanticide and willful neglect of infants—something possibly to the concealment of girls above the age of ten; but the main cause of the disproportion is undoubtedly, in Mr. Plowden's words, "the high birth-rate, with a higher rate of mortality and a lower average duration of life than in any country of Europe for which we have figures, except Austria and Russia." This high mortality is explained by the poor and insufficient food of the lower classes, their inadequate clothing, and the prevalence of epidemics of small-pox and fever.

General state of the poorer classes.

59. This leads to the general question of the condition of the mass of the population of these provinces. From certain cases quoted in a note by a medical officer to whom Mr. Plowden submitted the census statistics of infirmities, it has been argued that a considerable class of the people live habitually on the verge of starvation. This statement is too extreme to be accurate. The examples cited in its support cannot be taken as representing a normal state of things, and it is not warranted by the appearance and physique of the lower strata of the population. But at the same time it cannot be doubted that among large sections of the community the rates of food and wages, though fairly sufficient for livelihood in ordinary times, seldom or never provide a fund against sickness or scarcity; and it is this which renders every approach to drought and dearth a matter of anxious solicitude to the Administration of these Provinces. There is, as Mr. Plowden says, "room for an immense amount of improvement in the material well-being of the people." But their adherence to traditional habits is so obstinate, and the agency at our command so limited,

that the task indicated is beyond the power of any Government to perform. Such improvement must come from the people; it is ours only to see that no impediment is placed in their way. And Sir William Muir recorded his opinion that during the period of thirty-five years over which his experience extends, the improvement of the agricultural population in comfort and prosperity has been very considerable.

English spelling of Indian names.

60. The transliteration controversy was touched upon in para. 19 of last year's General Summary. Since then it has been brought to a close. In 1872 the Government of India and the Secretary of State resolved to adopt the so-called scientific system of spelling Indian proper names, by which the English form of the name is obtained by a uniform method of transliterating the spelling in the vernacular language of the country. In accordance with that resolution, the wisdom of which appears to Sir John Strachey to be clear, a list was made out of the names of the more commonly known places in these Provinces, spelt in English and in the Urdu and Nagri characters. This has been published for general guidance, and it will be found printed as an appendix to this volume. By this order the controversy, so far as concerns the North-Western Provinces, has been settled.

Vernacular Press.

61. The Vernacular Press deserves notice, though there is scarcely anything to be added to the remarks on it in last year's General Summary. The circulation of both newspapers and magazines, which in 1872-73 had been considerably contracted, probably by striking out all non-paying subscribers, has begun again to expand, and the subscribers to the thirty-six newspapers now number 6,425, and to the twelve magazines 2,244. The readers (who are probably five or six times as many as the subscribers) certainly comprise the most intelligent portion of the population. On the whole, the Native Press of the North-Western Provinces exerts an influence for good. The intelligence which it diffuses is often inexact, and it is extremely deficient in critical power; but its tendency is useful

in rousing a spirit of enquiry and in directing the attention of the people to public questions. Sir W. Muir has acknowledged the assistance which the Government has not unfrequently received from vernacular newspapers in the detection of faults and the correction of abuses. It must also be added that the Native Press in the North-Western Provinces is almost always on the side of loyalty and morality.

Case of disloyalty.

62. In one case, however, an exception to the general rule has occurred, and for the first time the Government has had to take serious notice of the language of a vernacular newspaper, as calculated to excite hatred and contempt of the English power, and of the administration of these Provinces. The offender was a resident of Benares, a native gentleman of some position, who edited a Hindi paper there, and whose criticism of the action of the Government had by degrees sunk to malignant scurrility. At last it was thought necessary to mark the Lieutenant-Governor's displeasure at the tone of some of his articles; the Government subscription to his paper was stopped, and the powers of an Honorary Magistrate which had been conferred on the editor were withdrawn.

Mortuary statistics.

63. The year 1873-74 was not on the whole abnormally unhealthy. Fever, the great scourge of these Provinces from June to October, was less prevalent than usual, owing to the moderation of the rains, and deaths from cholera were less than one-third of their number last year. On the other hand, the ravages of small-pox were more than three times as great as in 1872-73.

Mortuary registration.

64. These statistics are obtained by means of a system of mortuary registration, which is gradually coming into better working order, though much improvement has yet to be made. The registration is most careful in the larger towns, but that on the whole it is still very imperfect may be judged from the fact that the average duration of life in India, as estimated

from the mortuary returns, is 43½ years, or eight years more than the average duration of life in Great Britain, and some thirteen years more than the term which has been calculated for India by the best authorities on the subject.

Jails.

65. In the six Central Jails, 33 District Jails, and 22 Lock-ups 101,461 persons were confined in the course of the year, or 12,702 more than in the year before. The daily average was 18,969, against 16,788 in 1872, and the number of persons in confinement on 1st January, 1874, was 19,998, against 17,467 on 1st January, 1873. These large numbers are accounted for by the dearness of food, between which and the increase of crime there is, as has been repeatedly noted in former years, the most intimate connection. Of the entire number of prisoners 2,823 were women and 98,638 men; 3,707 of the latter were engaged in manufactures, and £8,671 were paid into Government treasuries as the proceeds of their labor. The net cost of each prisoner was Rs. 44-2-0 (£4-8-3), which is somewhat higher than in 1872, on account of the increased cost of provisions. The average mortality is a little greater than it was last year (4·9 against 4·8), which was perhaps due to the enfeebled and half-starved condition in which many of the prisoners were received during the year. Eleven jails showed an abnormally high death-rate, and these were principally in the districts most affected by scarcity. So far as the high rate of mortality is due to any defect in the arrangements of the jails, no effort will be spared to ascertain and remove the causes of it.

Dispensaries.

66. The Dispensaries are partly kept up by the State and partly self-supporting. They are managed on the principle of grants-in-aid. When the people of any place show sufficient interest in the subject to erect a suitable building at their own cost, and guarantee a fixed subscription to cover the salaries of menial establishments and the contingent expenses, the necessary medical staff is granted and paid for by Government. The number of dispensaries was 135 last year, and is now 148. Of these

102 are civil hospitals where in-door patients are received and kept under medical treatment, which for the poorer classes is always gratuitous; the 46 other dispensaries merely supply medicines to out-door patients. All these most useful institutions are under the supervision of district Civil Surgeons, directed by an Inspector-General. The medical staff varies according to the class of the dispensary; one is managed by a European Apothecary, 30 are under Assistant Surgeons who have received a scientific medical education at Calcutta or elsewhere, and the rest are under Hospital Assistants or Native Doctors who have been taught up to a lower standard. The total income of the year was £24,908, of which Government contributed £11,800 in the shape of pay of establishment, and £2,775, cost of European medicines supplied; £10,333 were made up from local receipts, such as grants from municipalities, interest of endowments and funds invested, and subscriptions and donations from Europeans and natives. The expenditure amounted to £22,541. The surplus subscriptions are regularly invested in Government funds, and the total capital of this kind (not including some endowments in land) amounted at the close of the year to £29,331.

Number of patients.

67. The number of patients lodged and treated during the year was 22,223, or 1,055 more than last year, and of these 16,642 were cured and 2,890 died. Out-door patients have increased from 739,346 to 742,552. As usual, the commonest diseases were fever and affections of the digestive organs. The operations performed were 56,661, of which 2,731 were important or capital. Last year the number was 53,707. Ninety per cent. were successful. Besides the regular dispensaries, there are ten charitable homes for blind, lepers, and paupers. The East Indian Railway Company also maintain seven separate hospitals in these Provinces for the men whom they employ.

Vaccination.

68. The vaccination staff numbered 386, against 362 last year. These were 232 men paid by Government, 91 paid by municipalities, 46 from local funds, and 17 by native chiefs and

zemindars. The number of cases of vaccination has risen from 414,416 to 464,233; almost all of these being primary operations, of which 80 per cent. were successful. Each operator vaccinated on an average 250 persons every month of the season (the five winter months); last year the average was 239. Each successful operation cost Re. 0-4-8, or seven pence, and the cost of the entire Department was £9,127.

Progress of vaccination.

69. It was noted last year that the vaccination of infants under one year old was only about one-tenth of what it should be according to the birth returns. The proportion is not much better this year, and considering the strength of ignorance and prejudice with which vaccination has to contend, it would be vain to expect a rapid improvement. Nevertheless, the history of vaccination in the North-Western Provinces shows that real progress has been made. Next after the larger number of persons operated on, the most encouraging sign is the extent to which landholders and municipal bodies are identifying themselves with the system, by paying for vaccinators at their own expense. This practical adherence is the best test of their appreciation of the benefits of the protection which vaccine virus affords. In Kumaun and Garhwal, indeed, small-pox has been altogether extirpated as an epidemic disease.

Lunatic Asylums.

70. In the three Lunatic Asylums of Bareilly, Benares, and Agra the number of patients rose from 625 to 714, of whom 115 were cured and 55 died. The mortality was 7·7 per cent., which is the lowest rate yet reached, and a great improvement on 9·09, the figures of 1872-73. The asylums cost £4,380, against £3,934 in the year before, and £101 were obtained for the produce of the labor of the patients.

Municipalities.

71. The North-Western Provinces' Municipal Improvements Act (VI. of 1868, since repealed by Act XV. of 1873) was in force in eighty towns in 1873-74, having been extended to Shamli and Kandhla, in the Muzaffarnagar District, during the year.

These towns are governed by Committees, consisting in all of 1,089 members, of whom 325 are officials, 90 are nominated by the district officers, and 674 are elected by the residents.

The income of the municipalities, exclusive of opening balances, compares thus for the past two years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Octroi, ...	140,093	140,336
Tax on houses, buildings, and lands, ...	3,307	3,308
Ditto professions and trades, ...	8,409	9,195
Ditto carriages, horses, &c., ...	1,252	1,151
Tolls on carts, carriages, &c., ...	1,478	1,304
Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868, ...	956	1,904
Total income from taxation, ...	£ 155,495	157,198
Miscellaneous, ...	29,431	35,080
Total, ...	£ 184,926	192,278

The increase is mainly attributable to the fact that the Act was in force in ten towns for part only of 1872-73, and was introduced into two new towns during 1873-74.

The total expenditure amounted to £195,651, against £184,006 in 1872-73; the details are as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Collection, ...	18,183	18,124
Head-office, ...	3,956	3,282
Police, ...	39,232	41,152
Conservancy, ...	26,385	27,864
Lighting, ...	4,899	4,656
Watering, ...	2,701	2,661
Original works, ...	46,793	42,367
Repairs, ...	20,981	23,436
Education, ...	4,012	5,391
Vaccination, ...	796	1,025
Dispensaries, ...	2,737	3,375
Other charities, ...	1,086	1,388
Miscellaneous, ...	12,245	20,920
Total, ...	£184,006	195,651

The explanation given of the increase in the income applies also to a great extent to the increase in the expenditure. In

addition, however, balances were drawn upon to the amount of £3,373, the year opening with a surplus of £37,175, which was diminished at its close to £33,802. This money was expended mainly in local improvements and in enhancing the former grants-in-aid of educational and charitable institutions.

The means by which the income is raised, and the modes in which it is expended, are more fully detailed in the municipal chapter of this Report; and amongst the appendices will be found two statements giving the receipts and charges of every municipality, and a third showing the quantity or value of the principal articles on which octroi was levied, the consumption or expenditure per head represented by the imports, and the incidence of taxation per head of the population.

Towns under Act XX. of 1856.

72. The provisions of Act XX. of 1856 were in force in 328 towns and cantonments at the close of 1873-74, against 315 in the previous year. In two towns, Kandhla and Shamli, in the Muzaffarnagar District, the provisions of the Municipal Act (XV. of 1873) were substituted for those of Act XX. of 1856. The last Act was extended to fifteen towns, therefore, during the year.

The income compares thus for the past two years :—

			1872-73.	1873-74.
			£	£
Opening balance,	...	...	8,729	8,929
Gross yield of tax,	...	...	32,711	34,312
Miscellaneous receipts,	...	...	1,161	1,033
	Total,	...	£ 42,601	44,274

The taxation fell at Re. 0-3-10 per head of the population, and at Re. 1-6-10 per assessed house. Of a total of 356,677 houses, 240,393 are assessed. The proportion is probably too large, and in reviewing the reports of the several Divisions the Government had occasion to notice that the assessments in some districts needed revision. The principle inculcated is that the assessment is more likely to be just where

many houses escape the tax and a few pay heavily, than where the majority of the houses are assessed and the average payment is light. There can be no doubt that the poorer classes often suffer under this tax, even when it is light, while it is hardly felt by the rich.

The expenditure during the past two years was as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Collection establishment, ...	2,838	2,620
Head-office ditto, ...	367	295
Police . ditto, ...	17,043	16,906
Conservancy ditto, ...	5,197	5,799
Local improvements and public works, ...	7,275	9,540
Miscellaneous, ...	459	1,050
Total, ...	£ 33,179	36,210

Reductions have been effected in the collection, head-office and police establishments, and increased funds have thus been available for the conservancy and general improvement of the towns.

Revenue administration.

73. The total demand on account of land revenue for the revenue year between 30th September, 1872, and 1st October, 1873, was £4,169,664, or £56,972 more than the demand of the previous year; and the collections were £4,130,102, leaving a balance of £39,562, of which £11,032 represent the merely nominal demand from land which has been taken up for public purposes, or on which a remission has not yet been formally sanctioned. Of the rest, £18,286 were in train of liquidation at the end of the year, £9,327 are set down as doubtful, and only £917 will have to be relinquished as irrecoverable. The balances outstanding on account of former years amount to only £14,307, the lowest figure reached for the last eight years.

Settlement.

74. The increase of land revenue noted in the preceding paragraph is due to the progress of the new settlements. These have now been completed in fifteen districts, and in six others have entered on their final stage.

75. The Excise Department deals with distilled liquor, opium, and drugs. The excise on liquor is mostly collected under what is known as the sudder distillery system, under which distillation is carried on only at appointed places under the inspection of Government officers, and a still-head duty is paid on every gallon that goes out. Each still-owner has also one or more shops for the retail vend of the spirits thus manufactured, and for these he pays a yearly rent to Government by way of license. But in the wilder and less populous tracts the monopoly of sale of country-made spirits is sold by auction to the highest bidder. This latter is also the method always followed in levying the Government revenue from intoxicating drugs, with the exception of opium, the monopoly of which the Government reserves to itself. The opium is bought from the cultivators, and is sold at the Government treasuries, or by licensed vendors, at a price which leaves a large margin of profit to the State.

Excise.

76. The gross receipts of the year were £199,698, against £204,014 in the previous twelve months. The cost of the Department was £10,385.

77. The stamp income was £279,529 from the sale of stamps used in litigation, and £88,892 from stamps used for deeds, promissory notes, and other documents under the Stamp Act. These receipts are some £39,000 in excess of the receipts of last year. The Department cost £8,701.

Stamps.

78. In the police returns the connection between the dearness of food and the increase of crime is very clearly marked. No less than 84,353 offences were reported (excluding offences against sanitary and municipal regulations), against 76,972 the year before; and the increase is greatest in those districts where the pressure of scarcity was most severely felt. This increase of crime has been well met by the police. The proportion of convictions to crimes reported was 27·60 per cent., and to cases brought into Court 83·73 per cent., against 25·71 and 81·52 last year.

Police. Reports and prosecution of crime.

79. The class of crime under which the greatest increase took place was petty theft—a certain accompaniment of bad harvests. Next in point of increase are the kindred offences of burglary and attempt at burglary. But the most notable point (though the actual number of crimes was few) was the increase of daring and violent dacoities. This is a crime which was believed to have been almost stamped out, but which has revived of late in an ominous and alarming way. The character of the offences committed, and the way in which they were met, are dwelt on at some length in the chapter of this Report specially devoted to Police.

Classes of crime.

80. The total strength of the police force of all kinds—provincial, municipal, and railway—was 84,064 officers and men. They cost £536,686, and the entire cost of the Department was £547,039.

Strength of Force.

81. The increase in civil litigation, 2·5 per cent., is chiefly in the smaller classes of suits, where the subject of litigation does not exceed £10 in value. There were 89,500 original suits and 13,000 appeals. The duration of cases in the Lower Courts was much the same as last year,—that is, in Subordinate Judges' Courts, 75 days for contested and 39 days for uncontested suits, and in Munsifs' Courts 45 and 25 days respectively; while in the Courts of District Judges it was sensibly less, having fallen from 101 days for contested and 66 days for uncontested suits, to 97 days for the former and 35 for the latter. The property under litigation was valued at £2,025,336, giving an average of nearly £20 per suit, and the average cost of litigation was £2-14-0, or 14 per cent. of the sum in suit. These figures, and the general manner in which the Courts did their work, do not differ much from the corresponding statistics for 1872-73. The quantity of work was somewhat greater, the quality was much the same, the percentage of successful appeals being, as last year, 29·3.

Civil justice.

82. The Criminal Courts had to deal with an unusually large amount of petty crime—small thefts and burglaries, traceable in many cases

Criminal justice.

to the pressure of want, as has already been noted under Police. We find, in consequence, corporal punishment more frequently inflicted, and a considerable increase of sentences to short terms of imprisonment; while fines are relatively not so numerous as last year. The calendar of heinous offences is larger than in 1872-73, but not more so than was to be expected from the general increase of crime; and in three out of every five cases the sentence was one of fine only. The percentage of fines realized to fines imposed was 76, the same as last year. Seven out of every ten trials resulted in conviction, and only 23·3 per cent. of appeals to the Sessions Courts were successful.

Registration.

83. The work of registration of documents in the North-Western Provinces is mainly performed by the Tahsildars or native sub-collectors of revenue, who are paid fixed monthly salaries, in addition to their ordinary pay, for performing this duty. Registration is compulsory or optional, according to the nature of the document to be registered; under the former class fall chiefly deeds of sale and mortgage of immovable property of more than £10 in value and leases for terms exceeding one year. The receipts were £32,184, against £30,932 in 1872-73, and the expenditure £14,250. 156,577 documents were registered. For 69,907 of these registration was necessary to validity, and for 86,670 registration was optional. They represented property worth altogether £3,752,564. All these figures, except those of expenditure, are considerably greater than the corresponding figures of 1872-73.

Education. General view of educational system.

84. The lowest class of Government schools in the North-Western Provinces are those which afford free elementary instruction to the village poor. They are called halkabandi schools, because each of them is meant to provide for the wants of a small circle of villages. These schools, which number now 3,637, form the ground-work of the educational system; they are intended for the poorest and most ignorant classes of the community, and the language taught in them (Urdu or Hindi, or

both) is always that which is in commonest use among those classes of the surrounding population. The next in order are the tahsili or town schools, in the smaller towns, which receive from the village schools such boys as are able to proceed beyond the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, with a little geography. These are the secondary schools, in which a middling education is given in the vernacular; their number is 496, and they teach grammar, geography, Indian history, arithmetic, algebra and Euclid, mensuration, and the elements of natural science. The central school of each district (called the zila school) collects the best scholars of the town schools. There are two classes of zila schools—inferior and superior. All of them afford instruction in English; but the former, which are in number 16, teach up to a standard between that of the town schools and the matriculation standard of the Calcutta University; while the latter, of which there 12, send up candidates to the University entrance examination. The collegiate schools attached to the four colleges also prepare boys for matriculation, and usually with more success than the superior zila schools, as they teach under more favorable conditions. The colleges at Allahabad, Benares, Agra, and Bareilly carry their students through the University examinations and up to the degree of M. A. The Allahabad College, which is the central college of the province, is provided with a chair of law and of physical science. For those who desire to study the oriental languages only, the means of acquiring a high education are furnished by the oriental branches attached to several of the zila schools and to the colleges of Bareilly and Agra, and by the special Sanskrit College at Benares. The Normal schools educate between two and three hundred candidates for the offices of teachers and assistant teachers in town and village schools. The higher grades of schools are supplied with teachers from the colleges.

Progress during the year. Government schools.

85. The progress of education noted in last year's report (para. 59) has continued throughout 1873-74. Two hundred and twenty-five new Government schools have been opened,

and as almost all of these are of the primary grade, the increase means a real extension of education among those classes who are most in need of it. The school committees, to whom the supervision of elementary education in districts was entrusted two years ago, have worked in 1873-74 with good will and success. Elementary education in municipal towns is carried on in free schools supported by municipalities, whose contributions towards them have increased during the year by 50 per cent. In the higher grades of education, the rolls of almost all the secondary schools—vernacular and Anglo-vernacular—show a considerable increase, and the same may be said of the zila schools. These latter are now nearly all supplied with boarding-houses. In the University examinations the colleges were unusually successful.

Aided institutions.

86. The list of aided institutions has been increased by 14. Their condition is much the same as it was last year. The secondary and higher schools give an education, on the whole, inferior to that which can be obtained in Government schools of the same class, but at a considerably less cost to the State. Aided schools of the lowest grade are not so efficient as the State elementary schools; and as they are more expensive, grants-in-aid to them are discouraged.

Female education.

87. In female education it can hardly be said that any progress has been made. The disinclination of the people to have their girls taught has been noticed more than once in the annual reports (see para. 66 of Report for 1872-73), and it need only be added here that no alteration in this respect has been observed.

Indigenous education.

88. A more careful enquiry into indigenous education has added 581 schools to the 4,574 native unaided schools shown last year. These schools teach the vernacular, and in the higher classes Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic, according to the traditional oriental methods, and in most cases such elementary arithmetic as is required by petty traders, and a few hundred boys receive an inferior kind of education in English.

Comparative table.

89. A comparison of the state of education in the North-Western Provinces in 1872-73 and 1873-74 can be made from the following table:—

	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Cost.	Schools.	Scholars.	Cost.
			£			£
Government institutions, ...	4,363	122,770	83,098	4,588	135,663	86,248
Aided institutions, ...	373	16,104	19,344	387	17,771	19,064
Indigenous schools, ...	4,574	46,261	...	5,135	61,509	...
Total, ...	9,310	185,135	102,442	10,110	214,943	105,312

The entire cost of the Department was £140,164, against £137,928 last year; of this £129,891 was charged against Provincial Revenue, and the rest was defrayed from fees, endowments, private subscriptions, and contributions by municipalities.

Public Works.

90. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues on Public Works in 1873-74 was £447,233. Of this sum £67,714, or 15 per cent., is the cost of establishment; £122,884 were spent on Civil Buildings; and £202,375 on Communications. Under Civil Buildings the most notable are the Muir Central College, the Mayne and Thornhill Memorial, the Government Press Buildings, the City Hospital and City Police Station, at Allahabad; the Central Prisons of Benares, Allahabad, and Bareilly; the District Jail at Meerut, and the District Courts of Azamgarh, Orai, and Pilibhit. The outlay on Communications represents the improvement of several lines of road and the building of a considerable number of bridges, of which the largest is the Hindan Bridge on the Saharanpur and Mussooree Road. The Hathras and Muttra Light Railway has been begun, and £6,330 have already been spent. Two other works deserve special mention:—the drainage of the town and environs of Saharanpur, now nearly completed; and the restoration of the Taj and the palace buildings in the Fort of Agra.

Railways.

91. The following are the most remarkable events in the chronicle of railway works during 1873-74: (1) The opening in August, 1873, of that section of the Agra State Railway which connects Agra and Bhartpur. For the remainder of the year this line was worked at a trifling loss, which will, no doubt, be changed into a considerable profit as soon as the completed line affords unbroken communication between the railway system of India and the Sambhar Salt Lake of Jaipur. (2) The opening of 180 miles of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, leaving incomplete only 19 miles of the 542 miles of the entire line. (3) The institution of surveys for the junction of this line with the Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi Railway. (4) The progress made in the bridging of the great rivers which cross the railway lines. The bridge over the Ganges at Rajghat has been completed. Those over the Gumti at Jaunpur, over the Jumna at Agra, over the Ganges at Cawnpore, and over the Ramganga near Bareilly were still unfinished at the end of the year. The last has since then been opened, and the Cawnpore bridge is fast approaching completion.

Forests.

92. A few words may be said on the management of the Forest Department. The only noteworthy change introduced in the year was the opening of four depôts for timber of the second quality, in order to save the village groves of mango and other trees from the risk of being drawn upon to meet the growing demand for building timber. The measures which have been adopted for the protection of forests from trespassers and fire will, it is hoped, be completed in a few years: they were considerably advanced in 1873-74. By the sale of timber £119,762 were obtained, and the entire income of the Department was £162,950, leaving a surplus of £66,299 after an expenditure of £96,651. The timber in stock at the close of the year was valued at £52,121. The important work of supplying sleepers to the State Railways continued as usual: the total value of sleepers so supplied up to the end of 1873-74 was £255,000.

Irrigation income and expenditure.

93. It is a proof of the gradual extension of irrigation that although the rains of 1873 were not on the whole much below the average in the districts watered by canals, the area irrigated (1,049,312 acres) was, nevertheless, greater than any year since 1866, except the two years of exceptional drought, 1868 and 1869. The gross income, in cash, of irrigation works from water-rates and other sources was £252,782, besides which the Department take credit for £55,406, as representing the enhancement of land revenue on account of water-supply. The working expenses were £123,519, and the net surplus of direct revenue £129,263, giving a profit of 4·23 per cent. on the capital (£2,979,412) sunk in irrigation works as they stood at the commencement of the year. But the net surplus after payment of interest on this capital was only £38,407.

New works.

94. The year has witnessed the opening of one new canal and the beginning of another. The former is the Agra Canal, which was opened by Sir William Muir in March, 1874. Its length is about 140 miles, and it will irrigate that portion of the Agra and Muttra Districts which lies on the right bank of the Jumna, as well as part of the Dehli and Gurgaon Districts of the Panjab. The main canal itself has been finished, but there is still much work to be done on the distributaries. The work begun is the Lower Ganges Canal, which is taken off from the Ganges (on its right bank) at Narora near Aligarh, where the foundations of a weir have been laid. The remaining works of the year were of a less ambitious but not less useful nature, such as the alteration of the bed of the Ganges Canal to suit the diminished supply of water on the opening of the canal at Narora, the remodelling and extension of distributaries of the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals, and the improvement of the Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand irrigation system. To the latter an important addition will, it is hoped, be made in the course of a few years, *viz.*, the Ken and Betwa Canals, the plans for which were under preparation in 1873-74.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES. SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY. DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS. TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

1. FOR the above see pages 39 to 58 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

See para. 1 of General Summary.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

2. There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

1.—Surveys.

Professional Survey Staff.

3. The professional survey staff have been working in the Moradabad, Muttra, Agra, and Hamirpur Districts, and have measured in all 1,743,248 acres. The particulars of the work are shown below :—

District.	Area measured up to 31st May, 1873.	Area measured during the year.	Total.	Remaining.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moradabad, ...	645,543	307,906	953,449	507,238
Muttra, ...	685,702	366,688	1,052,390	...
Agra, ...	196,556	386,175	582,731	596,420
Hamirpur, ...	235,040	553,195	788,235	781,229

2.—Settlement.

Last year's work.

4. Paras. 37-49 of last year's report contained a detailed account of settlement operations during the year ending 31st May, 1873. This showed that of the four parts into which the work of settlement is divided—namely, (1) demarcation of boundaries; (2) measurement of lands; (3) inspection of villages; (4) assessment;—the two last parts remained still incomplete in some nine or ten districts, while in Banda alone had the settlement not passed beyond its first stage. For the year ending 31st May, 1874, therefore, a briefer account will suffice; it will be enough to indicate what yet remains to be done.

5. The settlement of twelve *districts had been finished before the beginning of the year. In one of these, Bareilly, a partial revision of settlement was instituted and brought to a close in the year under review. The assessments of two other districts, Muzaffarnagar and Jalaun (in the latter the two parganas only of Kunch and Kalpi) were under reconsideration last year, and the work has since then been completed in Jalaun, and in Muzaffarnagar only the fairing out of some of the village records remains to be done. The final copies of settlement records have been made in Meerut and Etawah, and they are on the point of completion in Farukhabad and Shahjahanpur, while in Bijnor and Aligarh they are not quite so far advanced, but will be ready in a few months. In Kumaun only the village field statements (khasras) remain to be faired out. Thus the year closed with settlements completed in fifteen districts, and rapidly approaching completion in six others.

Settlement completed at close of 1873-74.

*1. Dehra (except Jaunsar Bawar).
2. Saharanpur.
3. Gorakhpur.
4. Basti.
5. Jhansi.
6. Lalitpur.
7. Garhwal.
8. Bulandshahr.
9. Budaun.
10. Bareilly.
11. Mainpuri.
12. Etah.

6. The districts which were actually under revision of assessment during 1873-74, and the work done in each, are shown in the following table :—

Work done in 1873-74.

	Inspection (acres).			*Assessment (acres).*		
	Up to 31st May, 1873.	During the year.	Remaining.	Up to 31st May, 1873.	During the year.	Remaining.
Muzaffarnagar, ...	1,054,065	...	...	948,453	105,612	...
Bijnor, ...	1,211,994	...	...	769,136	93,436	...
Moradabad, ...	195,927	60,977	1,203,783	...	...	1,460,687
Muttra, ...	186,003	258,830	607,557	...	...	1,052,390
Agra, ...	...	160,123	1,019,028	...	...	1,179,151
Cawnpore, ...	535,657	434,989	527,755	...	104,054	1,394,347
Fatehpur, ...	340,100	202,409	368,917	...	132,006	879,420
Hamirpur, ...	...	138,227	1,431,237	...	...	1,569,464
Allahabad, ...	1,173,112	222,047	453,676	660,618	372,982	815,235
Azamgarh, ...	910,888	246,135	212,211	562,844	410,159	396,231
Total, ...	5,707,746	1,723,737	5,824,144	2,941,050	1,218,249	8,286,925

In Banda the demarcation of boundaries has not yet been completed. The districts of Banda, Moradabad, Agra, and Hamirpur are those in which the settlement of 1833 expired latest (on 1st July, 1872).

7. The fiscal results of the new settlements up to the 31st May, 1874, are as follows :—

Fiscal results.

District.	Former land revenue minus cesses.	Revised land revenue minus cesses.	*Difference.*	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Dehra Dun, ...	4,020	5,779	1,759	...
Saharanpur, ...	110,067	116,553	6,486	...
Muzaffarnagar, ...	112,564	121,362	8,808	...
Meerut, ...	182,613	218,467	35,854	...
Bulandshahr, ...	111,368	125,165	13,797	...
Aligarh, ...	184,857	214,679	29,822	...
Kumaun, ...	13,205	24,585	11,380	...
Garhwal, ...	6,927	6,931	4	...
Bijnor, ...	118,201	117,890	...	311
Budaun, ...	92,822	102,944	10,122	...
Bareilly, ...	168,968	207,472	38,504	...
Shahjahanpur, ...	97,535	118,444	20,909	...
Farukhabad, ...	112,545	124,673	12,128	...
Mainpuri, ...	112,104	127,626	15,522	...
Etawah, ...	119,128	132,661	13,533	...
Etah, ...	73,246	93,922	20,676	...
Jalaun, ...	85,912	88,336	2,424	...
Jhansi, ...	55,682	45,907	...	9,775
Lalitpur, ...	15,276	13,399	...	1,877
Cawnpore, ...	16,549	16,927	378	...
Fatehpur, ...	17,988	17,146	...	842
Allahabad, ...	116,669	141,536	24,867	...
Gorakhpur and Basti, ...	208,259	283,418	75,159	...
Azamgarh, ...	106,661	133,198	26,537	...
Total, ...	2,243,166	2,599,020	368,669	12,805

3.—Waste Lands.

8. There was nothing specially remarkable in the sales of confiscated and waste lands in 1873-74. Of the former class 14,578 acres were sold, nearly all in Meerut, for £26,864, and £24,666 were paid for 66,468 acres of the latter, of which 20,402 lay in the hills, 19,541 in the Dun, and the rest in Bijnor and Gorakhpur.

4.—ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS.

Nature of the Court.

9. Under Chapter VI. of the North-Western Provinces Revenue Act (XIX. of 1873) the Board of Revenue has the powers of a Court of Wards for the superintendence of the persons and property of landowners who are disqualified from managing their own estates by being either (1) females; (2) minors; (3) of bad character; or (4) mentally or physically incapable; and the Local Government has also power to place estates under the Court on request of the proprietors, even if the atter are not disqualified as above. This power is usually exercised to save old and influential families from ruin, and in some cases the estate is mortgaged to Government for a sum sufficient to discharge a part or the whole of the claims of strangers upon it. Under the above provisions a considerable number of estates have come under the administration of the Board of Revenue as Court of Wards. They are in all cases in the charge of Collectors, who render a yearly account of them to the Board.

Number and income of estates.

10. The number of these estates is now 58, and their united income was as follows:—

			£
Demand on account of previous year,	...	...	36,829
Ditto of current year,	...	...	173,925
	Total Demand,	...	£ 210,754
Collected, ...	...	...	173,478
Balance, { Recoverable,	...	... £ 27,805	
Balance, { Irrecoverable,	...	... £ 9,471	
			37,276

This income was divided in the following proportions among the five plains' divisions:—

		Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
		£	£	£
Meerut, ...		11,166	10,257	909
Agra, ...		42,088	30,209	11,879
Rohilkhand, ...		24,181	19,183	4,998
Allahabad, ...		52,766	48,316	4,450
Benares, ...		76,935	63,139	13,797
Jhansi, ...		3,618	2,374	1,243
Total,	...	210,754	173,478	37,276

Of the balances in the Allahabad Division more than one-half will have to be remitted as irrecoverable.

System of management.

11. It was remarked in last year's report (paras. 383, 384) that the system of management best adapted for these estates (after direct management, which is in most cases impossible, as it throws too much work on the Collector) is the leasing out of villages to the tenants themselves. This system has been introduced into the Mirzapur, Etawah, and Allahabad estates. In other cases the estates are farmed by strangers, but under the supervision of the Court, who are careful to note and check all symptoms of rack-renting and oppression. The cost of management is nowhere a very heavy charge upon the revenues: it is proportionally highest in Jhansi, where the estates are numerous and small. The divisional percentages of cost of management on actual income stand as follows for 1873-74:—

	Revenue.	Cost of management.	Percentage.
	£	£	
Meerut, ...	10,257	471	4·59
Agra, ...	30,209	1,864	6·17
Rohilkhand, ...	19,183	559	2·79
Allahabad, ...	48,316	901	1·86
Benares, ...	63,139	2,460	3·87
Jhansi, ...	2,374	278	11·72
Total, ...	173,478	6,533	3·77

Financial results.

12. The main result to show for this expenditure of £6,500 on the administration of the estates is the discharge of nearly £40,000 of debts during the year. The following table contrasts the

indebtedness of the estates in each division when they came into the Court with their present condition :—

Division.	Total initial debt.	Discharged during the year.	Still due.
	£	£	£
Meerut, ...	22,603	1,354	18,983
Agra, ...	5,431	675	944
Rohilkhand, ...	9,732	700	5,130
Allahabad, ...	1,75,352	10,133	37,132
Benares,...	2,19,673	26,317	1,20,836
Jhansi, ...	1,402	53	765
Total, ...	4,30,212	39,232	183,790

Thus during the time that the estates have been under management, besides the regular payment of interest, £247,000 of principal debts have been cleared off.

Improvements.

13. In the improvement of the estates £2,544 were spent, of which £2,100 belongs to a single district—Mirzapur. The sum is small, and the Court has been requested to point out to Collectors that the investment of capital in reproductive works is preferable to the accumulation of large cash balances. The latter, as was remarked in last year's report (para. 385) are really a source of danger, as they afford a temptation to lavish expenditure which the ward, when he comes into his property, is usually unable to resist. Works of improvement, on the other hand, are important and valuable not only to the estates themselves but as examples to neighbouring landowners. It is the desire of the Government that these estates should, as far as possible, serve as models of administration to the better class of native landlords. The works executed during the year were almost all irrigation works, and may be expected to yield a fair return for the capital sunk in them. A small

part of the expenditure in Mirzapur was on account of scarcity relief works on the Agori-Barhar Estate.

Largest estates.

14. The following table shows the names and revenues of some of the largest estates:—

District.	Estate.	Income in round numbers.
		£
1. Bijnor, ...	Sherkot, ...	13,000
2. Farukhabad, ...	Tirwa, ...	30,000
3. Allahabad, ...	Manda, ...	21,000
4. Gorakhpur,... ...	Majholi, ...	14,000
5. Mirzapur, ...	Agori-Barhar, ...	15,000
6. Ditto, ...	Kantit, ...	28,000

15. The Sherkot estate was brought under the care of the Court of Wards on the death of the owner in 1871, when the incompetency of his widow and the quarrels between her and her relatives threatened to ruin the property. A claim has been laid to the estate by an uncle of the deceased proprietor, and the case is now before the Civil Court. The Manda and Majholi Estates are hypothecated to Government as security for a large sum advanced for the preservation of the two families, both of which are very old. Both of these estates were loaded with debts when they were taken over by Government: the claims against the former amounted to £150,000, and the latter was almost as heavily burdened.

5.—Government Estates.

Government estates.

16. Besides these estates under the Court of Wards, there are a large number held under the Collector's management, as confiscated properties or escheats, and others which come under it temporarily on account of arrears of revenue.

Escheats and confiscated properties.

17. About 107 villages or portions of villages are held as confiscations, chiefly on account of the rebellion of the proprietors in 1857, but in some cases by order of the Criminal Courts. The number of the former is constantly diminishing, as they are sold or given as rewards whenever a fitting opportunity occurs,

but it will probably be very long ere the whole of them are disposed of. That of the latter may increase, but very slowly, as it is seldom that any person in the position of a proprietor of a village is guilty of an offence subjecting his property to confiscation. The income of the confiscated villages is rather over £6,000 a year. Escheats are not numerous.

Kham villages.

18. The number of villages held kham for arrears of revenue, or which, having been put up to sale for such arrears, have been bought in by Government, varies every year, but is always considerable. There is nothing particular to notice about them, and allusion is only made to them here in order to show the amount of work which falls on Collectors in managing all the different classes of properties held direct, and consequently under their immediate care.

Estates held directly under Government.

19. The last class to notice, and perhaps one of the most important of all, is that in which it has devolved on the Government to assume the duties of landlord in the absence of any person with a sufficiently clear proprietary title. Within this class fall the Dudhi Tappas in Mirzapur and a large portion of the Tarai, in both of which Government is zemindar and collects the rents from its tenants direct. These estates can hardly be called escheats, as there was no former proprietor on whose death without heirs they lapsed to Government, and they must therefore be considered as forming a separate class. The management of Dudhi is entrusted to a native Deputy Collector, under the supervision of a Deputy Collector, and that of the Tarai to a European officer.

The Dudhi Tappas.

20. The barren and stony character of the land in Dudhi has prevented it from adequately repaying the care bestowed upon it. Much has, nevertheless, been done to benefit the people and to extend cultivation by takavi advances and irrigation works; and in the last year of scarcity and distress, the tenants have had good

cause to be thankful for the interest taken in their welfare and the energy with which relief operations have been carried on.

The Tarai.

21. The Tarai has improved very considerably under European management. Irrigation has been provided, communications opened up, swamps drained, and cultivation encouraged. The good results of Government management are gradually becoming apparent, but the progress of the country is still liable to sudden checks from sickness and excessive rains.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

1.—Legislating Authority.

22. See page 68 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

2.—Course of Legislation.

23. See paras. 19 to 26 of General Summary.

3.—Police.

24. The intimate connection between the rise of prices and the increase of crime was noted in last year's review, and is remarkably illustrated by the police returns of 1873. The year 1871 was the last cheap year this province has known, and since then crime has grown by 25 per cent.

	Persons arrested.	
1872, ...	...	35,236
1873, ...	...	39,049
	No. of crimes reported.	*No. deducting sanitary offences.*
1870, ...	73,677	68,725
1871, ...	74,691	66,283
1872, ...	84,535	76,972
1873, ...	92,318	84,353

25. There are 24 districts that show an increase in crime, and 13 that show a decrease. The following are the districts in which the variation is considerable:—

Analysis of increase of crime. (a) Locally.

District.	Increase. *Number of crimes reported.*			District.	Decrease. *Number of crimes reported.*		
	1872.	1873.	Percentage of increase.		1872.	1873.	Percentage of decrease
Jhansi, ...	1,712	2,539	48·30	Farukhabad,	2,426	2,054	15·35
Basti, ...	1,817	2,689	47·99	Meerut, ...	2,472	2,042	17·39
Gorakhpur, ...	3,561	5,016	40·86	Bareilly, ...	6,288	5,853	6·92
Banda, ...	2,719	3,679	35·30	Allahabad,	4,026	3,756	6·70
Budaun, ...	2,547	3,446	35·29				
Ghazipur, ...	2,710	3,535	30·44				
Moradabad, ...	1,734	2,184	25·95				
Benares, ...	3,327	4,014	20·65				
Jalaun, ...	1,287	1,562	21·37				
Etawah, ...	2,285	2,691	17·77				
Hamirpur, ...	2,696	3,092	14·69				

26. Thus all the districts which show an increase are either in the Benares Division or in Bundelkhand, with the exception of Moradabad, Etawah, and Budaun; and for the increase here, as well as for the decrease in the districts in the other column, special local reasons can be shown.

27. The following table shows the classes under which the greatest increase has taken place:—

(b) By classes of crimes.

	1872.	1873.
Class II.		
Murder, ...	316	336
Rape, ...	163	191
Attempt at suicide, ...	671	777
Grievous hurt, ...	1,072	1,150
Classes III. and V.		
Dacoity,...	71	99
Robbery, ...	320	403
Serious mischief, ...	263	405
Lurking house-trespass, &c., ...	19,775	21,112
Attempts at ditto, ...	13,111	14,205
Cattle theft, ...	3,843	4,311
Thefts above Rs. 10, ...	3,853	3,942
Ditto below „ 10, ...	23,463	26,774
Receiving stolen property, ...	3,873	4,379
Class VI.		
Bad livelihood, ...	972	1,135
Sanitary offences, ...	7,562	7,965
Total, ...	79,348	87,184

28. Thus half the increase in the crime of the province is found under the head of "thefts below Rs. 10," the number of which rose by 4,600 in 1872, and has risen again by 3,300 in 1873. The balance is chiefly accounted for by burglaries and attempts at burglary, and these are crimes which chiefly prevail in times of scarcity. But there is also a decided and ominous increase in the violent offences, such as dacoity, robbery, grievous hurt, and serious mischief.

Proportion of reported crime to population.

29. The following table shows the proportion between the population of each district and the number of crimes reported. The general average is 28 per cent., or rather more than one to

every 400 people. The variations in adjoining districts are very great, and sometimes inexplicable; no doubt some districts are really more criminal than others, but the difference is oftener due to the fact that crime, and especially petty crime, is more fully reported. Thus in the Rohilkhand Division, Bareilly, Budaun, and Shahjahanpur are certainly not more criminal than Bijnor and Moradabad; but they reported twice as many crimes for their population as Moradabad, and thrice as many as Bijnor. The Bundelkhand Districts stand highest in this respect, and the Lower Doab next. Throughout the Meerut Division crime is very imperfectly reported:—

Order.	District.	Number of crimes reported, deducting sanitary offences.	Population.	Number of crimes reported per ten thousand of population.
1	Jhansi, ...	2,539	317,735	80
2	Hamirpur, ...	3,092	529,137	58
3	Banda, ...	3,679	697,611	53
4	Lalitpur, ..	1,105	212,628	52
5	Benares, ...	4,014	793,699	50
6	Etawah, ...	2,691	668,581	40
7	Bareilly, ...	5,853	1,506,801	39
8	Jaunpur, ...	3,973	1,025,869	39
9	Jalaun, ...	1,552	404,384	38
10	Budaun, ...	3,446	934,348	37
11	Shahjahanpur, ...	3,226	949,471	34
12	Cawnpore, ..	3,849	1,155,439	33
13	Agra, ...	3,399	1,094,184	31
14	Etah, ...	2,042	703,485	29
15	Fatehpur, ...	1,805	663,815	27
16	Allahabad, ...	3,756	1,394,245	27
17	Ghazipur, ...	3,535	1,345,401	26
18	Gorakhpur, ...	5,016	2,019,350	25
19	Dehra, ...	285	115,711	24
20	Mirzapur, ...	2,470	1,015,293	24
21	Farukhabad, ...	2,054	918,748	22
22	Saharanpur, ...	1,996	883,782	22
23	Moradabad, ...	2,184	1,122,131	19
24	Mainpuri, ...	1,524	765,783	19
25	Azamgarh ...	2,853	1,531,410	19
26	Aligarh, ...	2,019	1,073,108	19
27	Muttra, ...	1,614	887,355	18
28	Basti, ...	2,689	1,472,994	18
29	Meerut, ...	2,042	1,273,914	16
30	Bulandshahr, ...	1,535	936,593	16
31	Muzaffarnagar,...	1,100	690,032	16
32	Bijnor, ...	1,013	737,152	14
33	Tarai, ...	189	185,647	10
34	Kumaun, ...	120	432,888	3
35	Garhwal, ...	68	310,282	2

30. The number of cases reported during the year, excluding offences against sanitary and municipal laws, was 84,353, and adding in those of last year which were under investigation, the number with which the Police had to deal was 85,441. Of these 72,923, or 85·34, were enquired into, which is a slight increase over the percentage of last year, 84·14. But now that every offence reported, except petty thefts under Rs. 10, has to be investigated, this test loses all its value as a mark of the activity of the Police; and those districts show worst in which there are most petty thefts reported. Thus Lalitpur appears at the bottom of the list, with 447 cases not enquired into out of 1,105. But of those 1,105 cases 589 were petty thefts under Rs. 10, which the Police are not required to investigate unless the complainant desires it. The low percentage therefore of this district must not be placed to the discredit of the Police.

Number of cases reported.

31 Of these 85,441 cases, 23,583, or 27·60 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction, against 20,040, or 25·71 per cent., last year. This is a very satisfactory improvement, though it is not surprising when we remember the large increase in petty thefts, mostly the work of the unprofessional hands of persons driven to crime by want, and easily detected. Dehra Duu, Fatehpur, and Azamgarh are the best districts; and Budaun, Bareilly, and Jaunpur the worst. The districts which show the greatest improvement over last year are Azamgarh, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Fatehpur, Banda, and Allahabad. Those which have most fallen off are Tarai, Ghazipur, Benares, Farukhabad, Jhansi, Bijnor, Hamirpur, and Basti. Benares was one of those which had fallen off last year.

Number prosecuted to conviction.

32. The proportion of cases convicted to cases decided was 83·73 against 81·52 last year, the improvement being nearly the same as in the preceding para. Fatehpur and Azamgarh again appear at the top of the list, with Jhansi, Bulandshahr, Ghazipur, and Budaun at the bottom. The districts which have

Proportion of convictions in decided cases.

improved most are Bareilly, Fatehpur, Azamgarh, Etawah, Aligarh, and Meerut; the latter fell off badly last year, and has now begun to regain ground. Those which have fallen off most are Etah, Mainpuri, and Shahjahanpur. Last year the lowest district had a percentage of 65·13, and there were five below 73·45, which is the lowest percentage this year.

Proportion of convictions to arrests.

33. So, too, in the next test—the conviction of arrested prisoners: last year the lowest percentage was 57, and there were five districts below 64, which (omitting Garhwal) is the lowest figure of this year. The general percentage is 75·97, against 72·67 in 1872, which is even a greater improvement than is recorded in the conviction of cases. Ten districts have passed the standard of 80 per cent., the highest being Jhansi, Dehra Dun, and Allahabad; the lowest are Bulandshahr, Ghazipur, and Garhwal.

Proportion of convictions to arrests by Police *suo motu*.

34. The convictions of prisoners arrested by the Police *suo motu* have reached the high ratio of 79·24, having stood at 75·75 in 1872, 74·65 in 1871, and 74 in 1870. Azamgarh, Jhansi, and Fatehpur stand highest; Mainpuri, Benares, and Meerut lowest. The districts which show the most marked improvement are Azamgarh, Dehra, Mirzapur, and Budaun, and the worst falling off is in Mainpuri.

Recovery of stolen property.

35. The recovery of stolen property would be a most important test if there were trustworthy means of applying it. There is, however, little doubt that the Police returns of property stolen and recovered are too often manufactured, by depreciating property stolen and exaggerating the value of property recovered, and in other ways, so as to yield satisfactory results. It is at present impossible to attach much weight to these returns or to any conclusions drawn from them alone.

Result of applying the six tests.

36. On the whole then, the result of the six main tests applied to the Police procedure is decidedly creditable to them. More work has been done, and it has been better done; the Government

order as to enquiries has been more strictly carried out; a larger proportion both of crimes committed and of crimes brought to trial has been convicted; fewer persons have been arrested without sufficient cause, and more stolen property has been recovered. On the other hand, it must be admitted that there was a larger number of simple crimes, easy of detection. But making allowance for this, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Police of the North-Western Provinces have done well, and have achieved results which are superior to those of the preceding year.

Murders.

37. The returns for the different classes of murders are as follows :—

	Year.	Crimes.				Persons.	
		Reported during the year.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending	Arrested.	Convicted or committed to Sessions.
Murder,...	1872,...	316	187	100	53	738	422
	1873,...	336	209	89	46	886	476

Here the increase in the number of crimes is only slight, but there has been a decided improvement over last year in the numbers convicted, and a very fair amount of success has been achieved.

Dacoities and robberies.

38. Dacoities and robberies are only separated now by a narrow technical line; that which is robbery if committed by four men being a dacoity if they are joined by a fifth. It is convenient therefore to consider them together :—

	Year.	Crimes.				Persons.	
		Reported.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Arrested.	Convicted or committed to Sessions.
Dacoity,...	1871, ...	82	29	...	...	313	160
	1872, ...	71	28	12	11	288	147
	1873, ...	99	60	13	16	600	345
Robbery,...	1872, ...	320	107	63	12	363	193
	1873, ...	403	168	68	19	571	318

Of the 99 cases of dacoity recorded in 1873, two were river dacoities and sixty-nine land dacoities proper. The number of robberies and dacoities combined has increased by 113, or more than 28 per cent., but the proportion of convictions has risen from 31 to 41 per cent., and the number of persons convicted has almost doubled. Whatever be the causes of this increase in crime, the Police have coped with it vigorously and successfully.

Classification of dacoities.

39. Dacoities may be considered as coming under four main heads: (1) outrages committed by a known gang of outlaws whom the Police are unable to arrest; (2) violent attacks on a village or a house made (often by torchlight) by parties of men armed with guns and swords, who generally come from some distance and trust for success to overawing the villagers; (3) robberies on parties travelling by the main roads, sometimes in Government Bullock Trains, or in conveyances plying for hire, or in their own vehicles, the robbers being men who lie concealed by the roadside, and disappear immediately into the darkness; and (4) cases where pedlars returning from country markets in the evening are set upon and robbed.

Dacoities of first class.

40. There was only one gang coming under the first class, that which is composed of the men who followed, and some of whom still follow Randhir Singh. He committed nine outrages during the year in the Lalitpur District. After the great dacoity at Bijipura (26th December, 1872), when the gang revenged themselves on those who had formerly given information which led to the capture of the leader (who afterwards escaped from jail), nothing was heard of them till, in April, they plundered a village and carried off a Bania for ransom, which not being quickly paid they murdered him. In June they were very active, and six cases were reported in that month, mostly petty, but including the plunder of two villages; the earliest of these took place on the Tehri boundary, the last on that of Gwalior. Then with the coming

of the rains they disappeared into foreign territory, but returned in November and plundered two villages. On the last occasion the Police overtook them as they were retreating and killed one of their leaders, Daulat Singh, a policeman on our side also being shot. Another leader of the gang, Dhalip Singh, was shot early in the year, and a brother of Randhir's, Dariao, was captured during the rains; Parbat Singh was caught by the Jhansi Police, and two other members left the gang: only four of his followers now remain with Randhir Singh.

Dacoities of second and third classes.

41. There were 14 dacoities of the second class (violent attacks on villages), in 13 of which the criminals were brought to conviction; and 21 of the third class (highway robberies of stage carriages or on considerable parties of travellers), only seven of which were successfully prosecuted. These highway dacoities can be put down only by more careful and effective patrolling of the roads, and special measures will be taken to this end on the roads which have been most infested. The rest of the so-called dacoities were comparatively insignificant offences.

Political aspect of dacoities.

42. The attacks on villages are the only dacoities which have a serious political importance; and the re-appearance of the crime in the Central Doab in 1872 (when there were six such cases) was specially noticed in the review of that year. These outrages, committed by bodies of armed men who attempt no concealment, but enter a village with torches and with firing of guns and plunder their victims' houses at leisure, are dacoities of the old form which was thought to have been completely eradicated except in Gorakhpur, and evince a spirit of lawlessness and a fearlessness of the Police which must excite serious apprehensions. What the cause of the revival of this spirit may be Government is unable to explain. It certainly cannot arise from the impunity with which the offence is committed, since in every case but one punishment has overtaken the chief criminals. It is a highly satisfactory sign that in

six of these cases the villagers did not submit tamely to spoliation, but resisted the dacoits with more or less success.

Professional poisoning.

43. There were 19 cases of poisoning, in nine of which convictions were obtained. Most of these do not deserve the name of professional poisoning. In Moradabad, however, there seems to be some indications of the existence of a gang of poisoners, as seven cases occurred there during the year, and three at the end of 1872, eight of which took place within two miles of Chandausi. Of the ten cases six were convicted.

Infanticide.

44. The action of the Police under the rules for the suppression of infanticide will be found in the separate chapter of this report on that subject.

Kidnapping.

45. In kidnapping cases the Police have done fairly well. Seventy-four cases out of eighty-four were prosecuted to conviction, and 85 children recovered out of 90 that had been kidnapped.

Cattle-poisioning.

46. A very successful raid was made against cattle-poisoners in Gorakhpur by Mr. Spedding, and in Jaunpur, too, a large number of convictions were obtained. By the Act amending the Code of Criminal Procedure this offence has now become cognizable by the Police, who formerly could not arrest for it without warrant.

Cattle thefts.

47. There was a considerable increase in cattle thefts, which were 4,305, against 3,903 in 1872 and 3,243 in 1871. The proportion of convictions, however, also shows an increase; 29·7 per cent. of the prosecutions were successful, against 26·9 the year before. Two-thirds of the stolen cattle were recovered, obviously under the custom by which the owner compounds with the thief and ransoms his stolen cattle.

Ordinary thefts.

48. The following table shows the success in prosecuting thefts, as compared with the preceding year. Of the 3,542 convictions

by which 1873 exceeds 1872, 1,671, or nearly half, belong to this head: —

	1872.			1873.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Thefts above Rs. 10,	3,853	973	25·25	3,942	1,044	26·48
Ditto under ditto,	23,463	7,400	31·54	26,774	9,000	336·4

Burglaries.

49. As usual, this was the crime in dealing with which the Police met with least success. The disproportion also between the number of burglaries and the number of attempts at burglary, which was observed in 1872, appears again in 1873. There were 21,112 burglaries in the year under review, against 19,775 in 1872; and the percentage of convictions has risen from 11·6 to 12·6. This is not much, but still there is an improvement. The convictions obtained on account of attempts were extremely few; they are shown below: —

In 1871, out of 12,807 attempts, 2 convictions.
In 1872, out of 13,111 ditto 204 ditto.
In 1873, out of 14,205 ditto 300 ditto.

Punitive Police.

50. The year opened with Police quartered as a punitive measure in three places; from two of these they were withdrawn during the year, but in the third, Bindachal temple, Mirzapur, they were continued for a further period of twelve months. In December, 1873, another instance was added in the case of ten villages of Bulandshahr, on which punitive Police were ordered to be quartered for a year. Police were also detached from the regular force to protect about seventy fairs and other large assemblages of people.

Strength of Police Force.

	1872.	1873.
Provincial, ...	16,139	16,242
Rural, ...	57,403	58,033
Municipal, ...	5,110	5,271
Cantonment, ...	499	499
Town, ...	3,462	3,643
Railway,... ...	375	376
Total, ...	82,988	84,064

51. The total strength of the Police Force of all kinds during 1873 is shown in the margin. The year was not marked by any departmental changes worthy of note.

Punishments.

52. The number of petty officers whom it has been found necessary to punish for neglect of duty is considerably greater than it was last year, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	Officers.		Men.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Punished departmentally, ...	507	856	1,217	1,114
Ditto judicially under Police Act,	8	13	85	73

Officers.		Men.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
25	34	106	110

Besides these, the numbers of officers and men punished judicially for offences under the Indian Penal Code are shown in the margin.

Dismissions, resignations, and deaths.

53. There were 46 officers and 290 men dismissed, including those whose dismission was a consequence of judicial sentence. The resignations were 323; 227 men were discharged, 166 pensioned off, and only eight deserted. At the end of the year the force contained 10,697 men, or very nearly two-thirds of the whole, of ten years' service and upwards. The death-rate was less than last year, being 13½ instead of 18 per mille. The composition of the force is shown in the margin. Of the entire number there were 2,248 officers and 1,817 men, or just one-fourth of the force, able to read and write.

Christians, ...	145
Muhammadans, ...	7,257
Brahmans, ...	3,107
Rajputs, ...	2,673
Gurkhas, ...	315
Sikhs,... ...	979
Punjabis, ...	44
Jats, ...	161
Kayasths, ...	905
Other Hindu castes,	3,397

Rewards.

54. During the year £1,827 were paid away in rewards to 2,866 officers and men. This sum is nearly £500 in excess of the value of the rewards of last year, but it includes rewards to chaukidars, which were not comprised in the amount for 1872. Besides this, 618 officers and men were rewarded by promotion.

Cost.

55. The cost of the entire Department during the calendar year was as shown in the following table:—

	1872.	1873.
	£	£
Superintendence, ...	11,635	10,353
District Executive Force, ...	248,710	253,383
Thagi Police, ...	125	116
Kumaun and Tarai Civil Police, ...	1,752	2,067
Government Railway Police, ...	8,850	8,176
Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Police, ...	59,008	60,861
Rural Police, ...	190,376	212,083
	520,455	547,039

56. The expenditure was thus £26,589 in excess of that of 1872, owing chiefly to the increase in the number of district and Rural Police.

4.—Criminal Justice.

57. For information on this subject Government is mainly dependent on the annual returns furnished by the High Court which are drawn up for the calendar year. The figures given in this chapter relate, therefore, to the year 1873.

(*a.*) *Magistrates' Courts.*

A.—Statistics of crime.

58. On this subject it was remarked in last year's report that the returns of 1872 showed a considerable increase over previous years in regard to the number of offences reported and prosecuted. From the figures submitted it appears that the crime calendar of 1873 is considerably in advance of that of

the preceding year. The following statement summarizes the crime statistics in these provinces (in connection with the Magisterial Courts of original jurisdiction) for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873:—

Year.	Offences reported.	Offences prosecuted.	Persons under trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted or committed.	Pending at close of year.	Percentage of convictions and committals to cases disposed of.
1871, ...	108,425	56,682	107,863	31,939	74,216	1,002	69·5
1872, ...	119,569	63,239	115,949	35,211	79,146	1,242	68·9
1873, ...	138,895	70,752	128,208	36,251	90,337	1,215	70·4
Increase on 1872.	19,326	7,513	12,259	1,040	11,191	...	1·5
Decrease from 1872.	...	...	...	...	...	27	...

59. From these figures it appears that there has been an increase of 16·1 per cent. in the number of offences reported during 1873 as compared with 1872. Convictions and committals show a corresponding rise of 14 per cent. To one or other of the following causes much of this result is largely attributable:—(1) the order issued at the close of 1871 requiring the Police to investigate and prosecute all cases of theft of property above Rs. 10 in value; (2) the multiplication of offences owing to the enactment of municipal bye-laws; (3) increased accessibility of Magistrates' Courts in the mufassil and greater Police efficiency. To the above must be added, as regards the eastern districts of the province, the prevalence of scarcity and the high prices of food during the latter part of the year under review.

Graver offences.

60. The statistics of these, as against person and property, are shown below for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873:—

(a.)—*Against the person.*

	1871.	1872.	1873.	Compared to 1872.
Murder, ...	322	321	354	10 per cent. increase.
Culpable homicide, ...	263	293	285	3 ditto decrease.
Rape, ...	...	163	191	17 ditto increase.
Grievous hurt, ...	1,073	1,069	1,199	12 ditto increase.

(b.)—*Against property.*

	1871.	1872.	1873.	Compared to 1872.
Theft, ...	25,614	31,139	35,381	13·6 per cent. increase.
Robbery, ...	404	391	470	20 ditto ditto.
Dacoity, ...	80	83	118	42 ditto ditto.
Burglary, ...	20,238	19,771	23,433	18 ditto ditto.

61. While in all save one (homicide) of these classified offences the returns show an increase as compared to 1872, the chief rise is to be found in the items of theft and burglary. The causes of this increase have already been explained; as to the graver offences against the person the statistics of these crimes are liable to constant variation.

Petty offences.

62. The principal offences under this head during the years 1872 and 1873 are shown in the following statement:—

Offence.	1872.	1873.
Hurt, ...	8,848	11,695
Assault or criminal force, ...	5,681	5,940
Mischief, ...	4,539	6,370
Nuisances (Penal Code), ...	939	744
Ditto (Municipal and Police Acts), ...	4,401	4,461
Attempts, ...	5,243	5,368

63. No explanation is given of the greatly increased number of cases of "hurt" and "mischief," which are generally insignificant injuries, the charges being mainly due to standing quarrels and litigiousness.

64. The High Court make the following remarks on certain classes of crimes:—

"457 cases were reported in 1873 under the Infanticide Act, against 375 in the previous year; 2,039 offences against the Revenue Laws and 4,580 under the Municipalities' Act were brought before the Courts in the year.

"3,710 persons were dealt with under the provisions of the law for keeping the peace; 766 persons were required to furnish security for good behaviour; 314 persons were reported as vagrants, having no means of livelihood; and 5,368 attempts to commit offences were recorded. The Court has seen reason to doubt whether Magistrates have always used the powers confided to them under Chapter 37 of Act X. of 1872 with due regard to the status and means of the persons dealt with. For example, in the contiguous districts of Moradabad and Bareilly, we find that of 326 persons treated under that chapter in Moradabad one person only was confined, while in Bareilly a large number of the persons (58) so treated were thrown into prison in default of finding the required security. Again, in Benares, till lately notorious for offences against the person, these provisions of the law were worked with marked success, against 93 persons in 1873, all of whom except eight furnished the security demanded; but in the greater number of districts a considerable proportion of orders under this chapter ended in the incarceration of the persons concerned. In Farukhabad 83 persons out of 321 were imprisoned."

B.—Working of the Courts.

65. On the entire number of persons brought to trial the proportion convicted is 70·4—a considerable rise above the percentage of the previous years. This is probably due to the fact that crimes committed under the pressure of want are of a simple character, and easily detected, the offenders not being professional criminals.

Manner in which persons for disposal were dealt with.

66. On the first day of the year 1,242 persons were awaiting trial in the various Magisterial Courts; 60,511 were arrested during the year; 65,901 appeared in obedience to summonses issued;

while 544 were transferred for trial from other parts of the country. The total number of persons before the Courts for disposal was, thus, 128,208, against 115,949 in 1872—an increase of 12,259, or 10·5 per cent. The following table shows how these persons were disposed of, and collates previous statistics on the subject:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.
(1) Discharged without trial, ...	17,398	19,034	19,210	16·6	15·1
(2) Acquitted, ...	14,541	16,177	17,041	14·1	13·4
(3) Convicted or committed, ...	74,216	79,146	90,377	68·9	70·4
(4) Died, escaped, or transferred, ...	406	350	405	0·3	0·3
(5) Pending at close of year, ...	1,102	1,242	1,215	1·0	0·9

67. The proportion of persons dismissed without trial has decreased by 1·5 per cent., and this is satisfactory, as due to greater judgment in arrests on the part of the Police and in the issue of the processes by the Courts. The percentage of persons acquitted is also under that of last year, and is followed by a considerable increase in convictions and committals (1·5). The districts marginally noted show the highest percentages of convictions and commitments, and in none does the proportion fall below 55.

Cawnpore,	... 84
Azamgarh,	... 82
Mainpuri,	... 82
Kumaun,	... 79
Saharanpur,	... 77
Muzaffarnagar,	... 75
Etah, ...	... 54
Bijnor, ...	... 74
Etawah, ...	... 74

68. The High Court select Cawnpore, Mainpuri, Basti, Allahabad, Moradabad, and Bijnor for praise, as having maintained a high position for two consecutive years; while the worst districts are pronounced to be Garhwal, Hamirpur, Aligarh, Dehra Dun, and Benares, which have stood at the bottom of the list both in 1872 and 1873.

69. Of the 1,215 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the year, 724 were in custody and 491 were at large on bail or recognizance. There were 82 cases of more

than six weeks' duration pending on the 31st December, 1873, against 69 in 1872, in the following districts:—

Banda, ...	22
Jhansi, ...	21
Budaun, ...	12
Bijnor, ...	8
Dehra Dun, ...	4
Hamirpur, ...	4
Benares, ...	2
Farukhabad, ...	2
Agra, ...	2
Muzaffarnagar, ...	2
Aligarh, ...	1
Moradabad, ...	1
Mirzapur, ...	1

70. For the Banda arrears the Magistrate, whose procrastination is severely censured by the High Court, is held responsible. The Jhansi cases are chiefly (18 of the 21) in the Courts of the Gursarai Special Magistrates. The attention of the Commissioner of Jhansi has been called to this unsatisfactory state of things by the High Court.

C.—Punishments.

71. The following table shows the punishments inflicted by the Magisterial Courts during 1873 and the two previous years, with the percentage in each class. The percentage is struck on the total number of punishments inflicted, excluding the last three heads, which are rather precautionary than punitive measures:—

	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.	1873.	Per cent.
Fined, ...	44,721	68·1	43,869	62·0	48,088	59·2
Imprisoned, ...	14,901	22·7	18,837	26·6	22,719	28·0
Flogged, ...	3,280	5·0	4,652	6·5	6,550	8·0
Imprisoned and fined, ...	2,376	3·6	2,809	3·9	3,114	3·8
Ditto and flogged ..	408	0·6	582	0·8	784	1·0
Fined and flogged, ..	6	...	13	...	21	...
Security for good behaviour,	1,296	...	1,253	...	1,683	...
Ditto to keep the peace,	1,802	...	2,174	...	1,927	...
Recognizance to keep the peace.	2,370	...	1,810	...	2,276	...
Total. ...	...	...	75,999	...	87,162	...

72 The proportion of fines to the other penalties inflicted has fallen off by nearly 3 per cent. as compared with 1872; while that of imprisonment has increased by 1·4 per cent., and that of flogging by 1·5 per cent. It is probable that the scarcity which existed in the eastern districts accounts for the (comparative) decrease in fines and increase in corporal punishment.

Analysis of the foregoing; fines.

73. The total number of persons fined in 1873 (including those imprisoned and fined and those fined and flogged) was 51,223, against 46,691 in 1872. The entire amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 3,21,037, of which Rs. 2,45,123 (76 per cent.) were recovered. The percentage last year was the same. It is a high proportion, and shows discretion in the assessment and diligence in the realization of the fines imposed. Viewed according to amounts, fines stand as under:—

Number of persons.	*Amount imposed.*
40,180	Not exceeding Rs. 5
10,495	Rs. 5 to Rs. 50
504	„ 50 „ „ 200
49	„ 200 „ „ 1,000

Imprisonment.

74. Including persons imprisoned and fined and persons imprisoned and flogged, 26,617 persons were sentenced to imprisonment during the year—25,423 to rigorous and 1,200 to simple imprisonment. The various periods inflicted were as under:—

	Rigorous.	*Simple.*
Not exceeding 15 days, ...	3,593	560
„ „ 6 months, ...	14,349	620
„ „ 2 years, ...	7,439	20
Beyond 2 „	42	...

1,235 persons were imprisoned in default of finding security to keep the peace or for good behaviour.

Flogging.

75. This punishment is only inflicted on male adults for offences of a peculiarly disgraceful nature, as theft. Boys under 16 are liable to be flogged for any offence. A repetition of an offence punishable

with flogging brings with it the possible addition of imprisonment. The returns show that 5,635 adults and 915 juveniles were flogged in 1873. The average number of stripes inflicted was, as last year, 17.

Attendance of witnesses.

76. 287,957 witnesses, or 29,250 more than in 1872, attended the Magisterial Courts throughout the province during the year. Of these, the great majority, 272,281, were dismissed on the first day, while 14,845 were detained from one to three days, 779 from three to seven days, and 54 above seven days. Of the latter, the Banda District was responsible for 25 and the Hamirpur Courts for 22.

Duration of cases.

77. The average duration was the same as in the two preceding years—eight days. The High Court express their satisfaction at the marked improvement in the despatch of judicial work in many of the districts of the North-Western Provinces—notably in Meerut, Etah, and Allahabad, where the duration was four days only, and in Dehra Dun, Cawnpore, and Benares, where the period was five days.

Appeals.

78. The number of appeals preferred from the Subordinate to the District Magistrates during 1873 was 2,938, the results of which, as compared with previous years, are tabulated below:—

	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.	1873.	Per cent.
Number of appeals, ...	2,262	...	2,791	...	2,938	...
Rejected *in limine*, ...	145	6·5	199	7·3	182	6·0
Dismissed, ...	1,259	56·0	557	56·5	1,660	56·6
Successful (wholly or partly).	824	30·5	996	37·0	1,029	35·1
Pending, ...	34	...	39	...	76	2·3

There is a decrease of rejections *in limine*, probably due to the more careful preparation of the petition of appeal. But the

dismissals on the merits remain the same as before, though the percentage of success is only 35, to 37 of 1872. The Magistrate of Jaunpur is responsible for the large number of 36 undetermined appeals (out of the total of 76).

Special Magistrates.

79. The Special unpaid Magistrates had before them 10,549 persons (33 remaining from the previous year), against 13,194 in 1872; 20,287 witnesses attended at their Courts. Of the persons accused, 2,082 were dismissed without trial, 1,928 were acquitted, 6,493 were convicted, 43 remained at the close of the year, while three are accounted for by death or transfer. It is satisfactory to observe the very considerable decrease (34 per cent.) in the item "discharged without trial." The average duration of cases was eight days. On the whole, the work done by the special magistracy was good.

(*b.*)—*Sessions Courts.*

Committals.

80. The Sessions Courts have practically no original criminal jurisdiction. The following table shows the number of persons committed for trial to these Courts during the last three years, with the percentage of persons convicted and acquitted to the total number of committals disposed of:—

	1871.	Per cent.	1873.	Per cent.	1873.	Per cent.
Persons committed (including those awaiting trial at the commencement of the year).	3,089	...	3,148	...	3,269	...
Convicted, ...	1,998	73·8	2,022	71·8	2,258	78·
Acquitted, ...	711	26·2	772	28·2	647	22·
Undisposed of, ...	237	...	337	...	347	...

There is a general increase of success in commitments; the districts which show best in this respect are Ghazipur (95 per cent.), Azamgarh (92), Budaun (88), Fatehpur (88), Basti (85), and Moradabad (84). Azamgarh and Ghazipur are the districts with the greatest number of commitments, as well as the best percentage. Jaunpur and Bulandshahr are gibbeted by the High Court as the worst.

Punishments.

81. The number of persons punished by Sessions Judges during 1873, and the class of punishment inflicted, are shown in the following statement, with the corresponding figures for 1871 and 1872:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Fines, ...	26	33	22
Imprisoned, ...	1,691	1,726	1,928
Flogged, .. { Men, ...	6	1	2
{ Boys, ...	7	2	10
Imprisoned and fined, ...	176	159	162
Ditto and flogged, ...	6	2	9
Sentenced to death, ...	89	100	125

82. Of the persons imprisoned there were—

Sentenced to transportation for life, ...	194	170	215
Ditto to transportation for a term of years,	1	4	1

Of the persons imprisoned, simple imprisonment was awarded in 41 cases only.

Fines.

83. The fines imposed by Sessions Courts during the year amounted to Rs. 30,251, against Rs. 18,950 in 1872. They were chiefly imposed along with a sentence of imprisonment. Only Rs. 11,596 (38·3 per cent.) were realized. The percentage of recovery was 21·8 in 1871 and 46·8 in 1872. There has thus been a very considerable falling off in the matter of realization, which contrasts unfavorably with the proportion recovered (76 per cent.) in the Magisterial Courts. But it must be borne in mind (1) that the fines imposed by the Sessions Courts are far more severe—the average fine imposed being Rs. 164 against the Magisterial average of Rs. 6; and (2) that prompt action in this respect is more easily attainable in the inferior Courts.

Assessors.

84. In 1,324 cases trials were conducted in the Sessions Courts with the aid of assessors, the great majority

of *whom were drawn from the land-holding, banking, and trading classes; 46 of the assessors were fined for non-attendance. In 1,102 cases the Judges agreed with the assessors, and in 215 cases they differed.

*Bankers and traders,	...	1,157
Land-holders, ...	...	1,720
Pleaders, ...	...	110
Agriculturists, ...	...	67
Engaged in service,...	...	315
Other classes, ...	...	341

Duration of cases.

85. The average number of days occupied in the trial of committed persons was 40 in 1873, against 36 in 1872 and 30 in 1871. This includes the interval (which is often unavoidably considerable) between committal and trial).

Appeals from Magistrates.

86. The following tabular statement summarizes the result of appeals from the Magisterial to the Sessions Courts, showing the total number, the manner in which they were disposed of, and the proportion of each class for 1871, 1872, and 1873 :—

	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.	1873.	Per cent.
Number of appeals, ...	3,647	...	3,658	...	3,572	...
Rejected in *limine*, ...	551	15·8	612	17·4	465	13·0
Dismissed, ...	2,092	60·0	2,192	60·6	2,148	60·1
Successful, (wholly or partially).	845	24·2	760	21·7	850	23·1
Pending, ...	133	...	147	...	109	3·

These results (for 1873) approximate closely to the figures of 1872; but the proportion of rejected appeals is somewhat less, and that of successful appeals (including modified sentences) somewhat greater.

(c.)—*High Court.*

Original jurisdiction.

87. In the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction the High Court disposed of two cases, (there were 23 such cases in 1872 and 4 in 1871), which occupied one Barrister Judge for two days. The small number of cases points to a decrease of graver crime among European British subjects.

Reference.

88. Out of 139 sentences of death referred to the High Court during the year by the Sessions Judges, 100 were confirmed, 24 were modified, and 15 were annulled.

Appeal and revision.

89. The number of cases which came before the High Court in its appellate and revisional capacity during 1873 was 875. In 541 cases the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed; in 207 the orders were modified or the cases remanded; and in 127 the sentences were annulled.

Superintendence.

90. Under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872) the High Court may (*suo motu*) call for the record of any case decided by a subordinate Court; and the proceedings of any subordinate Court may be brought to the notice of the High Court by the official superior of the subordinate officer, on the ground of alleged error in law or procedure. In the exercise of these powers 300 cases came before the Court in 1873, with the following result:—

Confirmed,	...	...	... 204
Modified,	...	...	... 66
Annulled,	...	...	... 30

These results are on the whole satisfactory when taken in connection with the statistics of appeal.

91. The following are the points affecting the general administration of justice which their review of the statistics and reports of 1873 leads the High Court especially to notice:

"In some districts the Court has seen reason to believe that the Chief Magistrates have unduly procrastinated the performance of judicial criminal work. The Court continues to be impressed with the very great advantages, direct and indirect, resulting from the practice of those Magistrates of the District who find leisure to take a substantial share in the administration of criminal justice. It is undeniable that the Magistrate of the District has also other important duties to attend to; but the High Court regrets that these duties should be so onerous as to deprive him of leisure to perform a fair share of case work; whereby he not only furnishes to his

subordinates a local standard and example of good work, but also leaves them more adequate time for the proper discharge of their labors. It was obvious, from the examination of last year's returns, that an unduly heavy burden of work was imposed on the subordinate Courts, more especially in the Jhansi and Kumaun Divisions, as well as elsewhere in these Provinces.

"The Court regrets that more general use is not made of the useful provisions of the law (Sections 115 and 146, &c., Act X. of 1872) for holding enquiries and investigations on the scene of an alleged offence by the agency of the subordinate magistracy. Moreover, it is found that the influence of the Magistrate is often more effective than the agency of the Police to unravel a crime with which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the scene of the crime have more or less sympathized, or of which they are induced, by family or other ties, to attempt to shield the perpetrator from justice."

5.—INFANTICIDE.

92. In the year 1872-73, Act VIII. of 1870 was in operation in 25 districts of the North-Western Provinces. Since that time three other districts—Allahabad, Muzaffarnagar, and Budaun—have been added to the proclaimed list, which now includes all the districts of these Provinces except the seven marginally noted.

Jhansi.
Lalitpur.
Dehra.
Garhwal.
Kumaun.
Tarai.
Gorakhpur.

93. Before looking at the actual results attained under the Rules in these 28 districts, it may be well to compare briefly the principal figures in the 25 districts which were under the Rules during both the years 1872-73 and 1873-74. These may be summarized as under:—

Comparative results, 1872-73 and 1873-74, in 25 districts.

Year.	Number of villages.	Population.	*Births.*		Per mille per annum.	*Deaths under one year.*		Per mille per annum.
			Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
1872-73,...	4,959	485,938	8,756	8,794	36·1	1,745	1,937	7·6
1873-74,...	2,995	338,240	7,286	6,871	41·8	1,637	1,627	9·6

Year.	Percentage of girls' deaths to children's deaths.	*Punishments.*			*Enquiries.*		
		Chaukidars.	Mid-wives.	Heads of families.	Inquests.	*Post-mortem.*	Suspicious cases.
1872-73,...	52·6	416	11	247	1,050	634	57
1873-74,...	50·	308	23	126	1,090	288	37

NOTE.—The Agra returns are for nine months only, but the average numbers have been added to make the figures stand for the year.

94. It will be seen from those figures that the number of villages and the population proclaimed under the Act has been largely reduced in these 25 districts during the year. This is mainly due to the orders of the Government of India under which the standard of guilt has been lowered from 40 per cent. to 35 per cent.; that is, presumption of guilt was formerly held to exist in villages which had a proportion of 40 girls to 60 boys, or 2 to 3, whereas now it is only held to exist when the proportion is 35 girls to 65 boys, or very nearly 1 to 2. Besides this cause of reduction, exemptions have also been made wherever the District Officers have by local enquiries satisfied themselves of the innocence of any of the proclaimed villages of families. It will be seen that the returns for the two years are very nearly the same, the birth-rate and the death-rate being both somewhat higher,—differences which must probably occur from year to year. The deaths of boys and girls under one year old are almost equal in the returns of 1873-74, which is the more satisfactory because now only the more flagrantly guilty families remain under the Act.

Working of the Act during 1873-74 in the 28 proclaimed districts.

95. As regards the working of the Act in the 28 districts for 1873-74, the following table shows the principal results of the enforcement of the Rules among the proclaimed clans :—

Principal Results during 1873-74.

Number.	Districts.	Number of villages.	Initial population of second half-year.	Births. Boys.	Births. Girls.	Per mille per annum.	Deaths under one year old. Boys.	Deaths under one year old. Girls.	Per mille per annum.	Punishments. Chaukidars.	Punishments. Midwives.	Heads of families, &c.	Number of inquests.	Number of post-mortems.	Number of suspicious cases.
1	Saharanpur,* ..	276	50,787	1,164	1,111	46·3	262	273	10·9	1	1	42	146	7	..
2	Muzaffarnagar,	93	22,845	335	313	56·6	52	51	9·	25	..	34	39	8	2
3	Meerut, ...	5	863	25	25	57·9	5	12	19·7	2	..	..	8	2	..
4	Bulandshahr, ..	38	11,366	311	249	49·2	70	78	13·	5	..	..	57	..	..
5	Aligarh, ..	28	3,863	93	88	46·8	21	16	9·5	9	1	3	15	1	..
6	Agra,* ..	94	15,453	408	364	36·4	115	93	9·6	7	..	8	66	9	1
7	Muttra, ..	5	1,858	57	45	54·8	10	7	9·1	..	..	..	4	4	..
8	Farukhabad,*	158	15,912	360	336	56·1	82	72	11·1	57	8	22	63	22	5
9	Mainpuri,* ..	455	51,790	794	777	48·8	147	145	9·	30	7	14	112	15	2
10	Etawah,* ..	169	9,187	233	207	34·2	38	42	6·2	12	..	3	50	15	..
11	Etah,* ..	121	12,779	338	295	45·7	102	85	13·5	7	..	9	40	40	3
12	Bijnor,* ..	84	13,215	320	299	45·5	79	71	11·	14	1	1	60	39	..
13	Moradabad,* ..	64	7,400	183	206	52·5	37	39	10·2	1	..	..	21	1	..
14	Budaun, ..	115	25,262	187	174	28·2	31	26	4·4	..	..	..	261	15	1
15	Bareilly,* ...	109	7,547	193	247	37·8	47	78	10·5	3	..	4	28	1	..
16	Shahjahanpur,*	177	13,680	286	269	40·5	73	73	10·6	62	..	2	46	38	..
17	Cawnpore, ..	217	22,986	511	461	33·6	112	120	8·	9	..	5	74	33	10
18	Fatehpur, ..	275	11,115	219	215	39·	62	56	10·6	14	1	2	35	20	..
19	Hamirpur, ..	18	5,696	92	102	34·	15	27	7·3	4	..	..	23	11	4
20	Banda,* ..	27	7,791	125	107	30·	19	16	4·5	1	..	..	16	3	..
21	Allahabad,* ..	41	1,432	39	28	37·9	4	2	3·4	..	..	..	2	1	..
22	Jaunpur, ..	214	29,468	580	565	38·8	132	127	8·7	9	..	9	77	15	1
23	Azamgarh, ..	131	14,373	215	188	28·	32	31	4·3	8	..	2	30	29	4
24	Mirzapur, ..	21	2,051	51	33	40·9	14	1	7·3	8	1	..	1	..	..
25	Benares, ..	4	888	8	25	37·1	2	5	7·8	..	..	..	5	5	..
26	Ghazipur,* ..	50	3,775	62	66	36·2	11	4	4·3	2	..	..	4	..	..
27	Basti, ..	177	13,188	270	214	36·7	59	44	7·7	32	2	..	43	34	5
28	Jalaun,* ..	78	11,235	286	286	41·7	69	79	10·8	5	1	..	53	34	2
	Total, ..	3,244	386,018	7,745	7,295	41·4	1,696	1,673	9·1	333	23	160	1,157	412	*40

Explanation.—In regard to this tabular statement it must be noted that columns 3 and 4—villages and population—represent the state of things at the beginning of the second half-year; the figures during the first half-year having been different in 14 of the 28 districts (those marked with asterisks) from what they were in the second half-year. This will account for the apparent discrepancy in population, as compared with the resultant numbers subsequently given in para. 15. In the 14 cases referred to, the population on which the births and death-rates (per mille per annum) are calculated, has been found by taking the mean between the numbers under proclamation in the first and second half-years respectively; and the general rates have been found in the same way, *viz.*, on a mean population of 389,711, adding births and deaths as under:—

To Agra, ... (1 quarter).
„ Muzaffarnagar, ... (6 months).
„ Budaun, ... (6 months),

i. e., { Births .. 8,327 boys 7,840 girls.
Deaths .. 1,796 „ 1,761 „

Birth-rate.

96. In reviewing these figures compiled from the district returns and half-yearly reports, the first point that calls for remark is the birth-rate. In the returns for the first half-year this general rate was found to be 38·4 per mille per annum; and as fictitious entries are highly improbable, the resultant rate

over the whole year (41·4) affords good evidence of more careful enquiry and more accurate registration. The rate itself is fairly, but by no means abnormally, high. The European average does not ordinarily much exceed 35; so that the accepted conclusion as to the existence of a high birth-rate throughout the North-Western Provinces is borne out.

97. But what cannot fail to attract attention and to merit enquiry is the unaccountable variation in the birth-rates of the various districts under review. In ordinary circumstances, it might be expected that these rates should all, more or less, approach the general average, except where the numbers concerned are very small; whereas the figures show great discrepancies,—from Meerut with its 57·9, to Azamgarh with its 28 per mille per annum. Twelve of the 28 districts exceed, and 16 fall short of the general average; and the same geographical peculiarity which was adverted to in the Review of the first half-year is again observable as markedly as before.

98. The following classification will serve to exemplify both these points and to show the local distribution of the high and low percentage:—

Class I.—Districts with birth-rate of 50 per mille per annum or upwards.	1.	Meerut,	57·9
	2.	Muzaffarnagar,	56·6
	3.	Muttra,	54·8
	4.	Moradabad,	52·5
	5.	Farukhabad,	50·0
Class II.—Districts with birth-rate of 40 to 50 per mille per annum.	1.	Bulandshahr,	49·2
	2.	Mainpuri,	48·8
	3.	Aligarh,	46·8
	4.	Saharanpur,	46·3
	5.	Etah,	45·7
	6.	Bijnor,	45·5
	7.	Jalaun,	41·7
	8.	Mirzapur,	40·9
	9.	Shahjahanpur,	40·5
Class III.—Districts with birth-rate of 30 to 40 per mille per annum.	1.	Fatehpur,	39·
	2.	Jaunpur,	38·8
	3.	Allahabad,	37·9
	4.	Bareilly,	37·8
	5.	Benares,	37·1
	6.	Basti,	36·7
	7.	Agra,	36·4
	8.	Ghazipur,	36·2
	9.	Etawah,	34·2
	10.	Hamirpur,	34·
	11.	Cawnpore,	33·6
	12.	Banda,	30·
Class IV.—Districts with birth-rate below 30 per mille per annum.	1.	Budaun,	28·2
	2.	Azamgarh,	28·

99. Thus if 40 be taken as a fair average rate (and in view of census statistics it is so), we have 14 districts above it and 14 below it, with very considerable gradations all the way down.

100. In the returns for the 25 districts during 1872-73 the figures showed—

(1) One district with 50 per mille and upwards.
(2) Six districts between 40 and 50 per mille.
(3) Fifteen districts between 30 and 40 per mile.
(4) Three districts below 30 per mille per annum.

101. The following table shows the respective birth-rates in these 25 districts for 1872-73 and 1873-74:—

Order in 1872-73.	Order in 1873-74.	District.	*Birth-rate in*	
			1872-73.	1873-74.
1	8	Saharanpur, ...	50·	46·3
2	1	Meerut, ...	48·	57·9
3	5	Bulandshahr, ...	46·8	49·2
4	10	Bijnor, ...	46·2	45·5
5	7	Aligarh, ...	44·	46·8
6	4	Farukhabad, ...	41·	50·1
7	9	Etah, ...	40·3	45·7
8	12	Mirzapur, ...	39·7	40·9
9	3	Moradabad, ...	39 6	52·5
10	14	Fatehpur, ...	39·2	39·
11	13	Shahjahanpur, ...	39·1	40 5
12	18	Basti, ...	38·	36 7
13	16	Bareilly, ...	37 6	37·8
14	11	Jalaun, ...	35·3	41·7
15	23	Cawnpore, ...	35·	33·6
16	2	Muttra, ...	34·7	54·8
17	6	Mainpuri, ...	34·5	48·8
18	19	Agra, ...	34·4	36·4
19	20	Ghazipur, ...	34·	36·2
20	21	Etawah, ...	33 6	34·2
21	22	Hamirpur, ...	31·3	34·
22	25	Azamgarh, ...	30·7	28·
23	15	Jaunpur, ...	29·4	38·8
24	17	Benares, ...	29·	37·1
25	24	Banda, ...	27·	30·

102. It is observable that 18 of the 25 districts show a higher birth-rate than in the preceding year. But in this respect, too, there are considerable variations hardly attributable to natural causes, more especially in the districts marginally noted.

Meerut.
Moradabad.
Muttra.
Mainpuri.

103. As to the geographical point alluded to, looking at the four classes mentioned in para. 7, and drawing the boundary line along the western edge of Cawnpore and Hamirpur, the following facts are apparent :—

(1) All the districts of Class I. are to the north-west.

(2) All the districts of Class II. (except Mirzapur) are to the north-west.

(3) Class III.—three are to the north-west and nine to the south-east.

(4) All the districts of Class IV. are to the south-east.

Death-rate.

104. In regard to deaths under the age of one year, the general rate on the nearest approximate population is found to be 9·1 per mille per annum, against 7·6 of 1872-73. This is a considerable variation, which may be due to more careful registration or to inaccuracies as to ages—children over one year having been registered as under; but it is impossible at present to offer any valid explanation of it. During the first six months of 1873-74 the rate was still higher, being 5·4 per mille, or 10·8 per annum. This is certainly very much too high, being nearly double the corresponding English rate (5·5).

105. Following the procedure of para. 7, the following classification shows in the death-rates, no less than in the birth-rates, a very considerable variation and a similar geographical peculiarity :—

Class I.—Districts with death-rate above 10 per mille per annum.

1.	Meerut, ...	19·7
2.	Etah, ...	13·5
3.	Bulandshahr,... ...	13·
4.	Farukhabad,... ...	11·1
5.	Bijnor, ...	11·
6.	Saharanpur, ...	10·9
7.	Jalaun, ...	10·8
8.	Shahjahanpur, ...	10·6
9.	Fatehpur, ...	10·6
10.	Bareilly, ...	10·5
11.	Moradabad, ...	10·2

Class II.—Districts with death-rate from 8 to 10 per mille per annum.	1.	Agra, ...	9·6
	2.	Aligarh, ...	9·5
	3.	Muttra, ...	9·1
	4.	Muzaffarnagar, ...	9·
	5.	Mainpuri, ...	9·
	6.	Jaunpur, ...	8·7
	7	Cawnpore, ...	8·
Class III.—Districts with death-rate from 5 to 8 per mille per annum.	1.	Benares, ...	7·8
	2.	Basti, ...	7·7
	3.	Mirzapur, ...	7·3
	4.	Hamirpur, ...	7·3
	5.	Etawah, ...	6·2
Class IV.—Districts with death-rate under 5 per mille per annum.	1.	Banda, ...	4·5
	2.	Budaun, ...	4·4
	3.	Azamgarh, ...	4·3
	4.	Ghazipur, ...	4·3
	5.	Allahabad, ...	3·4

106. Taking the average death-rate at 8 per mille per annum, we find 10 districts below, and the remaining 18 above the mark.

107. Viewed geographically, we find that districts in—

Class I. are all to north-west (except Fatehpur).

„ II. are all to north-west (except Jaunpur & Cawnpore).

„ III. are all to south-east (except Etawah).

„ IV. are all to south-east (except Budaun).

108. It will thus be seen that the districts in the north-west half of this province have an excessive mortality rate (as regards children under the one year limit) no less than an excessive birth-rate. There are some districts —such as Meerut, Muttra, and Benares--which should be excluded from this argument, because the numbers under proclamation, on which the average is struck, are small. But putting these aside and looking only at the most populous districts, there is a vast discrepancy between Azamgarh, with a death-rate of 4·3 on a population of 14,372, and Etah, which has a death-rate of 13·5 on a population of 12,779. It is to be hoped that District Officers will direct their best attention to this very important feature, brought forward so prominently and repeatedly in the

infanticide returns, and give their best aid to Government to form a reasonable solution of the enigma.

Relative numbers of the sexes.

109. Looking next to the relative numbers of the sexes, we find recorded, during the year under review, the births of 7,745 boys to 7,295 girls, in the proportion of 51·5 to 48·5, against 9,132 to 9,127 in 1872-73. The year's percentage closely approximates to the analogous English girl rate (48·9), and there is little doubt that the returns of 1872-73 were the result of inaccurate registration, arising from the impression (since explained away) that it was more important to register the births of girls than of boys. In 21 districts the births of boys exceed those of girls, in two the numbers are equal, while in the remaining five the girls preponderate.

110. Of deaths under one year, the returns show 1,696 boys to 1,673 girls, as against 1,798 to 1,996 in the preceding year. We thus get:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	*English average.*
Girl deaths, ...	52·6	50	43·6
Boy „	47·4	50	56·4

The equality of the death-rate among boys and girls is satisfactory, for it is not established that the English rule of superior female vitality applies to India: while any excess of girl deaths over boy deaths could hardly be explained, except as due to neglect, cruelty, or crime. Of the 28 districts, 10 show a preponderance in the number of female deaths, 17 in that of male deaths, and in one the numbers are equal. In no large districts are there to be found any striking discrepancies, and this points to fairly accurate registration in this respect.

111. The following table gives a close approximation (allowing for differences in the proclaimed population during the year as formerly explained) to the initial and resultant numbers of both sexes, adult and minor, for the year 1873-74, after taking into account the arrivals, removals, births, deaths, and transfers. The figures for events during the first half-

year are taken from Mr. Hobart's report on that period, but to his initial population have been added that of districts subsequently added :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Initial population, ...	152,983	117,295	83,396	34,131	387,805
Add arrivals, ...	3,019	8,590	3,073	2,569	
„ births, ...	...	...	7,745	7,295	
„ transfers,... ...	2,787	749	...	...	
	158,789	126,634	94,214	43,995	
Deduct removals, ...	3,505	8,177	3,296	2,511	
„ deaths, ...	2,945	2,151	3,375	2,903	
„ transfers, ...	...	...	2,787	749	
Resultant population, ...	152,339	116,306	84,756	37,832	391,233
				Increase,	3,428

112. The percentages at the commencement of the year were 29 of girls to 71 of boys; at the close the proportion was 30·8 to 69·2—a very considerable improvement. While this small girl percentage points unmistakeably to the former existence of culpable neglect and wilful infanticide, it must be borne in mind that all but the worst cases of clan, village, and family have been, or are being, exempted,—leaving the resultant girl percentage at a figure which is exceedingly low, and which can only be raised by slow degrees and in a considerable term of years.

113. The numbers of the removals and arrivals call for no special remark. They all but balance each other,* and are to be ascribed not to intentional emigration with the view of evading the

*Removals, ... 17,489
Arrivals, ... 17,251

provisions of the law, but rather to the temporary and casual occurrences incident to the social life of the people,—especially to the frequent visits made by married women to their parents' homes.

Transfers.

114. In regard to transfers from minors to adults, the figures (2,787 males to 749 females) can hardly be accurate. There is considerable difficulty, however, in accurately discriminating the precise period at which the transfers should be effected in each case (a difficulty which will disappear when births have been registered for 12 years); and orders have been issued that such transfers should only be made by the District Officers themselves, so that the work is no doubt behindhand in many cases. Besides this, the boys as a rule remain at home, while the girls leave for their husbands' houses at a marriageable age, and show as removals.

115. Thus far of the results as connected immediately with the proclaimed population and their relative numbers. There remain the questions of punishments, enquiries (medical and judicial), rates, and extra police.

Punishments.

116. Under the head of punishments (for breach of the Repressive Rules prepared under the Act) the returns of the two past years may be thus compared :—

Year.	*Punishments inflicted on*			Total.
	Chaukidars.	Midwives.	Heads of families.	
1872-73,... ...	416	11	247	674
1873-74,... ...	333	23	160	516

There is thus a considerable decrease in this respect, due (it is to be hoped) to the fact that the rules are better understood and more smoothly and regularly worked than at first.

117. The marginal figures show for the two years the numbers of inquests, *post-mortem* examinations and suspicious cases. These three matters are intimately connected. If there is doubt concerning the immediate cause of death, an inquest is held; if doubt still exists, the matter is referred to the Civil Surgeon, and a *post-mortem* examination ensues; and if this leaves the case suspicious, a judicial enquiry is instituted. The inquests of 1873-74 were more numerous than those of the preceding years, but they did not result in so many *post-mortem* examinations or enquiries. Of the 40 suspicious cases in 1873-74, 20 were dismissed at the preliminary enquiry, and 20 came up for trial with the following result:—

Enquiries.

	Inquests.	*Post-mortem.*	Suspicious cases.
1872-73, ...	1,050	634	57
1873-74, ...	1,157	412	40

District.	*Number of cases.*	*Result.*
Farukhabad, ...	2 ...	2 convictions.
Cawnpore, ...	8 ...	2 convictions. 6 acquittals.
Azamgarh, ...	3 ...	3 convictions.
Basti, ...	1 ...	1 conviction.
Jalaun, ...	2 ...	1 conviction. 1 acquittal.
Etah, ...	1 ...	1 acquittal.
Hamirpur, ...	1 ...	1 acquittal.
Mainpuri, ...	2 ...	2 convictions.
General result, ...	...	11 convictions. 9 acquittals.

118. The sentences passed varied from the extreme penalty of the law and transportation for life, to imprisonment for six months. The cases occurred (as will be observed) in some of the worst infanticide districts of the province. The Azamgarh cases were peculiarly important.

Special Police.

119. When it is found that the task of supervision under the Rules is beyond the power of the ordinary Police, special extra Police are appointed for this work; and to meet the expenditure

thus incurred annual rates are imposed on the proclaimed population, averaging Re. 1 from every "especially guilty," and 8 annas from every "ordinarily guilty" family. These rates, too light to cause any appreciable pecuniary hardship, act beneficially as a general overt punitive measure, which comes more closely home to the proclaimed population than any system of registration *per se* can do. The extra Police force entertained at present is shown in the following statement, but in some districts it is undergoing, and in others it is about to undergo, considerable revision :—

District.	*Force.*	*Annual cost.*
1. Saharanpur,	2 Sub-Inspectors, 9 Head Constables,	Rs. 3,960
2. Muzaffarnagar,	7 Head Constables,	„ 1,460
3. Mainpuri,	1 Sub-Inspector, 13 Head Constables,	„ 3,372
4. Farukhabad,	1 Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables,	„ 1,182
5. Bareilly,	3 Head Constables,	„ 720
6. Budaun,	3 Head Constables,	„ 840
7. Shahjahanpur,	4 Head Constables,	„ 850
8. Fatehpur,	2 Head Constables,	„ 504
9. Cawnpore,	1 Inspector, 2 Writers,	„ 1,740
10. Jaunpur,	3 Head Constables,	„ 540
11. Basti,	1 Inspector,	„ 1,200
12. Azamgarh,	4 Head Constables, 1 Writer,	„ 750
13. Etawah,	2 Head Constables,	„ 360

It is also in contemplation to permit the entertainment of a special chaukidar in such villages as, from the extent of their proclaimed population, seem to require it.

Repression Rules.

120. The Rules of Repression (sanctioned by the Government of India in their No. 806, dated 10th February, 1871,) have been revised during the year, and are now before the Supreme Government: the only change (beyond simplification and re-arrangement) is that the proclaimed families are no longer registered according to the "chula" or "house." Several families often belong to one house; and when registered

together, it was impossible to learn anything as to their character from the bare fact that (to take an example) the house contained five men, three women, six boys, and two girls. It was necessary to ascertain how many married couples there were, and to which of them the boys and girls belonged. Accordingly, they are now registered both by houses and families. The head of the house is substituted for the old head of the family, so that the mutual responsibility and interdependence of such families as live under the same roof is not lost sight of, while at the same time the numbers and status of each are separately recorded.

Conclusion.

121. So far as can be gathered from the abstract of the various district reports, it is matter of satisfaction to His Honor to observe that the great work of stamping out the crime of female infanticide—a work which has for the last four years engaged much of the time and energy of the Government—seems to be satisfactorily progressing: and the thanks of the Government are due to the District Officers of the Province for their untiring efforts in this direction. Any material advance must, from the circumstances of the case, be slow and gradual; but the facts of an increased percentage of girls and a decreased percentage of female infant mortality (which this review of the year's returns places beyond doubt) augur well for the future.

6.—Prisons.

Staff.

122. The Jail Department was administered during the calendar year 1873 by Surgeon-Major W. Walker, Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

Number of Jails.

123. The number of jails in these Provinces is 39. Of these six are Central and 33 District Jails. The Central Jails are those of Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Meerut Agra, and Fatehgarh. There are also 22 lock-ups for the confinement of under-trial prisoners.

Number of prisoners.

124. The statistics of the prison population for 1872-73 and 1873-74. respectively are shown in the following table :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Prisoners under trial, ...	36,371	40,225	3,854	...
2. Criminal and Revenue prisoners,	1,961	2,286	325	...
3. Convict population, ...	50,427	58,950	8,523	...
Total population including all classes, ...	88,759	101,461	12,702	...
DEDUCT—				
1. Number of under-trial prisoners convicted during the year, ...	18,432	22,485	4,053	...
2. Transferred for transportation, &c., and admitted *en route* to other jails, ...	335	387	52	...
3. Transferred to other jails to undergo sentence, ...	5,743	7,357	1,614	...
Net population, ...	64,249	71,232	6,983	...
Daily average No. of all classes,	18,150	20,433	2,283	...

Connection between high prices of food and the increase of crime.

125. The connection between the rise of prices beyond a certain limit and the increase of crime was traced in last year's report. It is still more strikingly shown by the returns for the present year, as the dearness of food grains was, unfortunately, more marked and general. The daily average number of convicts in our jails (excluding civil prisoners and prisoners under trial) is shown in the following table, which covers a period of seven years :—

Av. jail population in	1867,	14,749	Jail popln. on 1st Jany,	1868,	14,260
Ditto	ditto,	1868,	15,278	Ditto	ditto,	1869,	16,216
Ditto	ditto,	1869,	18,137	Ditto	ditto,	1870,	18,621
Ditto	ditto,	1870,	17,707	Ditto	ditto,	1871,	16,157
Ditto	ditto,	1871,	15,962	Ditto	ditto,	1872,	15,762
Ditto	ditto,	1872,	16,788	Ditto	ditto,	1873,	17,467
Ditto	ditto,	1873,	18,969	Ditto	ditto,	1874,	19,998

126. It will be seen from these figures that under the pressure of scarcity and high prices the number of convicts has risen to a figure hitherto unknown, and stands now higher than it did even in the disastrous year 1869. There is little doubt that the return will be still larger in the year 1874, as the average number of 1873 is less than the number in jail at the close of the year. The same explanation may be given of the larger number of persons arrested and brought to trial, which has risen from 35,236 in 1872 to 39,049. Of these 50·6 were convicted and imprisoned in 1872, and 55·8 in 1873. The petty crimes which spring from want are always easier of conviction than the graver offences committed by the criminal classes.

Civil prisoners.

127. It might have been expected that the same influences would not have affected the numbers of civil prisoners. A bad and dear season is hardly the time when a sagacious creditor would harass a poor and honest debtor; he would lie by till things are better and the man has more chance of being able to pay. The facts, however, do not bear this out. With two exceptions, the numbers of civil prisoners have risen and fallen with the number of convicts, *i.e.*, with the severity or prosperity of the seasons. This seems to show that to a great extent debt is involuntary, arising from inability to pay, and that our jails are largely used by creditors as a means of coercion or of revenge, regardless of the fact that the debtor cannot liquidate his debt. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that this state of things is right. In a recent correspondence with the Government of India, His Honor has urged that the punishment of debt

Number of civil prisoners admitted.		Increase or decrease compared with preceding year.	Increase or decrease in average number of convicts compared with previous year.
1867,	1,550	...	...
1868,	1,731	Increase,...	Increase.
1869,	1,502	Decrease,...	Ditto.
1870,	1,854	Increase,...	Decrease.
1871,	1,633	Decrease,...	Ditto.
1872,	1,847	Increase,...	Increase.
1873,	2,143	Ditto, ...	Ditto.

by imprisonment should be abolished, except when the debt is due to fraud or is accompanied by contumacy.

Disposal of convicts.

128. The number of convicts during the year, and the manner of their disposal, are shown in the following table:—

	1872.		1873.		*Increase.*		*Decrease.*	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remained in confinement on 1st January.	15,042	720	16,704	763	1,662	43	..	..
Imprisoned during the year.	27,029	1,558	31,679	2,060	4,650	502	..	..
Net population, ..	42,071	2,278	48,383	2,823	6,312	545	..	..
Received from other jails to undergo sentence.	5,502	241	7,110	247	1,608	6	..	..
Received from other jails for transportation, &c., *en route* to other jails.	301	34	337	50	36	16	..	..
Total population, ..	47,874	2,553	55,830	3,120	7,956	567	..	..
Transferred to other jails to undergo sentence.	5,506	234	7,233	247	1,727	13	..	..
Transferred to other jails for transportation beyond seas, &c.	248	35	327	52	79	17	..	..
Transported beyond seas,	187	16	70	10	..	..	117	6
Released on appeal, ..	816	11	858	19	42	8	..	..
Ditto on expiry of sentence.	20,961	1,377	24,155	1,759	3,194	382	..	..
Ditto on payment of fine.	2,374	63	2,626	57	252	..	..	6
Ditto by Government order on account of sickness.	90	13	177	27	87	14	..	..
Ditto by order of Government for good conduct.	161	9	313	26	152	17	..	..
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums,	6	..	8	2	..	2	..	..
Escaped, ...	36	1	22	..	..	..	14	1
Executed, ...	68	4	99	2	31	..	..	2
Died, ...	717	27	840	25	123	..	..	2
Remaining on 31st December.	16,704	763	19,104	894	2,400	131	..	..
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year.	5,859,095	285,245	6,621,085	302,527	761,990	17,282	..	..
Daily average number of prisoners during the year,	16,008·50	779·50	18,136	833·	2,127·50	53·50	..	..
	16,728		18,969		2,181		..	..

129. The net convict population of 51,206 was classified according to religions as follows :—

Religion of convicts.

Hindus, ...	...	42,668, or 83·3 per cent.
Muhammadans,	...	8,458, or 16·5 „
Christians, ...	...	78
Other sects, ...	...	2
		51,206

130. Last year the percentage of Hindus was 81·87, and of Muhammadans 17·98. The difference between the figures for 1872 and 1873 is probably due in part to the uncertainty of classification among some of the lower castes (especially in the eastern districts), where the line between Hindu and Muhammadan is very faintly drawn.

131. The number of convicts belonging to each of the main classes into which the population of these Provinces may be divided in respect of occupation is shown in the table following:—

Occupation of convicts.

	1872.	1873.
Of independent means, ...	889	707
Agriculturists, ...	21,216	21,216
Laborers, ...	8,662	8,662
Shop-keepers and traders, ...	2,727	2,727
Artizans, ...	1,068	1,068
Domestic servants, ...	2,897	2,897
Belonging to a profession, ...	1,687	1,687
Government servants, ...	1,706	1,706
No occupation, ...	1,259	1,259

132. The number of Europeans imprisoned is shown in the margin. Of these 22 were confined in the Allahabad Central Prison. Of the remainder, five were imprisoned for one day only, one was released on appeal, and two were confined for a month and five days in the Bareilly District Jail.

1870-71, ...	... 37
1871-72, ...	... 33
1872-73, ...	... 24
1873-74, ...	... 30

Female prisoners.

133. The number of women convicts was 2,823, of which 2,618 were married. In last year's review mention was made of the dangers to which female convicts are exposed on discharge from jail. During the present year it was sought to obviate those dangers by providing that women whose term of imprisonment had expired should, as far as possible, be given over to their relatives or friends at the jail door. The result has been that of 1,158 female prisoners released in 1873-74, 566 were taken home by their friends and 592 left the jail unattended. An attempt was made to discover the subsequent history of some of these latter; and it was found that 56 of these inquired after were living with their friends, that 16 had not returned home, and that 38 could not be traced at all. These figures show, it is feared, that the fears expressed last year of the demoralizing influence of the jail were well-founded. But, at present, Government seems to have done all that is possible in the matter.

It was noticed that 27 women were imprisoned for debt during the year, and enquiries were ordered into these cases to show how it was that a woman, instead of her husband or nearest male relative, was proceeded against by the creditor.

Prisoners under age.

134. The number of prisoners under 16 years of age was 752—697 boys and 55 girls—against 512 last year. There was thus an increase of 45 per cent. Of these 621 were transferred to the reformatories attached to five out of the six Central Prisons. The remainder, who were girls, or boys, sentenced to very short terms of imprisonment, or in bad health, were retained in District Jails.

Teaching in reformatories.

135. In the year under review an attempt was made to teach the boys blacksmith's and carpenter's work, in the place of weaving, basket-making, and similar trades, which are of little use to them when they leave the jail. This is a change attended with

much difficulty. There are no reformatories in the true sense of the word, for no boy can be detained beyond the term of his sentence, and this is often too short for any effective instruction. Again, to admit a boy to the jail workshop is to run serious risk of his contamination by association with older and more hardened criminals. The results of the experiment have not been very encouraging, but it will be continued during 1874, and, it is hoped, with more success.

Length of terms of imprisonment.

136. The table in the margin shows the classification of terms of imprisonment according to their length, and the several portions of the whole convict population whose sentences fell under each class. These proportions have remained almost unchanged for the last three years. The percentage of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 7·04, against 9·44 last year. This falling off is presumably one of the good effects of Act X. of 1872, under which men convicted of being bad characters can be punished with hard labor.

	1872.	1873.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
A.—Not exceeding one month,...	19·25	19·03
B.—Between 1 and 3 months,	15·38	15·46
C.— Ditto 3 and 6 „ ...	15·45	15·25
D.— Ditto 6 and 12 „ ...	16·05	16·86
E.— Ditto 1 and 3 years,...	20·15	20·08
F.— Ditto 3 and 5 „ ...	5·77	6·64
G.— Ditto 5 and 10 „ ...	5·43	4·66
H.—Above 10 years, ...	1·55	0·90
I.—Transported beyond seas, { For life, ...	0 67	0·78
I.—Transported beyond seas, { Shorter period,	0·14	0·13
J.—Executed, ...	0·16	0·21
Total, ...	1·00	1·00

Habitual criminals.

137. The punishment of habitual crime is hardly yet sufficiently severe. In many cases this is no doubt to be ascribed to the difficulty of proving a former conviction; but instances are not wanting where even in the face of such proof the sentence awarded has been unduly light. The matter will continue to occupy the attention of Government, and it is hoped that an improvement will be shown in the returns of next year.

138. A new classification of prisoners was introduced towards the end of the year. Prisoners are now divided into four classes. The first class contains recaptured prisoners and those who have been convicted of the graver offences against the person, of robbery or dacoity, or who have been sentenced to imprisonment for more than two years for theft, or have been sent to jail as bad characters. The second class contains habitual criminals. These two classes are, as far as possible, kept completely apart from the rest of the prisoners, both by day and by night. In the third class are all other criminal prisoners except those who have earned a place in the fourth class, which consists of prisoners who have acquired a certain number of good conduct marks. Promotion into this class may be made also from the first of the four classes, but not from the second. The third and fourth classes are allowed to labour together during the day, but have separate dormitories wherever there is room enough. The new classification is an undoubted improvement, and as care will be taken to discriminate between convictions which imply no moral turpitude (as for simple assaults or sanitary offences, &c.) and those which do, the separation of previously convicted prisoners into a class by themselves, with no hope of escaping from the severest forms of jail drudgery, will add much to the terrors of imprisonment for the criminal classes.

Classification of prisoners.

139. The number of releases under the good conduct rules has risen from 33 in 1870 to 112 in 1871, 170 in 1872, and 339 in 1873. This is mainly due to the rules having been distinctly formulated, and their working enforced as a matter not of special but of general application. His Honor, however, is apprehensive that in many cases too much is left in the hands of darogahs and prison underlings, and that those convicts who get the most marks are often the worst scoundrels. A strict supervision is needed to guard against undue easiness in the release of prisoners under these rules. They are applicable only to those convicts whose sentences are for terms of more than two years.

Releases under the good conduct rules.

Releases on account of sickness.

140. The following table shows the numbers of convicts who have been released on account of sickness, divided into four classes :—

	1872.	1873.
Class I.—Released on account of an epidemic breaking out in jail.	9	121
„ II.—On account of old age, ...	10	8
„ III.—On account of extreme bodily infirmity,	7	15
„ IV.—On account of dangerous or hopeless illness.	77	60

The great increase is under Class I. There was only one slight outbreak of cholera in 1872 at Mirzapur; in 1873 there were two,—one at Banda and one at Benares. The jails from which the releases on account of mortal sickness and infirmity and old age took place were mostly in the east. The total number of prisoners released on these grounds was 83, against 94 last year. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that these releases should be granted very rarely, and only on highly exceptional grounds. He does not think that it is ordinarily any reason for releasing a prisoner under sentence for a heinous crime that he will probably die if he is not allowed to go to his home.

Escapes.

141. The subjoined table shows the improvement which has been made in the guarding of prisoners during the last three years :—

	Number of jails from which escapes were made.	Number of convicts who escaped.	Number recaptured.
1871-72, ...	27	66	33
1872-73, ...	23	40	25
1873-74, ...	17	22	12

142. The figures for 1873-74 are the more satisfactory, as the total average daily population of the jails was so much larger than in 1872-73—being 58,950, against 50,427. Of the 22 escapes of 1873-74, 15 were from inside the jail walls and seven from gangs employed in extramural labour.

143. During the past eight years 246 prisoners have escaped from the jails of the North-Western Provinces; of these 131 have been recaptured. The number recaptured during the year under review was 19.

144. The number of offences committed by prisoners, and the punishments inflicted, are shown below for each of the last two years:—

Offences.

Offences.	1872.	1873.	Punishments.	1872.	1873.
Criminal offences,	19	38	Solitary confinement.	403	432
Wilful disobedience,	617	1,216	Ditto in irons,	131	36
Assaults, ...	172	123	Ditto with reduced diet.	426	729
Threatening, ...	66	73			
Indecent behaviour,	278	125			
Wilful disablement,	143	88			
Refusal to work, ...	214	271	Flogging. Under 10... 611 stripes.	1,255	751
Cutting irons, ...	5	9	10 to 20 ... 514		846 — 1,837
Idleness, ...	333	584	20 to 30... 130		240
Mismanagement of work.	114	127	Hard labor, ...	66	33
			Additional imprisonment.	22	30
Damaging property,	289	399			
Conspiring to escape,	53	44			
Total, ...	2,303	3,097	Total,...	2,303	3,097

145. No jails were without offences this year. Those in the margin had the fewest, and of these only Muzaffarnagar need be noted as having a disproportionately small number, though somewhat more than last year.

	1 72.	1873.
Almora, ...	...	5
Muzaffarnagar, ...	4	7
Dehra Dun, ...	...	8
Muttra, ...	8	21
Moradabad, ...	12	23

146. The number of offences altogether has increased faster than the population, and the number of floggings bears a larger proportion than before to the whole number of punishments—being 59 instead of 49 per cent. There is great

Punishments.

	1872.	1873.
Offences, ...	1,284	2,059
Punishments,...	2,423	3,099
Flogging, ...	1,255	1,837

difference in the procedure of different jails in this respect. In some jails the sole punishment was flogging; in others only one-third of the offenders were flogged. The more frequent use of the cane is to be regretted. Flogging is the *ultima ratio* of punishment, and should not be indiscriminately inflicted for all sorts of offences. Little has been done towards providing cells for solitary confinement. The difficulty of ensuring sufficient ventilation has been surmounted in only two Central Prisons, and there not completely. His Honor, however, would not wish to see solitary confinement used as a common punishment, since that has sometimes as bad an effect as corporal chastisement.

Education.

147. Of 31,096 convicted prisoners received into jail during the year 90·30 per cent. were totally uneducated, and of the remaining 9·70 per cent. 7·40 per cent. could read and write a little, and 714 prisoners, or 2·30 per cent., could read and write well. The number of prisoners who were taught reading and writing in jail was 6,140. In some jails the education of convicts appears to have received very little attention, the entire prison population being classed as either too old or too stupid to learn. This sweeping kind of classification has repeatedly been noticed by Government with disapproval, and it is hoped that fewer examples of it will be met with in the returns of next year.

Cost.

148. The total gross cost of the Jail Department in 1873-74 was £94,530, against £80,748 in 1872-73, and the net cost, after deducting the cash earnings of convicts, was £85,764, against £71,944. The increase is due to the higher prices and larger jail population of the year, and to extensive alterations and re-constructions in some jails. The principle has been laid down that it is cheaper in the end to construct the outer boundary walls of jails of pucka masonry than to build them of earth or pisé work, which requires constant repairs. In several jails the reconstruction of the outer wall has already been pushed on and has made much progress. The average cost of

a convict during each of the last three years, with the various heads of expenditure, is shown in the following table :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of convicts, ...	7,62,413	6,19,923	6,95,782	7,71,079
Repairs to jails,... ...	52,473	36,948	66,005	1,27,557
Spent on education, &c., ...	19,409	16,018	839	848
Superintendence, ...	44,415	46,659	44,853	45,715
Total gross cost of convicts,	8,78,710	7,19,548	8,07,479	9,45,299
Average gross cost per head,	48-9-2	45-1-3	48-1-7	49-13-5
Cash earnings of convicts,...	92,187	86,281	88,043	87,654
Total net cost of convicts, .	7,86,523	6,33,267	7,19,439	8,57,645
Average number of convicts,	* 18,089	15,962	16,788	18,969
Average net cost per head,	43-7-8	39-10-9	42-13-8	45-3-5

149. If the under-trial prisoners be included, the average gross cost per head is Rs. 48-6-5 and the average net cost Rs. 44-2-0.

Maintenance of convicts.

150. The increase in the cost of rations was Re. 0-12-4½ (about 1*s.* 6½*d.*) per head. Considering the great rise in prices, this increase must be held to be extremely moderate.

151. The clothing and bedding of each convict cost on an average Rs. 3-0-9½ (about 6*s.* 1*d.*) The average of each of the three preceding years is shown in the margin. In some jails there was an unusually large outlay on clothing, which in certain cases (especially in the two Bareilly Jails) was unnecessary, and in others was justified by special circumstances; and in a few jails (as that of Muzaffarnagar) there is reason to believe that the expenditure on clothing was unduly small; but on the whole the results of the year are satisfactory.

1870.	1871.	1872.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 11 0	3 4 0	2 15 0

Employment of prisoners.

152. The following table shows the proportions in which the several kinds of productive labor were distributed among the convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The entry under the head

* Including Ajmir.

"exempted" represents the deduction to be made from the working strength on account of the cessation of all work on Sunday :—

Employment.	Percentage of population 1871.	Percentage of population 1872.	Percentage of population 1873.
Jail servants, ...	7·6	7·9	6·7
Buildings and repairs, ...	27·5	30·8	34·9
Grinding wheat and making clothing for prison use.	8·0	8·0	8·6
Extramural, including Alfred Park Gang.	2·0	1·4	0·6
Prisoner-warders, lumberdars, &c., &c.	6·3	6·1	5·6
Jail gardens, ...	3·5	3·4	3·4
Manufactures, ...	24·2	21·5	20·2
Ineffectives, ... Convalescent, ...	3·6	3·4	2·8
Ineffectives, ... Sick and old, ...	4·9	4·8	4·8
Ineffectives, ... Exempted, ...	12·4	12·7	12·4
Total, ...	100·	100·	100·

153. Besides these varieties of productive labor, there are other kinds of severe labor provided for prisoners who are sent to jail for very short terms, and who cannot find employment in the factories. Labor of all kinds is so regulated as to be strictly penal; the convict is kept constantly at work during the whole of the working day, and a full tale is exacted. In His Honor's opinion, the primary object of imprisonment is the punishment of the offender; everything else should be looked upon as secondary to this.

Penal labor.

154. The distribution of the prisoners over the different classes of employment has been almost the same as last year, except that the percentage employed on building is greater, and that on manufactures is less. The actual average daily number of prisoners engaged in manufactures is, however, larger—3,707, against 3,469; and it is unsatisfactory to find that not only has the estimated value of their labor fallen from Rs. 33-7-0 to Rs. 32-7-0 per head, but the cash profits paid into the Treasury were less by Rs. 498 than in 1872. Thus the work of a larger number of men brought a smaller return to the State.

Distribution of employment.

Profit made in jail workshops.

155. The following table shows the profit made on the capital employed in the workshops of each jail :—

Number.	Jails.	Cash payment into Treasury. 1872.	Cash payment into Treasury. 1873.	Total profits of the year.	Total capital employed.	Percentage of column 4 on column 5.	Average profit per convict employed in manufactures.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Meerut Central Prison.	4,000	6,000	3,130	28,720	10·8	10 1 4	
2	Bareilly, ...	3,488	2,234	—4,427	56,888	—7·77	...	Loss.
3	Agra, ...	30,000	26,489	31,876	100,799	31·6	50 12 6	
4	Fatehgarh, ...	2,000	2,500	2,241	12,849	17·4	28 0 2	
5	Allahabad, ...	7,000	5,000	5,872	52,340	11·3	12 10 4	
6	Benares, ...	2,500	6,500	4,480	36,934	12·1	15 12 8	
7	Debra Dun District Jail.	150	450	174	1,574	11·05	8 5 11	
8	Saharanpur, ...	750	1,250	1,200	4,776	25·1	30 13 7	
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	500	500	1,759	3,595	48 9	43 6 11	
10	Meerut, ...	...	...	—101	88	—114·8	...	Loss.
11	Bulandshahr, ...	600	600	—102	1,817	—5·6	...	Loss.
12	Aligarh, ...	4,000	2,500	2,082	7,989	26·1	28 8 11	
13	Bijnor, ...	500	800	316	2,756	11·5	5 9 6	
14	Moradabad, ...	1,500	702	408	2,871	14·2	11 1 10	
15	Bareilly, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Budaun, ...	500	1,000	1,090	3,480	31·3	12 12 8	
17	Shahjahanpur, ...	200	...	99	854	11·6	4 6 1	
18	Muttra, ...	736	1,000	549	2,597	21·1	13 14 8	
19	Agra, ...	1,000	2,000	2,916	5,189	50·1	41 6 8	
20	Etawah, ...	1,700	1,700	1,109	4,769	3·2	18 15 10	
21	Mainpuri, ...	2,100	2,200	2,634	6,791	38·8	11 9 11	
22	Etah, ...	750	700	371	2,855	13·	19 11 2	
23	Fatehgarh, ...	3,000	2,500	1,012	8,379	12·1	14 7 8	
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,100	1,000	1,098	8,233	13·3	14 11 10	
25	Fatehpur, ...	1,000	2,100	1,605	6,494	24·7	18 0 10	
26	Allahabad, ...	5,130	2,200	538	16,897	3·2	18 0 10	
27	Banda, ...	1,300	800	608	2,311	26·3	7 9 5	
28	Hamirpur, ...	250	250	205	1,208	16·8	6 15 2	
29	Jaunpur, ...	...	1,200	449	2,620	17·1	15 9 5	
30	Mirzapur, ...	1,100	800	436	2,694	15·8	13 0 10	
31	Benares, ...	1,500	3,500	1,505	12,729	11·8	10 75 4	
32	Ghazipur, ...	1,000	1,000	1,497	8,046	18·6	11 2 1	
33	Azamgarh, ...	900	1,150	1,212	6,002	20·2	14 1 5	
34	Gorakhpur, ...	5,000	4,000	3,827	16,969	22·5	36 6 0	
35	Basti, ...	...	...	—10	835	—1·2	...	
36	Almora, ...	200	180	—383	1,188	—32·2	...	Loss.
37	Orai, ...	250	300	366	1,727	21·2	14 4 8	Loss.
38	Jhansi, ...	800	1,300	1,060	3,973	20·7	15 0 11	
39	Lalitpur, ...	700	800	131	2,130	6·1	4 4 11	
	Results for the whole Province.	87,204	86,706	73,987	441,966	16·7	19 15 4	

156. These results are very startling, showing as they do the widest discrepancies between the profits obtained by different jails. The most flagrant defaulter is the Bareilly Central Prison, which, working on a capital of Rs. 56,888, has managed not only to earn no profits but to realize an absolute loss of Rs. 4,427. The entire labor of a gang of 93 prisoners has been thrown away, and the articles manufactured have been sold at actually less than the raw materials had cost. The other jails which have been worked at a dead loss are the District Jails of Meerut, Bulandshahar, Basti, and Almora. In all these places, as well as at Bareilly, the labor of the prisoners would have been more profitable to the State if they had been working at a crank or shut up in solitary cells. Of the District Jail, omitting Agra, those whose manufactures have been most profitable are—

Discrepancy of workshop accounts of different Jails.

1.	Muzaffarnagar,	...	48·9
2.	Mainpuri,	...	38·8
3.	Budaun,	...	31·3
4.	Aligarh,	...	25·9

The rate of profit earned by each working convict varies from nothing (or less than nothing when loss has been incurred) to Rs. 48-0-10 at Fatehpur. Agra, which works a profitable printing press, should be excluded from this comparison; but all other jails are much on the same footing.

157. It is evident that in many jails the interests of Government have been much neglected, and the manufactures have been carried on without the intelligence and zeal which Government expects. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Inspector-General, and it is expected that the returns for next year will present no such surprising anomalies, or that they will be accounted for wherever they occur. At present Superintendents of District Jails are remunerated at a fixed rate varying only with the average number of prisoners under their charge. It may be necessary in future to alter this system, so as to give them a direct interest in the profits derived from their workshops.

Mortality.

158. The following table shows for each of the last three years the comparative prevalence of the commonest forms of disease in our jails and the total number of deaths from all causes :—

	1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Admission.	Deaths.	Admission.	Deaths.	Admission.	Deaths.
Fever, intermittent,	6,139	30	6,015	26	6,092	46
Dysentery, ...	1,473	216	1,935	244	1,815	271
Diarrhœa, ...	1,187	118	1,229	141	1,323	113
Fever, remittent, ...	350	76	367	35	106	26
Ulcer, ...	687	3	989	1	1,443	17
Cholera, ...	2	1	73	43	55	30
Phthisis, ...	22	12	42	23	55	31
Debility, ...	96	19	172	43	133	37
Total number of admissions and deaths.	13,880	662	15,885	744	11,022	571

159. The returns of sickness are slightly better than last year, but the death-rate is almost exactly the same. This may be called an improvement when we consider the crowded state of the jails in the eastern districts, and the weakly condition of many of the people imprisoned for offences committed under the pressure of want. The gradual increase of mortality in the jails (as shown in the margin) is, however, a very serious matter, and every effort is to be made to find out its cause and the best means of prevention.

	1872.	1873.
Proportion of sick to whole population, ...	31·4	28·3
Ditto deaths to ditto, ...	1·6	1·57
Ditto ditto hospital admissions,	5·1	5·55
Ditto ditto average strength,	4·3	4·88

	Percentage of deaths on whole population.
1869,...	... 0·79
1870,...	... 1·04
1871,...	... 1·47
1872,...	... 1·6
1873,...	... 1·57

Jails with heaviest death returns.

160. The jails in which the death returns are the heaviest are the following:—

	1872. Per mille.	1873. Per mille.
Meerut Central Prison, ...	121·3	76·7
Ditto District Jail, ...	126·7	105·5
Bareilly Central Prison, ...	55·5	87·2
Ditto District Jail, ...	38·3	60·9
Shahjahanpur, ...	30·8	87·7
Fatehpur, ...	35·7	65 5
Banda, ...	7·12	106·3
Jaunpur, ...	11·12	71·2
Mirzapur, ...	5 53	81·4
Gorakhpur, ...	13·77	75·1
Basti, ...	5·05	143·9

161. Basti, with its 58 deaths in an average population of 403, has now taken the place of Meerut, which last year headed the list with a death-rate of 121·3 and 126·7 per mille. The drainage of the two Meerut Jails has just been improved, but appears still to be insufficient to carry off a heavy rainfall.

Subordinate jail establishment.

162. The subordinate jail establishments presented, on the whole, no improvement during the year. The total number of punishments inflicted on the European hands was somewhat less than in previous year; and the number of dismissals was five on a strength of 39, against seven last year on a strength of 42. The intramural guard numbered 1,228, against 1,039 in 1872, and of these 34 were imprisoned, 171 dismissed, and 28 degraded. The total number of jail servants of all kinds was 1,519, and the total number of punishments inflicted (fine, dismissal, degradation, suspension, transfer, and imprisonment) was 994.

Remodelling of jail establishment.

163. The difficulty of finding an effective remedy for this state of things was noticed last year. The scheme then under consideration for the reform of the establishments of the Central

Jails has been approved by the Government of India during the current year, and has come into force in the beginning of 1874-75. A particular account of the character and working of the scheme must be reserved for next year, but it may here be noted that the prominent features are,—first, a reduction of the numbers of the European officials, and an increase of their pay; and, second, a more extensive employment of convicts as intramural guards. The objects sought to be attained by these changes are the securing of a better class of European officers, and the giving the lower native officials a greater interest in the faithful discharge of their duties. It is hoped that under the working of the new scheme there will be a considerable improvement to be noticed in next year's review.

7.—Civil Justice.

164. As at present constituted, the Civil Courts of these Provinces are of two classes,—those immediately subordinate to the High Court, and those under the direct control of Government. Under the first class come the Courts of the regulation districts of the North-Western Provinces and in the Jhansi Division; under the second, those of the non-regulation districts of Kumaun, Garhwal, and the Tarai. For the former Act VIII. of 1859 is the general procedure law; the latter are governed by special rules prepared under the authority of the Local Government. For the regular Civil Court returns Government is indebted to the annual statements (prepared for the calendar year) submitted by the High Court. The figures for the Kumaun Division are furnished by the Commissioner. The present chapter will thus be divided into—(I.) Courts subordinate to the High Court, and (II.) Courts not subordinate to the High Court. To these are added a third head, (III.), on Civil litigation to which Government was a party.

I.—Civil Courts subordinate to High Court.

Grades of Courts.

165. The regular staff of these Courts consists of three grades,—District Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Munsifs. The two last

are Courts of original jurisdiction; the Court of the District Judge is mainly a Court of appeal. But it is in the power of the District Judge to withdraw suits from the subordinate Courts for trial before himself, and he has also the power of referring appeals from the decisions of Munsifs to the Court of the Subordinate Judge.

Small Cause Courts.

166. Besides these regular Courts there are a number of Courts of summary jurisdiction called Courts of Small Causes. Their decisions are final and admit of no appeal, but their limit of jurisdiction is £50, and full powers to this extent are not always granted. At Allahabad and Agra there are special Judges for these Courts; at Benares, Cawnpore, Meerut, Saharanpur, Bareilly, and Farukhabad the office of the Subordinate Judge is amalgamated with that of the Small Cause Judgeship. In cantonments to which special Magistrates are appointed the Cantonment Magistrate has usually Small Cause Court powers, though not always up to the full amount of £50.

Number of suits instituted.

167. In 1873 the civil suits (original and appellate) amounted to 102,518—an excess of 2,554 over the total of the previous year.* Of this number 89,410 were original suits and 13,108 appeals. Both items show an increase over the figures of 1872. While, however, litigation in general is thus shown to be on the increase, the number of suits instituted in the districts marginally noted has diminished.

	Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.
* 1872, ...	87,640	12,324	99,964
1873, ...	89,410	13,108	102,518
Percentage of increase, ...		2·5	

Aligarh.
Moradabad.
Shahjahanpur.
Banda.
Azamgarh.
Mirzapur.
Ghazipur.

Disposal of suits.

168. The Courts finally disposed of 103,545 suits and appeals, against 98,477 in 1872. This increase in cases disposed of (five per cent.) is more than commensurate with the increase in cases

instituted (two and a half per cent.), and it is distributed fairly over the cases decreed by consent and the cases determined after contest in Court. Of the total, 51,094 were disposed of without contest and 41,892 after trial. The percentage of contested cases (on cases disposed of) was 40 in 1873, against 39 in 1872 and 40·5 in 1871. At the close of the year there remained undisposed of 7,418 cases, or 903 less than the pending file at the close of 1872, and that on a considerably increased litigation. It is satisfactory to find that only 16 of these have been pending for more than a year.

	1872.	1873.
Without contest, ...	50,092	51,094
After contest, ...	38,594	41,892

169. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases in each class of Court is given in the following table for the years 1872 and 1873 :—

Duration of cases.

	1872.		1873.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Judges' Courts, ...	101	66	97	35
Subordinate Judges' Courts,	72	39	75	39
Munsifs' Courts, ...	41	25	45	23
Small Cause Courts, ...	12	13	14	12

It will be observed that in respect of the Judges' Courts the figures show a marked improvement, those in the remaining classes standing at much the same figure as last year. It must be remembered that the duration of a case is reckoned from institution to final disposal, and is not limited to the mere hearing of the case in Court.

170. Te total value of suits, original and appellate, disposed of in 1873 was £2,025,336, against £2,147,528 in 1872. While, therefore, the number of suits has increased, the value involved

Total value of suits.

in these suits has diminished by £122,192. The following table summarises the number of suits and appeals disposed of, total value and average value per suit for the last two years:—

	1872.	1873.
Number of suits and appeals disposed of, ...	98,477	103,545
Value, ...	£2,147,528	£2,025,336
Average per suit, ...	£22 (nearly)	£20 (nearly)

Cost of litigation.

171. The total cost of civil litigation of all kinds disposed of in 1873 amounted to £283,833, against £278,107 in 1872—an increase of £2,726 (or 2 per cent.) The increase in cases disposed of (over last year) is 5 per cent; the decrease in total value is about the same (5·7), while the increase in cost is 2 per cent. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the chief increase in litigation was in respect of cases where the subject value ranged from £10 and downwards.

172. The figures for the two years are:—

	1872.	1873.
Suits not exceeding £1, ...	3,014	3,391
Ditto ditto £2, ...	17,342	19,215
Ditto ditto £10, ...	50,269	51,540

173. A small variation in the average sum, while appreciably lowering the total value, would not (in many cases) affect the costs involved. The percentage of costs to value in 1873 was 14, against 13 in 1872, and the average cost per suit stood at Rs. 27, against Rs. 28 in the preceding year. Stamp charges of all kinds aggregated Rs. 12,26,061, against Rs. 12,08,955 in 1872, being an increase of Rs. 17,106 over the preceding year.

174. The subjoined statement shows the number of suits in each of the main classes of cases for the last three years :—

Nature of litigation.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Simple money suits, bonds or ordinary debts, &c.,	63,824	69,027	69,841
Suits for immovable property, ...	11,642	11,720	12,739
Other suits, ...	5,151	6,594	6,567

175. The chief increase, it will be observed, is in suits for immovable property, which have increased by 1,019, or 8·6 per cent. Suits for money (bond debts, loans, wages, and the like) stand at almost the same figure as last year.

176. During the year 1873 the proportion of suits for money due on contract to the total civil litigation was 78 (79 in 1872); that of suits for immovable property was 14 (13 in 1872). The districts of Agra, Ghazipur, and Moradabad* contributed the largest number of suits for immovable property; but the proportion of suits of this class was (as has always been the case) by far the highest in the Benares Division, where the permanent settlement, and the consequent absence of any periodical revision and correction of records, result in a greater complicity of rights and interests in connection with landed property. Of the several districts of the Benares Division, Ghazipur shows 32 per cent., Gorakhpur 24 per cent., Jaunpur 23 per cent., and Azamgarh 22 per cent. of this class of suits as compared with their total litigation. The lowest proportion of suits for immovable property is to be found in Lalitpur (5), Mainpuri (8), and Allahabad (9). The divisional figures marginally noted show the percentages of such suits in 1873 over the North-Western Provinces for the regulation Courts.

Relative proportion of money suits and immovable property suits.

* Agra, ... 1,222
Ghazipur, ... 1,201
Moradabad, ... 1,198

Meerut, ... 13·5
Rohilkhand, ... 12·6
Agra, ... 11·7
Allahabad, ... 9 9
Benares, ... 23 3
Jhansi, ... 9·9

177. The following table shows, so far as the returns are available, the result of appeals from the Subordinate Civil Courts to the respective superior Courts during the two years 1872 and 1873 respectively :—

Civil appeals.

Class of Court.	Total number of cases on file.		Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off.		*Decided on trial.*				Remanded.		Total decided and remanded.		Pending.		Average duration per case.	
					For appellant (in whole or in part).		For respondent.									
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872	1873.	1872.	1873.
(1.) Appeals from Munsifs heard by Subordinate Judges.	7,540	7,542	190	192	2,026	2,044	4,143	4,143	417	373	6,686	6,560	664	709	55	55
(2.) Appeals from Munsifs and Subordinate Judges heard by District Judges.	9,837	10,231	6,936	6,699	539	778	1,240	1,571	177	122	1,956	2,471	942	1,061	99	114
(3) Regular appeals heard by High Court.	206	194	7	5	59	31	64	74	7	4	130	109	69	80	98	120
(4.) Special appeals heard by High Court.	2,191	2,259	13	6	322	262	1,034	882	163	116	1,519	1,260	659	983	17	19

178. The following table shows for 1872 and 1873 the comparative proportions of appeals (1) decided in favor of appellant; (2) decided in favor of respondent; and (3) remanded, to the total number of the three classes disposed of in the various appellate Courts:—

	1872.	1873.
(a.)—Appeals from Munsifs heard by Subordinate Judges.		
(1.) For appellant, ...	31·8	31·2
(2.) For respondent, ...	62·0	63·
(3.) Remanded, ...	6·2	5 8
Total, ...	100·0	100·0
(b.)—Appeals heard by Judges (from Munsifs and Subordinate Judges).		
(1.) For appellant, ...	27·5	31·5
(2.) For respondent, ...	63·5	63·6
(3.) Remanded, ...	9·0	4·9
Total, ...	100·0	100·0
(c.)—Regular appeals heard by High Court.		
(1.) For appellant, ...	45·4	28 4
(2.) For respondent, ...	49·2	67·9
(3.) Remanded, ...	5·4	3·4
Total, ...	100·0	100·0
(d.)—Special appeals heard by High Court.		
(1.) For appellant, ...	21·2	20·8
(2.) For respondent, ...	68·1	70·0
(3.) Remanded, ...	10·7	9·2
Total, ...	100·0	100·0

179. The general results approximate pretty closely to those of last year and call for no special remark. It is noteworthy, however, that while the percentage of judgments reversed by the District Judges has increased by four (from 27·5 to 31·5), that of regular appeals successful in the High Court has fallen from 45·4 to 28·4—a very satisfactory result. The special appeal returns show a slight advance over those of 1872.

Decrees.

180. The number of decrees passed by the Civil Courts during the year 1873 was 79,673, against 76,141 in 1872. The Courts had before them 122,727 applications for execution of decrees; and the following table shows the manner in which these applications were disposed of, compared with the corresponding figures for 1872:—

	1872.	1873.	Percentage on total number. 1872.	1873.
Number of applications for execution of decree.	111,971	122,727		
Number pending at close of year, ...	12,370	13,090	11·05	10·79
			Percentage on number disposed of. 1872.	1873.
Disposed of	99,601	109,637	...	...
Fully executed, ...	24,046	25,827	24·1	23·6
Partly executed, ...	21,979	24,255	22·1	22·1
No execution, ...	53,576	59,555	53·8	54·3
			100·0	100·0

181. While there has been a considerable increase (9 per cent.) in the number of applications made as compared with last year, the percentage of the number pending at the close of the year has fallen from 11·05 to 10·79; while of applications pending beyond a year there are only nine.

Coercive processes.

182. The nature and number of the various coercive processes put into operation for the execution of decrees are shown in the annexed table for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873:—

Nature of process.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Percentage. 1872.	1873.
Sale of immovable property, ...	7,928	8,573	8,893	63·3	64·6
Sequestration of immovable property.	94	75	115	0·6	0·8
Sale of movable property, ...	...	3,603	3,467	26·6	25·2
Imprisonment, ...	...	1,231	1,282	9·5	9·4
Total, ...	8,022	13,532	1,3757	100·0	100·0

183. The number of sales of immovable property in execution of decree is larger than last year, the districts marginally noted showing the largest numbers of such processes both in the present and the two preceding years. Sequestration or temporary alienation of landed property continues as little popular as ever, being used in twelve districts only, and mainly in the Jhansi Division and the Aligarh District. The remaining methods, distraint and sale of movable property and imprisonment, show much the same figures as in 1872. But it is remarkable that decrees capable of execution (wholly or partially executed) have increased very considerably (50,082 to 46,025), while the number of coercive processes employed stand at almost the same figure (13,757 to 13,532).

In the year 1873.	
Farukhabad, ...	816
Aligarh, ...	765
Agra, ...	727
Shahjahanpur, ...	669
Saharanpur, ...	646
Mainpuri,... ...	627

Miscellaneous cases.

184. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous cases instituted, decided, and pending in the various Civil Courts during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 respectively :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Instituted, ...	19,612	17,548	17,778
Decided, ...	19,697	17,236	17,465
Pending, ...	1,792	2,018	1,985

185. The figures are much the same as those of last year. Saharanpur still heads the list of pending cases with 258 undisposed of; Mirzapur (202) and Moradabad (184) coming next in order. Of cases pending above one year, Moradabad shows 16, Benares 9, Jaunpur 4, and Meerut 2.

Litigation of Small Cause Courts.

186. In the Small Cause Courts of these Provinces 11,336 cases were instituted in 1873, against 10,345 in 1872 and 10,352 in 1871. The total number of cases on the files of these Courts, including such as remained from 1872, was 11,642. The following

table shows the manner in which these were disposed of, leaving 398 pending at the close of the year: —

	1872.	1873.
Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off, ...	1,607	1,938
DECIDED.		
(a)—Without contest.		
(1) Ex-parte, ...	2,122	2,306
(2) By confession of judgment, ...	2,756	2,995
(3) Compromised, ...	632	600
(4) By arbitration, ...	218	292
	5,728	6,193
(b)—After contest.		
(1) For plaintiff, ...	1,972	2,171
(2) For defendant, ...	893	942
	2,865	3,113
Total, ...	10,200	11,244

187. The percentage of cases decided on their merits to the total of cases disposed of was 27·7 in the Small Cause Court, against 44 in the regular Civil Courts: and the percentage of cases settled without contest was 55·1. This is accounted for by the fact that the Small Cause Courts are almost wholly occupied with suits to recover bond and simple debts and money due either under contract or as rent or damages.

High Court.

188. In the exercise of its original jurisdiction (which includes equity, ecclesiastical, and testamentary cases) the High Court had before it eight suits,* two of which were settled on the merits, one case being heard by a Barrister Judge, while the other was disposed of by one Civilian and two Barrister Judges.

Original jurisdiction.

Remaining from 1872, 4
Filed in 1873, ... 4
Total, ... 8

Appellate jurisdiction.

189. The following table shows the appellate work before the Court (including arrears of previous years) in 1872 and 1873 respectively, and the amount disposed of and pending :—

	Before the Court.		*Disposed of.*		*Pending.*	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Regular appeals, ...	206	194	137	114	69	80
Special ditto, ...	2,191	2,259	1,532	1,276	659	983
References from Small Cause Court.	27	16	27	15	...	1
Miscellaneous orders, ...	2,236	2,369	2,180	2,287	56	82

190. The institution figures exhibit little variation from those of last year, but there is a decrease in the amount of work disposed of and a corresponding increase in arrears.

191. A synopsis of the number of appeals, regular and special, admitted in the High Court each year since its creation in 1866 is given below, and shows that 1873 had a smaller number of regular appeals than any of the seven, and a greater number of special appeals than any of the five preceding years :—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Regular appeals,	280	314	285	209	253	234	206	194
Special ditto, ...	2,832	2,343	2,060	1,768	1,792	2,083	2,191	2,259

192. The regular and special appellate business of the Court was disposed of as follows during 1873 :—

	Regular.	Special.
Dismissed in default, ...	...	3
Adjusted or withdrawn,...	5	13
Confirmed, ...	74	882
Amended, ...	14	64
Reversed, ...	17	198
Remanded, ...	4	116
Total, ...	114	1,276

193. The income of the Civil Courts is composed of the following items:—Value of stamps (deducting refunds); penalties for insufficiently stamped documents; fines; surplus from talabana and amins' fee funds. The following tabular statement shows the results for 1872 and 1873:—

Financial result of Civil Courts.
(a) Income.

	Value of stamps filed.	Penalties and fines.	Surplus talabana.	Surplus amins' fees.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872, ...	15,95,036	6,758	96,846	81,776	17,69,416
1873, ...	16,64,949	5,813	1,07,647	95,305	18,73,715

194. Or as the expenditure of the Courts throughout the year amounted to Rs. 15,68,694, the result is a net gain to Government of Rs. 3,05,066, against Rs. 2,00,808 in 1872. The High Court (included in the above figures) cost the Government Rs. 2,02,251; the income being Rs. 98,029, against an expenditure of Rs. 2,98,280.

(b) Expenditure.

II.—Courts not subordinate to High Court.

195. These Courts are in the districts of Kumaun, Garhwal, and the Tarai. The following table shows the number of suits instituted, disposed of, and pending at the close of the years 1872 and 1873 respectively:—

Extent of litigation.

District.	*Instituted.*		*Disposed of.*		*Pending.*	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Kumaun, ...	2,522	2,719	2,456	2,813	410	328
Garhwal, ...	1,309	1,324	1,324	1,263	120	89
Tarai, ...	514	478	478	303	67	35
Total, ...	4,345	4,214	4,258	4,379	597	452

196. It appears from these figures that while litigation has increased in Kumaun, it stands at almost the same figure for Garhwal and has decreased in the Tarai. On the whole the number of cases disposed of is greater, and of pending cases less, than in the preceding year.

Disposal of cases.

197. The following table shows synoptically the number of cases disposed of in each of the modes specified, and the percentage these bear to the total number of decided cases for the three districts in the years 1872 and 1873 :—

How disposed of.	Kumaun.				Garhwal.				Tarai.			
	1872.		1873.		1872.		1873.		1872.		1873.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Ex-parte, ..	607	42·1	647	38·5	74	10·3	100	10·6	30	7·6	8	3·7
By confession of judgment, ..	194	13·5	169	10·1	39	5·4	33	3·5	96	24·3	41	18·8
By compromise, ..	147	10·2	173	10·3	151	20·9	332	35·5	113	23·4	70	32·1
By arbitration, ..	57	3·9	41	2·5	5	0·7	..	..	7	1·8	10	4·6
On the merits, ..	436	30·3	649	38·6	453	62·7	473	50·4	150	37·9	89	40·8
Total, ..	1,441	100·	1,679	100·	722	100·	938	100·	396	100·	218	100·

198. Thus, of the cases in which decree passed (2,835), 12,11, or 42·6, were decided on the merits, against a percentage of 47·4 decided without contest. In 1872 there were 1,039 cases decided on the merits, or 40·5, out of a total of 2,559. The percentage of cases decided on the merits has decreased in Garhwal and increased in the other two districts—notably in Kumaun (30·3 to 38·6). In Kumaun litigation is chiefly carried on by the merchants of Naini Tal and Almora, who frequently arrange with their opponents after the issue of summons and allow their cases to be struck off or come to a private agreement. This accounts for the comparatively small proportion of Kumaun cases decided on the merits, and the large proportion of *ex-parte* decisions.

Duration of cases.

199. The average number of days during which each case lasted in the several Courts of the Kumaun Division during the year under review and that preceding is shown in the following table :—

District.	Designation of Court.	1872. Average number of days during which each case lasted.		1873. Average number of days during which each case lasted.	
		Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Kumaun.	Senior Assistant Commissioner,	...	...	50	46
	Officiating ditto, ...	44	27	34	41
	Assistant ditto, ...	40	32	45	19
	Junior Assistant ditto, ...	72	35	94	26
	Officiating ditto, ...	...	...	107	60
	Officiating Extra Assistant ditto,	...	...	79	80
	Cantonment Small Cause Court Judge.	2	3	2½	1½
	Cantonment Assistant Commissioner.	4	3	2	1
Tarai. Garhwal.	Sudder Amin, ...	21	26	19	21
	Tahsildar, ...	13	18	18	12
	Senior Assistant Commissioner,	...	...	39	28
	Officiating ditto, ...	46	30	69	47
	Officiating ditto, ...	...	...	48	29
	Extra Assistant ditto, ...	15	30	35	39
	Sudder Amin, ...	46	32	43	29
	Superintendent, ...	35	38	26	25
	Officiating ditto, ...	...	...		
	Assistant ditto, ...	29	24	40	22
	Commissioner, ...	103	...	106	...

200. On the whole the returns tend to show an increasing duration in the conduct of contested cases. This is in part due to the frequent changes of officers during the year, and the delay incident to these changes. The Courts of both the Sudder Amins show improvement, but that of the Commissioner again exhibits an increased period.

Commissioner's Court.
Contested cases.
1871. 1872. 1873.
63 days. 103 days. 106 days.

201. The percentage of decrees completely executed in Kumaun and Garhwal is somewhat higher than last year, and in the Tarai somewhat lower. The divisional percentages for 1872 and 1873 are as under:—

Execution of decrees.

Completely executed.		Partially executed.		No execution.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
25·8	27·7	11·1	11·1	47·1	46·2

202. For the several districts, the following table shows the number of applications for execution of decrees and the manner in which these were disposed of during the year 1873:—

	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	No. execution.	Pending.	Total.
Kumaun, ...	392	147	719	252	1,503
Garhwal, ...	122	59	162	34	377
Tarai, ...	49	21	63	18	151
Total, ...	563	227	937	304	2,031

203. Altogether, of the 2,031 applications before the Courts, 937 were struck off, probably because settlement had been come to in some other way; 563 were completely and 227 were partly executed; while 304 remained pending.

Coercive processes.

204. These are shown below for the years 1872 and 1873 respectively:—

	1872.				1873.			
	Sale of immovable property.	Sequestration of immovable property.	Sale of immovable property.	Imprisonment.	Sale of immovable property.	Sequestration of immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Imprisonment.
Kumaun, ...	12	18	81	42	11	30	67	23
Garhwal, ...	...	...	26	...	...	7	27	...
Tarai, ...	10	7	12	2	6	12	4	...

205. These figures afford little room for remark. In Kumaun only was recourse had to imprisonment, and there only in 23 cases, against 42 in 1872 and 79 in 1871. On the other hand, sales of movable property have increased (in Kumaun) from 18 to 67, and sequestration of immovable property from 18 to 30.

206. The percentage of successful appeals on the total number of appeals preferred was as follows :—

Appeals.

	1872.	1873.
Court of Sudder Amin, Kumaun, ...	26	27·3
Ditto ditto, Garhwal, ...	33	17·2
Ditto, Assistant Superintendent, Tarai, ...	11	10·

207. The marked improvement in Garhwal is most satisfactory; and on the whole the Lower Courts seem to have done their work carefully and well.

208. The total value of property which was the subject of original and appellate litigation, the total cost of litigation, and the average cost per suit were as follows for the Kumaun Division :—

Value and cost of litigation.

	1872.	1873.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total value of property under litigation.	27,408 0 0	28,676 0 0
Total cost of litigation, ...	3,176 0 0	3,542 0 0
Percentage of cost to value, ...	11·52	12·35
Average cost per suit, ...	0 13 9½	0 14 11½
Average value per suit, ...	6 8 0	6 10 7½

209. It will be observed that the percentage of cost of value and the average cost per suit have slightly increased as compared with the figures of 1872.

210. The annexed statement shows the income and expenditure of the Sudder Amins' Courts of the Kumaun Divison :—

Income and expenditure.

	Income.	Expenditure.	Net gain to Government.
	£	£	£
Kumaun, ...	656	431	256
Garhwal, ...	458	809	148
	1,115	741	374

211. The net gain to the Government from these Courts was thus Rs. 3,738 over the year 1873.

III.—Litigation to which the Government was a party.

Number of suits.

212. The total number of suits in which the Government was concerned during the year was 273—a considerable decrease as compared with the 411 of 1872-73. But while this seems partly due to decreased litigation (a very desirable result), it is partly to be accounted for by the new principle adopted, under which miscellaneous applications (of which there were 56) are no longer counted as suits, and the same case is never entered twice, the whole proceedings, from institution to final decision in the highest court of appeal, being shown as one suit.

Their results.

213. The following table shows, for the present and previous years, the total number of suits in which the Government was concerned, the part played by the Government as plaintiff (or appellant) and defendant (or respondent), and the respective percentages under these :—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Year.	Total number of suits.	Government plaintiff.	Government defendant.	Percentage of 3 to total.	Percentage of 4 to total.	Percentage of suits in which Government was successful.
(1.)—Average of four years ending 1871-72.	244	86	158	35·2	64·8	67
(2.)—1872-73, ...	411	97	314	23·6	76·4	83
(3.)—1873-74, ...	273	66	207	24·1	75·9	79
Decided, ...	187	43	144	23·0	77·0	
Pending, ...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Compromised, ...	26	...	...	...	...	...

Decrease of litigation.

214. Excluding pending cases, the number of instituted suits stood, during the last three years, as under—

1871-72,	...	...	189
1872-73,	...	...	351
1873-74,	...	...	163

It is gratifying to observe this decided decrease in litigation to which the Government was a party, the more so as 61 of the 1873-74 suits (being claims to contest orders of confiscation) were of an exceptional character.

Disposal of suits.

215. Out of the total of 273 cases, 26 were settled by compromise; 187 were finally decided after contest in Court; and 60 were left undisposed of in the original and appellate Courts. Of the 187, the Government was successful in 147 (79 per cent.), and unsuccessful in 40 (21 per cent.), as against 83 and 17 per cent. respectively in the preceding year. Considering that the successful returns of last year were swelled by 147 confiscation suits (dismissed on the preliminary plea of limitation), this result may be fairly considered as satisfactory. The following figures show the part played by Government in the litigation (including compromises) in which it was concerned, and the respective results, in the Courts of first instance :—

	Total number of suits.	Gained.	Lost.	Pending.
Government plaintiff or appellant.	66	49	6	11
Government defendant or respondent.	207	136	47	24
	273	185	53	35

Twenty-five of the decided cases are still pending in appeal. The result of original suits (the Government successful in 80 per cent.) is highly satisfactory. Of regular appeals, 14

were instituted by, and 73 against the Government. As appellant, the Government won one and lost nine cases; as respondent, 54 appeals were given in its favor, and 7 against it. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the Government appealed too much, and that in future it will be more discreet, as a rule, to be content with the decision of the first Courts. The percentages of success in these appeals for the last three years* show a falling off, which is to be regretted. The special appeals were 20 in all; four being instituted by, and 16 against, the Government. Of the former, one case was decided (against the Government), leaving three undisposed of; of the latter, eight were dismissed, two were decreed, and six were pending at the close of the year.

* 1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
29 per cent.	70 per cent.	10 per cent.

Financial results.

216. The financial results may be briefly summarized as under. Out of £12,446 claimed by, the Government in Courts of first instance, decrees have been given for £10,718 (86 per cent.); while of £165,723 claimed from Government, £4,745 (2·8 per cent.) have been finally decreed, and £7,134 (43 per cent.) finally dismissed, leaving £89,638 (54·2 per cent.) pending. As £199 (though pending in appeal) have been decreed against the Government, it appears that £4,944 (or nearly half a lakh) have been awarded against the Government during the year by the lower Courts, against £10,718 given in its favor. Including miscellaneous applications for execution and compromises, the financial result may be approximately exhibited as under:—

Decreed for the Government,	£ 10,700	Decreed against the Government, ...	£ 4,950
Gained by compromise,	„ 100	Lost by compromise....	„ 1,050
Execution granted on previous decrees, ...	„ 1,561	Execution, ...	„ 5,105
	£ 12,361		£ 11,102

So far the result may be considered as satisfactory; but the amount which the Government will recover will probably be considerably less than that which it has paid (or will have to

pay), owing to the difficulty experienced in recovering the amounts due.

217. In the realization of sums decreed in favor of the Government, the following are the results attained up to the close of the year under review :—

	Decreed.	Recovered.	Remitted.	Balance.	*Of balance.*		
					Irrecoverable.	Doubtful.	Under recovery.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(*a.*) Recovery by application to the Courts, ...	1,587	4,836 (30·6)	167 (10·0)	934 (58·8)	525 (56·2)	167 (17·9)	241 (25·9)
(*b.*) Recovery otherwise than by application,	10,379	709 (6·8)	93 (0·9)	9,576 (92·3)	*Nil.*	8,086 (84·4)	(1,490) (15·6)

Nature of litigation.

218. The following table summarises the extent of litigation under each of the three departments into which it can most conveniently be divided : —

	The Government plaintiff.		*The Government defendant.*	
	Number of suits.	Value.	Number of suits.	Value.
		£		£
Court of Wards, ...	42	11,069	32	93,862
Government, ...	22	1,667	160	73,549
Municipal, ...	2	21	15	213

The bulk of the initiative litigation of the Government was thus undertaken in its protective capacity as Court of Wards, suing on mortgages and bonds ; the bulk of litigation against the Government was in the same capacity, under the head of ejectment; and here the Hearsey suit alone contributed 5½ lakhs.

219. Summing up the general results of the present as compared with those of the preceding year, the following are

the percentages of success attained by the Government in the different phases of its litigation :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Original suits	82 per cent.	84 per cent.
Regular appeals, ...	90 „	77·8 „
Special appeals, ...	85 „	72·8 „

220. On the whole, it may be concluded that most of the litigation to which the Government was a party was forced on it, and that in all departments (save that of regular appeals instituted by Government) the results were satisfactory.

8.—Registration.

Receipts and expenditure.

221. The following table shows the financial results of the Department for the year 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively, according to the returns furnished by the Inspector-General :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1872-73, ...	30,923	14,756
1873-74, ...	32,184	14,250

222. The profit to the Government for 1873-74 was thus £17,933, against £16,175 for 1872-73; and the corresponding percentages of charges to receipts were 44·2 and 47·7. The receipts consist mainly of registration and copying fees.

223. The total number of documents registered during the year under review was 156,577, against 144,772 in 1872-73—an increase of 11,805, or 8·1 per cent. This increase extends to all the districts of the Provinces except those marginally noted. In 1872 only two districts had fallen off; of these Bareilly has partly recovered its former numbers (owing mainly to the excellent sugar crop), while Lalitpur shows the same figures as before. It is not apparent whether the diminution in these five districts

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Meerut, ...	14,015	13,901
Allahabad, ...	4,483	3,466
Cawnpore, ...	4,968	4,783
Jhansi, ...	563	550
Family Domains, Benares.	2,477	2,282

in 1873 is due to the increased number of bonds executed, or to a growing sense of the protection which registration affords.

224. The following table exhibits the chief classes of documents registered, the amount of fees realized, and the average fee per document in regard both to movable and immovable property, for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively:—

Class of Deed.	Number of Deeds.				Amount of Fees.		Average Fee per Deed.	
	1872-73.	Percentage.	1873-74.	Percentage.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
					£	£	s. d.	s. d.
(1.) Sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property over Rs. 100 in value.	55,144	38·	57,379	36·	14,004	14,519	5 0½	5 0½
(2.) Obligations for payment of money.	30,995	21·	36,164	23·	2,138	2,378	1 4½	1 4
(3.) Sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property under Rs. 100 in value.	30,088	20·	33,655	20·5	1,511	1,687	1 0	0 10½
(4.) Compulsory leases other than perpetual.	6,543	4·4	7,621	5·	322	342	0 11½	0 10½
(5.) Other optionally registrable documents.	5,874	4·	5,103	3·25	760	728	3 5½	2 10
(6.) Conveyances of movables, and receipts for the same.	4,694	3·	3,765	2·4	286	241	1 2½	1 3½
(7.) Leases for one year and less.	2,116	1·4	2,588	1·66	83	96	0 9½	0 8½

225. The order in which the various classes stand is thus exactly the same as that of last year; and in each of the classes of documents an increase is apparent, except in the case of Nos. 5 and 6.

226. The number of deeds affecting immovable property stands at 111,008,* as against 102,699 in 1872-73. The increase is less than it was in 1872-73, and consists, as then, chiefly in the extension of optional registration. The principal items of which these totals are

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Percentage of increase.
*Compulsory,	66,454	69,907	5·2
Optional, ...	36,245	41,101	13·4

composed are the following, for the present and the three preceding years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Sale and mortgage of immovable property over £10 in value.	38,717	46,338	55,144	57,379
Sale and mortgage of immovable property under £10 in value.	19,953	22,794	30,088	33,665

227. The large and continuous advance in the number of registered deeds of sale and mortgage attracted the attention of Government, and enquiries were set on foot with the view of testing the value of the conjecture that an explanation might be found in the additional burden imposed by the enhancement of revenue under the re-settlements in progress. This hypothesis, discredited at the time by Government, has been shown by further correspondence and investigation to be untenable and unsound. But no adequate solution has yet been offered as to what the cause of the increasing number of transactions or registrations really is.

228. In the districts of Meerut, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, and in the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares,* the number of deeds affecting immovable property has decreased, but the decrease in Meerut is in respect of optional registration only. The districts in which the increase is most marked are Saharanpur, Agra, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Benares, and Gorakhpur. It may be remarked, with reference to the preceding paragraph, that while two of these six districts (Mirzapur and Benares) are permanently settled, in two others (Saharanpur and Gorakhpur) settlement operations, so far as revenue assessment is concerned, were finished several years ago, and the revision of assessment has not yet begun in Agra, and in part of Azamgarh alone has the assessment been recently raised.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
*Meerut, ...	11,103	10,798
Allahabad, ...	3,914	2,890
Cawnpore, ...	3,994	3,883
Family Domains, ...	2,153	1,999

229. The following table shows the total number of documents registered as sales and mortgages of immovable property, and the value of the property registered, during the years 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74 :—

Number.	Districts.	Number of Documents.			Value of Property.		
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
					£	£	£
1	Dehra Dun, ...	249	254	288	42,957	85,498	68,765
2	Saharanpur, ...	3,190	4,298	4,853	135,942	179,999	167,990
3	Meerut, ...	6,008	8,630	7,510	321,314	343,620	407,880
4	Aligarh, ...	3,981	3,2[illegible]5	3,234	157,733	175,696	165,612
5	Agra, ...	6,536	7,286	8,615	221,536	245,780	284,115
6	Farukhabad, ...	3,863	2,987	2,871	83,965	84,210	113,553
7	Mainpuri, ...	4,324	5,222	5,602	152,477	181,474	187,674
8	Moradabad, ...	5,419	6,338	6,934	238,594	283,072	305,467
9	Bareilly, ...	1,787	2,141	2,139	142,174	166,793	141,569
10	Shahjahanpur, ...	4,826	5,668	6,131	168,198	211,540	219,160
11	Tarai Parganas, ...	137	158	199	2,030	4,683	4,219
12	Allahabad, ...	2,501	3,231	2,722	180,412	247,258	204,546
13	Cawnpore, ...	3,024	3,472	3,416	157,315	169,820	214,730
14	Banda, ...	1,919	2,142	2,549	59,950	67,396	67,871
15	Jaunpur, ...	1,861	2,112	2,235	105,803	147,710	84,571
16	Azamgarh, ...	2,798	3,988	4,204	125,331	138,008	125,079
17	Mirzapur, ...	2,322	2,374	3,078	104,106	85,272	146,134
18	Benares, ...	3,306	3,946	4,451	162,812	229,5[illegible]5	243,910
19	Ghazipur, ...	3,730	4,493	4,631	141,305	15[illegible],934	173,246
20	Gorakhp r, ...	4,075	5,923	7,045	244,440	280,317	304,598
21	Jalaun, ...	813	870	1,052	31,276	31,306	39,447
22	Jhansi, ...	415	454	457	15,996	15,994	14,543
23	Lalitpur, ...	91	97	99	1,139	1,106	4,501
24	Kumaun, ...	588	682	699	54,967	14,273	23,265
25	Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares.	1,603	1,822	1,688	44,591	43,294	40,103
	Total, ...	67,863	81,959	86,702	3,076,972	3,603,729	3,752,594
	Details.						
	Sales, ...	23,131	27,186	27,873	1,143,840	1,330,462	1,458,863
	Mortgages, ...	44,732	54,773	58,829	1,933,132	2,273,268	2,293,701

230. The increase in total value of property effected is thus about 4 per cent. over that of last year, while the increase in number of documents is nearly 6 per cent. This accounts for the lower average value involved in each deed (as marginally shown) during the year under review. Of the 4 per cent. of increase the greater portion is due to sales, the rise being pretty equally divided between the compulsory (over Rs. 100) and the optional (under Rs. 100) transactions.

Average value.		
1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
45 4	44 0	43 6

231. Leases of immovable property are registered as compulsory or optional according as the term of lease exceeds or does not exceed the limit of one year. The following table shows the figures for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, and exhibits a very marked increase in the number of registrations under this head :—

Leases.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Percentage of increase.
(1.) Compulsory—			
(*a.*) Perpetual, ...	543	718	32·2
(*b.*) Temporary, ...	6,543	7,621	16·4
(2.) Optional, ...	2,116	2,588	22·3
Total, ...	9,202	10,927	18·7

232. The increase in compulsorily registrable leases is most marked in Meerut and Agra, and the decrease in Allahabad. The Agra figures are attributed by the Judge to the progress of settlement operations; landholders (it is alleged) executing fresh leases in order to vitiate the rights of occupancy tenants. It is not obvious how, with reference to the law on the subject (*vide* Section 8, Act XVIII. of 1873), any such effect can ordinarily be produced. Unless the occupancy tenant is induced specially to throw up his rights and thus contract himself out of the law, the mere grant of a lease for a term of years will not be detrimental in any way to his status.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Meerut, ...	1,460	2,025
Agra, ...	666	1,020
Allahabad, ...	561	76

233. There were 45,032 documents registered affecting movable property, as against 41,563 in 1872-73. These may be classified as under :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
(1.) Conveyances and receipts, ...	4,694	3,765
(2.) Obligations for payment of money, ...	30,095	36,164
(3.) All other documents, ...	5,874	5,103

234. It will be seen that the increase is only in the case of documents of the second class,—obligations for the payment of money; and here Agra and Bareilly are conspicuous. Advances on the sugar crops satisfactorily account for Bareilly, but the increase in this class of instruments in Agra is not explained. The total value of the movable property thus registered stands at Rs. 89,01,656, to Rs. 80,37,678 in 1872-73—an increase of about nine lakhs; but the difference in the average value per deed is very trifling, the figures being £19-14-0 in 1873-74 to £19-6-0 in the year preceding.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Agra, ...	3,996	4,862
Bareilly, ...	6,811	9,988

235. The average fee paid for registration was 3*s.* 8*d.* per deed, against 3*s.* 9*d.* in the preceding year, which is an improvement. It has repeatedly been laid down that the object of Government is not to utilize and encourage registration as a source of revenue (though this is a legitimate aim, and one not to be lost sight of), but to afford a security—at once easy and inexpensive—to transfers of property. The late notification (No. 246A., of 16th April, 1874), under which no fee is charged for copying documents containing less than 500 words, was issued with this object. The charges for copying in 1873-74 were about 10½*d.* per document, so that the cost of registration should be reduced to about 2*s.* 10½*d.*

236. The number of *wills* has increased from 488 last year to 525, and Benares still stands foremost in this class of documents, contributing 54 per cent. of the total number. From a letter from the Registrar of Benares, it appears that the general rule with regard to the wills of Hindus in these Provinces is that they are only good so long as they do not contravene the Hindu law: and that (in the case of Benares) about 50 per cent. of the wills executed direct a devolution of property contrary to the laws of inheritance. But one point still remains unanswered—how far disputed wills are upheld, and in what proportion wills contrary to Hindu law are accepted without dispute.

237. In regard to the special non-official Sub-Registrars lately appointed, whose jurisdiction extends within municipal limits only, the reform was introduced with the avowed object of facilitating registration in populous places where the Sub-Registrar (*i. e.*, the Tahsildar) has more than enough to do, and of bringing it to the people's doors through the agency of a class of men who have a hereditary right to the position. There are now seven such special (non-official) Sub-Registrars* at work in these Provinces under the new system, selected from the old kazi and kanungo families of the localities.

*Pilibhit.	Jaunpur.
Bareilly.	Muttra.
Bisalpur.	Bindraban.
Agra.	

238. This Department continues to be managed more economically in the North-Western Provinces than anywhere else in India. In 1871-72 the percentage of expenditure to receipts (56·8) was the smallest of any; in 1872-73 that percentage fell to 47·7; and in the year under review it has reached the very low figure of 44·2. This result is most satisfactory.

9.—Municipal.

239. The only difference between the statements now submitted and those which accompanied the report for 1872-73 is that a column has been added to No. II. (Expenditure) showing the refunds of octroi allowed on the re-export of goods.

240. In 1872-73 seventy-eight towns were administered under the North-Western Provinces' Municipalities Improvements Act (VI. of 1868, since repealed by Act XV. of 1873). During the year under report it was extended to Shamli, Kandhla, and Kairana in the Muzaffarnagar District, but has not yet been put in force in the last-named town. The present report, therefore, treats of the administration of eighty towns.

241. In the two new municipalities of Shamli and Kandhla the octroi was adopted as the means for raising funds. In the following towns the system of taxation was modified during the year. At Bagpat the octroi on sugar was abolished in April, 1873, as it was found impossible to protect the through trade effectually, a toll on carts entering the limits of

the municipality laden with saccharine substances being substituted. On the 15th June, 1873, the octroi was altogether abandoned at Dhanaura, and a toll on carts unlading in the town substituted. At Gorakhpur, in March, 1874, a license-tax was imposed on brick and tile makers. At Mau Ranipur the cost of repairing causeways, for the use of which tolls were levied by the municipality, having been transferred to Local Funds, the committee agreed to abandon this source of income.

242. In most municipalities the members of the committees are elected by the inhabitants. In paragraph 6 of the report for 1872-73 it was shown that the franchise had been widely extended, and a still further extension has taken place in 1873-74, as the following statement shows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Number of towns in which the non-official members are appointed wholly by popular election, ...	58	62
Number of towns in which appointment is partly by election, partly by nomination, ...	14	12
Number of towns in which appointment is wholly by nomination, ...	6	6

243. A comparison is made in the margin of the number of towns in which the ordinary systems of taxation have been in force during the past two years. Naini Tal and Mussooree are the only municipalities in which taxes specially sanctioned by the Supreme Government are levied. The nature of these taxes was explained in paras. 5 and 7 of last year's report.

Tax.	*Number of Towns.*	
	1872-73.	1873-74.
Octroi, ...	70	71*
House-tax, ...	10	10†
License-tax, ...	9	10‡
Tax on carriages and animals.	5	4§
Tolls on ditto, ...	7	6‖

* Excluding Dhanaura, where the octroi was abolished during the year.

† Excluding Ghazipur, where arrears only were collected; and Bareilly and Orai, where the tax falls on houses in the European station only.

‡ Excluding Ghazipur, where arrears only were collected; and Allahabad, Mau Ranipur, and Gorakhpur, where the tax is only imposed on particular trades.

§ Excluding Ghazipur, where arrears only were collected.

‖ Excluding Mau Ranipur, where tolls have been abolished.

244. The income from all sources, exclusive of the opening balances, compares thus for the past two years :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income by taxation, ...	15,54,959	15,71,980
Miscellaneous, ...	2,94,306	3,50,802
Total, ...	18,49,265	19,22,782

245. There is thus an increase of Rs. 17,021 in the income by taxation. The increase is mainly due to the fact that in 1872-73 the taxes were levied in ten towns for part of the year only (Rs. 32,693 more have been collected from these in 1873-74 than in the previous year), and two new towns have paid octroi during 1873-74. The collections, therefore, in the older established municipalities have slightly fallen off. The reason for this will be remarked upon hereafter, when considering the incidence of the octroi.

246. The income from each tax and the percentage of realization from each to total income from taxation are given below for the past two years :—

Species of tax.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Realizations.	Percentage.	Realizations.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Octroi, ...	14,00,932	90·09	14,03,354	89·27
House-tax, ...	35,228	2·27	33,080	2·11
License-tax, ...	81,932	5·27	91,954	5·85
Tax on carriages and animals,	12,523	·8	11,510	·73
Tolls on ditto, ...	14,785	·95	13,041	·83
Special taxes, ...	9,559	·62	19,041	1·21
Total, ...	15,54,959	100·	15,71,980	100·

247. The falling off in the percentage of the octroi receipts to the total income from taxation is due to the exemption from duty of many articles in municipalities where more than local consumption had been taxed in previous years. In the case of the house-tax the decrease is purely nominal, the Ballia Municipality having in 1872-73 included under this head the receipts from the license-tax. The actual receipts from the house-tax in the several municipalities which levy it show

but little variation during the past two years. There are increases at Mussooree and Sahaswan, due in the former case to the enhancement of the rate from 3 to 4 per cent., and in the latter to the fact that the tax was only in force for six months of 1872-73. The most marked instances of increase in the receipts from the license-tax are noted on the margin, against which must be placed Rs. 13,960, realized at Ghazipur in 1872-73, where the tax has now been abolished. The explanations given above of the variations in the receipts from the house-tax at Sahaswan and Ballia apply also to the license-tax. At Cawnpore all persons who were assessed at Rs. 2 or less were exempted, but the decrease thus caused was more than counterbalanced by assessing persons deriving an income from land or houses who had escaped taxation before. Some part of the increase is also owing to the year of assessment having been changed from the calendar to the financial year. In 1872-73 the income (Rs. 5,253) from the tolls levied on persons and animals entering the limits of the Mussooree Municipality was shown as ordinary tolls under column 13 of Statement I.; but as these tolls were imposed under the special sanction of the Supreme Government they have now been entered in column 14. There is thus really an increase in the receipts from tolls in 1873-74, which is due to the fact that in most municipalities they were only levied during a portion of the previous year. Great variations may be expected in the income from the special taxes, as they are only in force in the hill stations of Naini Tal and Mussooree, the population of which fluctuates considerably. In 1873-74 these stations were very full.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sahaswan, ...	1,691	6,004
Cawnpore, ...	55,304	69,598
Ballia, ...	*Nil.*	3,090
	56,995	78,692
Increase, Rs., ...		21,697

248. The octroi was levied in all but the nine municipalities noted on the margin, and in fifty municipalities it was the only tax in force. The population which paid it had been 2,046,068 in 1872-73, and was 2,065,430 in 1873-74.

Dehra, Mussooree, Dhanaura, Sahaswan, Cawnpore, Ballia, Jhansi, Naini Tal, and Kashipur.

249. The total receipts from the octroi after deducting refunds, the proportion contributed by each of the eight classes to the whole, the general incidence of the tax per head of the population who pay it, and the particular incidence of the receipts in each class are compared in the following statement for the past two years:—

Classes.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Receipts.	Incidence.	Receipts.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
I. Articles of food and drink for men and animals, ..	8,50,626	0 6 8	8,46,901	0 6 7
II. Animals for slaughter, ...	33,791	0 0 3	40,946	0 0 4
III. Articles used for fuel, lighting, and washing, ...	72,811	0 0 7	79,046	0 0 7
IV. Articles used for the construction of buildings, .	73,140	0 0 7	71,985	0 0 7
V. Drugs, gums, spices, and perfumes,	71,216	0 0 7	60,379	0 0 5
VI. Tobacco, ..	38,436	0 0 4	52,452	0 0 5
VII. Cloth, ...	1,70,747	0 1 4	1,66,044	0 1 3
VIII. Metals, ...	42,632	0 0 4	39,021	0 0 4
Total, ...	13,53,399	0 10 8	13,56,774	0 10 6

250. When it is remembered that in nine municipalities the octroi was only in force for a portion of 1872-73, one would expect to see a higher average incidence per head in 1873-74, whereas the reverse is the case. The explanation of the decrease, which is mainly in Classes I., V., VII. and VIII., is to be found in the fact that in municipalities where there is a large trade in articles falling under these classes the duty has either been entirely abolished or largely reduced.

251. The average incidence of the tax was 10 annas 6 pie per head; the maximum, at Hathras, Re. 1-1-4; and the minimum, excluding towns where duty is not levied on all articles liable to taxation, 4 annas 5 pie, at Chandpur.

252. In paras. 15 and 16 of last year's report, the six towns where the incidence was heaviest, being over 12 annas per head, were enumerated, and the measures taken to reduce the rate noticed. It will be seen from the following table that the hope then expressed that these measures would result in a material diminution in the incidence has been realized:—

Towns.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Explanation of decrease.
	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	
Shahdara,	6,530	0 14 4	*a* 2,226	0 4 11	*a.* Duty on grain abolished, that on sugar largely reduced. The latter has since been abolished also.
Chandausi,	21,218	0 14 5	*b* 17,543	0 11 11	*b.* Duty on most articles largely reduced, that on tat patti abolished. Sugar has since been exempted from duty.
Hathras,	51,912	1 9 8	*c* 34,968	1 1 4	*c.* Duty on sugar, grain, tobacco and ghi reduced; that on drugs, spices, gums, and metals abolished.
Bilsi, ...	6,662	1 0 4	*d* 5,011	0 13 1	*d.* Rates on grain, gur, rab, cloth, and metals reduced, and further reduced since.
Kalpi, ...	12,103	0 12 2	*e* 11,162	0 11 2	*e.* Rates largely reduced. Duty on oilseeds since abolished.
Dhanaura,	4,480	0 13 6	*f* 935	...	*f.* Levied for 2½ months only, when the octroi was entirely abolished.
Total,...	1,02,905	...	71,845	...	

253. The reductions in the tariff in these towns alone resulted in a loss of Rs. 31,060. There have also been exemptions and reductions in other municipalties, where interference with the through trade has been found to exist, and this accounts for the loss of income mentioned in paragraph 244 above.

254. In one town only, besides Hathras, did the incidence rise above one rupee per head. This was at Saharanpur, where the rate was Re. 1-0-9 per head. The income rose more than 20 per cent. over that of 1872-73, owing to an increased

importation of food grains, khand, cloth, and metals. As these imports were abnormal, no reduction in the tariff was ordered. At Ghazipur however, where the incidence per head was 15 annas 5 pie, interference with the through trade has been apprehended, and during the year under report the rates on grain were reduced to two-thirds, on refined sugar to one-twelfth, and on cloth to one-fourth of the maximum duties allowed where local consumption alone is taxed.

255. In paragraph 17 of last year's report a list of fifteen municipalities was given in which the incidence was less than eight annas per head in 1871-72, and it was noted that in 1872-73 twelve showed an improvement. That the committees concerned continued to pay attention to the proper collection of the octroi is evidenced by the following statement, which shows for 1873-74 an increase in the incidence as compared with the previous year, except in the cases of Firozabad and Ujhani, and even here the rate is higher than in 1871-72 :—

Towns.	1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Deoband, ...	4,050	0 3 4	5,568	0 4 7	8,784	0 7 3
Baraut, ...	4,505	0 6 8	4,351	0 8 6	4,866	0 9 3
Bulandshahr, ...	6,586	0 7 1	6,712	0 7 3	7,684	0 8 3
Anupshahr, ...	3,706	0 6 4	4,591	0 7 10	4,693	0 8 0
Sikandra Rao,	4,890	0 6 6	6,218	0 8 0	6,348	0 8 1
Atrauli, ...	5,626	0 5 8	5,319	0 5 4	7,992	0 8 0
Fatehpur Sikri,	4,195	0 7 10	3,378	0 6 4	3,818	0 7 2
Firozabad, ...	5,211	0 6 1	6,968	0 8 1	6,295	0 7 4
Bijnor, ...	3,800	0 4 9	5,184	0 6 6	5,848	0 7 2
Chandpur, ...	2,585	0 3 6	3,287	0 4 4	3,336	0 4 5
Nagina, ...	4,471	0 3 8	6,657	0 5 5	8,036	0 6 6
Budaun, ...	12,912	0 6 2	13,420	0 6 5	14,003	0 7 2
Ujhani, ...	3,416	0 7 2	4,112	0 8 6	3,495	0 7 4
Bisalpur, ...	2,605	0 4 4	2,319	0 3 11	3,291	0 5 7
Gorakhpur, ...	16,426	0 5 1	23,946	0 7 7	27,814	0 8 10

256. Besides the towns named above, those noted in the margin show an incidence of less than eight annas per head in 1873-74. At Ghaziabad, Shahdara, Sambhal, and Almora the octroi does not fall on all articles liable to taxation. At Kunch the low incidence is partly due to a reduction of the duties on grain, rice, and sugar. The octroi was only introduced into Pilkhuwa, Marehra, Aliganj, Tilhar, Fatehpur, and Orai during 1872-73, and it is hoped that the collections will improve during the current year.

Towns.	*Incidence.* Rs. a. p.
Ghaziabad, ...	0 5 10
Shahdara, ...	0 4 11
Pilkhuwa, ...	0 7 8
Marehra, ...	0 6 4
Aliganj, ...	0 6 4
Amroha, ...	0 6 3
Sambhal, ...	0 6 10
Tilhar, ...	0 7 3
Fatehpur, ...	0 6 9
Orai, ...	0 6 5
Kunch, ...	0 6 9
Almora, ...	0 0 11

257. The refunds granted in 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 46,580, against Rs. 47,533 in the previous year, when Rs. 26,846 were allowed in Hathras alone. Large as it was, this amount was not nearly large enough: the majority of the exporters would not take the trouble to apply for drawbacks, and the system failed to protect trade. The only alternative was to abolish the octroi on articles which were imported in quantities in excess of local requirements. Of course drawbacks were no longer allowed on exports of articles which had been exempted from duty on importation, and the refunds given in this town in 1873-74 fell to Rs. 8,343.

258. Deducting, then, the figures for Hathras for the two years, we find that in 1873-74 Rs. 38,237 were granted in refunds, against Rs. 20,687 in 1872-73. The municipalities which paid away more than Rs. 1,000 in drawbacks are noted on the margin, but the incidence of the net receipts shows that in some cases the system has not altogether sufficed to protect the trade. At Muzaffarnagar and Shamli especially there is a large trade in sugar and metals respectively, and

Towns.	*Refunds.* Rs.	*Incidence of net receipts from octroi.* Rs. a. p.
Hardwar, ...	1,657	0 11 6
Muzaffarnagar, ...	4,806	0 13 5
Shamli, ...	3,278	0 12 7
Hathras, ...	8,343	1 1 4
Muttra, ...	3,425	0 12 2
Agra, ...	2,324	0 12 8
Etawah, ...	4,179	0 8 6
Kasganj, ...	1,068	0 12 8
Allahabad, ...	4,622	0 13 7
Benares, ...	6,055	0 10 10

these articles have since been exempted from taxation, as even if the refund system were worked effectually, so that local consumption should alone be taxed, the inconvenience caused to merchants by the necessity of making constant applications for refunds would probably have the effect of diverting trade.

259. It is satisfactory to find that the returns for 1873-74 give better promise of a successful system of refunds being eventually worked out. The Government has always insisted that refunds must be granted without limit as to the time when or person by whom the goods are re-exported, and whether or not they have broken bulk or changed their form. The difficulty has been to get the traders to understand this, and when they understand it, to take the necessary trouble to apply for a refund, the system of giving which must be somewhat complicated, as checks and counter-checks are required to prevent fraud. As a sample of the system generally in force, the following account by Mr. Sladen, President of the Municipal Committee of Shamli, is quoted:—

"It may be well, perhaps, here to describe how the refund system in this and other municipalities in this district is worked. Under the collection rules, one member is always on duty for issuing orders for such refunds, each taking a week's duty in rotation; either he is at the head-office when the application for refund is brought, which is usually between 10 and 12 A.M., or at his house; if at the latter, the applicant learns at the head-office who the member for the week is, takes his application to him, and files with it the receipt for the duty paid. If the exporter be not the actual importer, as is frequently the case, but a person who purchases for export from a broker who has paid the duty, he gets the receipt from the broker, who certifies thereon that so much of the goods on which he has paid the duty have been sold to the bearer for export. Having received the application and receipt, the member on duty orders the muharrir to compare the receipt with the registers and report. The member then examines the goods intended for export, and, if he finds all correct, issues an order to the superintendent to refund the duty after seeing that the goods are actually exported beyond municipal bounds; and the way the

superintendent satisfies himself on this point is this, that a blue pass on plain paper, as per subjoined form :—

Foil.	*Counterfoil.*
Number of rawanna.	Number of rawanna.
Name of proposed exit chauki.	Name of proposed exit chauki.
Name of exporter.	Name of exporter.
Description of goods, with weight and value.	Description of goods, with weight and value.
Amount refunded.	Amount refunded.
Date of proposed export.	Date of proposed export.
To where exported.	To where exported.
Signature of sudder office muharrir.	Signature of sudder office muharrir.
	Signature of exit chauki muharrir.

is given to the man by the superintendent. The man then takes his goods outside the barriers. The outpost muharrir certifies to the export upon the counterfoil of pass given to the man, who brings back the same to head-office and gets his refund."

260. The average consumption of the various articles liable to octroi, and the uses which are made of a general scale in considering the returns of individual municipalities, have been so fully discussed in the annual reports for 1871-72 and 1872-73, that the subject need not be entered into here at any length. The consumption per head represented by the total net duty-paying imports of the chief article is compared, in the following table, for the past two years with the standards adopted by Government:—

Article.	Average of 1872-73.	Average of 1873-74.	Government standard.
	M. s. c. Rs. a. p.	M. s. c. Rs. a. p.	
Grain, ...	6 1 12+ 2 8 7, say 7½ mds.	7 7 4+1 2 7, say 7¾ mds	7 maunds.
Refined sugar.	0 14 0+ 1 3 2 „ 19 seers.	0 14 7+0 10 9 „ 17 seers.	From 5 to 6 seers.
Unrefined sugar.	0 29 3+ 1 10 5 „ 46 „	0 34 13+0 6 0 „ 39 „	15 seers.
Ghi, ...	0 4 0+ 0 10 1 „ 4½ „	0 3 11+0 3 1 „ 4 „	From 3 to 4 seers.
Oil, ...	0 1 9+ 0 2 6 „ 2 „	0 1 8+0 0 6 „ 1½ „	4½ seers of oil.
Oilseeds,	0 3 3+ 0 3 0 „ 12 „	0 15 8+0 1 0 „ 16½ „	
Drugs, &c.	... + 1 6 3 ...	0 2 2+1 4 2 ...	From Re. 1 to Re. 1-4
Tobacco,...	0 3 2+ 0 1 9 „ 3½ „	0 4 9+0 1 6 „ 5 „	4 seers.
Cloth, ...	... + 10 5 9 ...	... +10 9 10 ...	From Rs. 4 to Rs. 6.
Metals, ...	0 4 0+ 1 7 8 „ Rs. 4-7-3	0 1 15+1 5 1 Rs. 2-12-4	From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2

261. At first sight the above figures would lead to the conclusion that more than the local consumption of many articles had been taxed, and this is acknowledged to be the case in many municipalities, the difficulty being met by reducing the rate of duty on the principle which has been explained in

previous reports. An examination of Statement III. shows that in most towns the consumption is fairly in accord with the standards already adopted by Government, but Sir John Strachey is not prepared to say that he is satisfied that the octroi is in all cases what it ought to be—a tax on local consumption only.

262. A reference to paragraph 244 above will show that the receipts from miscellaneous sources during 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 56,496 more than in the previous year. A great part of the increase is due to the sale of land under the rules sanctioned by the Supreme Government (No. 11, dated 4th January, 1873, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce). In Hathras alone Rs. 23,010 were realized from this source. In many municipalities larger rents were received for lands, and especially from shops which they had constructed. The sale of manure also brought in over Rs. 5,000 more than 1872-73. The income from fines amounted to Rs. 15,441, against Rs. 13,010 in the previous year. These fines are classed under three heads :—

Fines for nuisances and other acts forbidden by the by-laws.
Fines for smuggling or evasion of the octroi.
Fines for gambling.

Of the total sum realized, Rs. 6,999 only were imposed as penalties for nuisances, Rs. 5,477 for smuggling, and Rs. 2,965 for gambling.

263. Under "miscellaneous receipts" are also shown a sum of Rs. 23,855 taken by the municipality of Saharanpur, and Rs. 8,000 by the municipality of Kosi, under the Local Public Works Loan Act (XXIV. of 1871).

264. The total income from all sources, the total expenditure, and the reserves compare thus for the past two years :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Reserve.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1872-73, ...	22,05,615	18,40,059	3,65,556
1873-74, ...	22,94,529	19,56,510	3,38,019
Increase, ...	88,914	1,16,451	...
Decrease, ...	...	...	27,535

265. The increase in the income and expenditure is mainly owing to the fact that the Act was only in force in ten towns during 1872-73 for part of the year, and to its extension to two towns during 1873-74. Some part of the increase in the expenditure, however, and the decrease in the reserve, is due to balances having been drawn upon for local improvements. This is in accordance with the wishes of Government, as it is not desirable to leave any sums lying idle beyond a margin sufficient to meet any ordinary sudden demand. As a rule, this principle was generally observed during 1873-74, and there was a deficit in only one municipality, Mau Ranipur, amounting to Rs. 188. The accumulation of balances for the execution of some large scheme of local improvements is discouraged, as such plans are apt to be forgotten when the original projectors ceasé to belong to the committee.

266. The total expenditure and the proportion borne by each item to the whole are compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

Head.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Collection, ...	1,81,832	9·88	1,81,235	9·26
Head-office, ...	39,554	2·15	32,817	1·68
Police, ...	3,92,318	21·32	4,11,523	21·04
Conservancy, ...	2,63,849	14·34	2,78,642	14·24
Lighting, ...	48,990	2·66	46,661	2·38
Watering, ...	27,013	1·47	26,612	1·36
Total Establishments,	9,53,556	51·82	9,77,490	49·96
Original works, ...	4,67,933	25·43	4,23,667	21·65
Repairs, ...	2,09,804	11·4	2,34,361	11·98
Education, ...	40,118	2·18	53,911	2·75
Vaccination, ...	7,960	·43	10,252	·53
Dispensary, ...	27,373	1·49	33,752	1·73
Other charities, ...	10,862	·59	13,879	·71
Refunds, ...	Included with Miscellaneous.		46,580	2·38
Miscellaneous, ...	1,22,453	6·66	1,62,618	8·31
Total, ...	18,40,059	100·	19,56,510	100·

267. It is satisfactory to find from the above figures that there has been a general reduction in the cost of establishments, and that the savings thus effected have been devoted to the enhancement of grants-in-aid of education and charitable institutions.

268. The actual amount spent during 1873-74 on collection is less than in 1872-73, although an increase might have been looked for as the establishments were maintained in some municipalities during part only of the latter year. The decrease is due to a reorganization of the establishments in the older established municipalities, and the effect is seen in the fact that the cost of collection amounted to 11·4 per cent. of the proceeds of taxation, against 11·6 per cent. in the previous year. The octroi is a tax the collection of which must generally be very expensive, but if in any municipality the cost is found to exceed 16 per cent. of the proceeds, the committee is called upon either to reduce the establishment, or, if it is found that this cannot be done without impairing its efficiency, to substitute a tax which can be collected with a cheaper agency.

269. The head-office charges have been generally revised, with a resulting saving of nearly Rs. 7,000. The cost to municipalities has been reduced by utilising the services of the local funds establishments of the several districts. These establishments receive the vernacular reports and accounts from all the municipalities in the district, translate into English for report to the Commissioner and Government, and from English, when orders are received, draw up the budgets and expenditure reports and accounts, and prepare such other papers as may be required by the Commissioner or Government. For these services the municipalities pay the clerks a small addition to their salaries proportioned to the extra work they are called upon to do. While the establishments were being revised on this principle, it was found that the pay of many officials was charged to "head-office" which should have been charged to "collection," as their entertainment was necessitated by the octroi. It was therefore ordered that all

expenses of establishment necessitated by the octroi should be charged to "collection," and that only such charges as are incurred in preparing the accounts and reports required by Government, and are not in any way peculiar to the octroi system, but would be required under any system of town taxation, should be debited to "head-office."

270. The actual amount expended on the police force was larger than in 1872-73, when the establishments were entertained in ten towns for part of the year only, but the percentage of cost to the total expenditure is less. The force compares thus for the past two calendar years:—

Rank.	Year.	
	1872.	1873.
Constabulary.		
Inspectors, ...	3	3
Sub-Inspectors, ...	12	13
Head-constables, ...	231	232
Mounted ditto, ...	1	1
Foot ditto, ...	2,120	2,129
Non-Constabulary.		
Jamadars, ...	172	182
Daffadars, ...	9	9
Chaukidars, ...	3,061	3,201
Total, ...	5,609	5,770

271. In para. 42 of last year's report it was shown what progress had been made towards rendering the expenditure on conservancy reproductive by the sale of manure and sweepings: Rs. 21,278 were then realized, but this included a sum of Rs. 8,025 refunded to the Cawnpore Municipality by the road-sweeping contractors. In 1873-74 the contractors did the work for nothing, and paid the municipality Rs. 600 in addition for the privilege of removing the sweepings, and this sum only appears in the accounts. The total receipts from the sale of manure and sweepings in 1873-74 amounted to

Rs. 18,592, against Rs. 13,253 in the previous year, after deducting the Rs. 8,025 for Cawnpore. The increase is satisfactory, but much yet remains to be done, especially in the larger municipalities, where the cost of conservancy is a heavy burden on the funds. At Cawnpore for instance, although the committee make a profit out of the road sweepings, the conservancy charges absorb over 19 per cent. of the total expenditure; while in the municipalities noted on the margin the cost is over 20 per cent., and the realizations from the sale of manure, which are specified in each case, are not nearly as much as they ought to be. The Sanitary Commissioner has been authorized to attend meetings of municipal committees with the view of advising them in sanitary matters, and it is to be hoped that by degrees the efficiency of conservancy arrangements will be increased, while their cost will be reduced.

Municipality.	Percentage of conservancy charges to total expenditure.	Sale proceeds of manure.
		Rs.
Meerut, ...	25	3,128
Farukhabad *cum* Fatehgarh.	22	233
Fatehpur, ...	36	224
Banda, ...	22	9
Jaunpur, ...	20	43
Allahabad, ...	27	1,022
Mirzapur, ...	27	195
Chunar, ...	30	*Nil.*
Azamgarh, ...	20	,,
Naini Tal, ...	32	,,

272. The expenditure on lighting and road watering is less than in 1872-73, but the number of municipalities which devoted some portion of their funds to these objects is slightly larger. The streets were lighted in forty-nine towns and the roads watered in thirty-three, against forty-seven and thirty-two respectively in the previous year.

273. In most municipalities great progress has been made in paving and draining the streets, and these are perhaps the most important works that the committees can undertake, as they assist materially in keeping the towns clean, and therefore conduce to the health of the inhabitants. In many places, too, the ventilation has been improved by the opening out of broad thoroughfares on the sites of narrow lanes. At Kosia large market-place is under construction, towards the cost of which a loan of Rs. 12,000 has been given. Twelve shops

have been completed already, and let at an average monthly rental of Rs. 2-10-0. At Saharanpur, the drainage works, described in para. 46 of last year's report, were briskly carried on, and they are now approaching completion. The Cawnpore drainage works were completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,12,529, against the original estimate of Rs. 2,69,540. The committee state that they are satisfied that this diminution of expenditure has not in any way decreased the benefit expected to be derived from the original project. Some subsidiary drains have, however, still to be constructed before the system can be pronounced really complete, and these cannot be undertaken at present, as the resources of the municipality are crippled by the repayment of the loan with which the main scheme was carried out. Difficulty has also been experienced in flushing the new drains, owing to the height of most of the city above the water level of the canal and rajbaha, and funds are not available with which to erect the necessary reservoirs and machinery.

274. The assistance received from municipalities during 1873-74 by the Educational Department has been considerable, their grants amounting to Rs. 13,793 more than in 1872-73. This money has been chiefly expended in the tuition of the children of the poorer classes, thus supplying townspeople with advantages similar to those afforded to villagers by the halkabandi schools. In addition to the expenditure on education shown in column 13 of Statement II., Rs. 3,185 were spent in the construction of school buildings: this sum is included under the head of "original works."

275. Of the eighty municipalities, seventy-five either entertained vaccinators themselves or shared the services of a man with a neighbouring town. The number of men employed in 1873-74 was ninety-one, against eighty-four in the previous year. On the whole their work was good, the average monthly number of operations being 188, of which 87·43 per cent. were successful.

276. Rs. 6,379 more were contributed towards the support of dispensaries than in 1872-73, when twenty municipalities

gave no grant, a number now reduced to seven. In twelve municipalities there is no dispensary, but of these no less than nine aided the funds of the institutions in neighbouring towns. Of the sixty-eight municipalities in which dispensaries are located, all but four, against twelve in 1872-73, contributed to the funds.

277. The amount expended in the support of blind and leper asylums, poorhouses, and similar objects was Rs. 3,017 more than in 1872-73. Contributions for such purposes were made by twenty-nine municipalities, against twenty-six in the previous year.

278. The expenditure on refunds and miscellaneous charges shows an increase of Rs. 86,745 over that of 1872-73. The rule that the sale proceeds of land, if amounting to more than Rs. 100, must be either funded or invested in some permanently reproductive work, partly accounts for the increase under this head. In some municipalities also the surplus of the ordinary income has been invested:—*e. g.*, at Chandausi, where Rs. 36,180 were expended in the purchase of Government paper. Another large portion of the increase is due to the repayment by the Cawnpore Municipality of Rs. 16,390 on account of the loan taken for the drainage works. As a rule there has been no extravagance in petty expenditure. Where the debits are abnormally large, an explanatory note, giving the principal items, has been inserted in the "Remark" column of Statement II.

279. In para. 53 of the report for last year the system under which births and deaths are registered in municipalities was described. Many committees, with the view of securing accurate returns, have offered small rewards for verified reports of births, and the results are often fairly correct. The returns, as a whole, are, however, defective, the birth-rate being 30·34 per mille, against a death-rate of 34·84 per mille; but this is a great improvement on the returns of 1872-73, when the births registered amounted to only 22·6 per mille.

10.—MILITARY. 11.—MARINE.

280. These two chapters are blank.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

1.—Agriculture. 2.—Weather and Crops.

281. An account of the agricultural aspect of the year is given in the General Summary. The weather was as follows:—

The part of the year which preceded the rains included all the months of April, May, and June, as the rains did not set in till the 2nd of July.

In April the weather was as usual dry and hot, warm winds from a westerly quarter blowing through the day. There was an unusual absence of storms, and all through the month the air pressure was abnormally low. On the very last day of April, and on through the first eight days of May, cloudy wet weather was observed, accompanied with a rising barometer and a falling temperature. The 6th and 7th of May were especially wet days. There was again a return of this wet weather in the last five or six days of May well marked in all the divisions of the province except that of Meerut. The month of May, therefore, was exceptionally moist and cool.

The weather of June was also exceptional; instead of the rains setting in about the middle of the month, as is the case in the majority of years, they held off until the beginning of July. There was, however, a kind of outbreak of rain from the 11th to the 15th and from 18th to the 21st, but the showers that then fell were the *sequelæ* of dust-storms. During the last ten days of June there was a return of hot westerly winds, which, coming after the wet period just mentioned, made the increased temperature very trying.

The rains set in on the 2nd of July and lasted till the 18th of September: they were thus late in beginning and early in closing; but what was worse, they were deficient in amount, except in Roorkee, Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi. In these places, and especially in Agra, the amount of rain exceeded the average. The rain was most deficient in Gorakhpur and

the eastern districts. On account of the shortness of the rain the monsoon season had a higher temperature than usual.

From the 18th of September to the 18th of December there were only two cloudy periods, and in these very slight falls of rain. These periods were 12th, 13th and 14th of October, and from 10th to the 16th of November. The rain in these was also very partial. Taking the period from the 18th September to the 18th December as a whole, the weather in it was dry, with clear skies and a steadily falling temperature.

The cold-weather showers fell on the 17th and 18th, 21st and 22nd, 26th and 27th of December, and 1st, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 28th and 31st of January, and in the first ten days of February. In each of these groups of wet days the sky was clouded, the temperature was low, and a tendency towards winds from an easterly quarter prevailed. The coldest days of the cold weather were the 8th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of January. On one or other of these the cold was very great, and thick deposits of hoar frost were observed.

The temperature during February and March was on the whole one or two degrees less than in former years: this was due to the greater amount of clouds and slightly larger quantity of rain. In February, as has been said, the rain fell in the first ten days; it also fell in March in the first ten days, but in addition to that period of wet weather, there was another on the 16th and 17th: in this there were storms accompanied with hail and rain. In the rest of March the weather was normal.

3.—Horticulture.

Number of gardens; their use.

282. There are three Botanical Gardens in these Provinces, *viz.*, the Saharanpur Garden in the plains and the gardens of Mussooree and Hawal Bagh in the hills. They are under the care of a Superintendent, and are useful—(1) as nursery gardens for the province; (2) as a store of medicinal drugs; and (3) as a means of making experiments in cultivation and in the naturalization of foreign plants.

283. The figures noted below will show how the first and second of these functions were discharged in 1873-74 :—

Distribution of plants, seeds, and medicinal drugs.

Trees, shrubs, and seeds distributed.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Fruit trees, ...	37,393	34,094
Flowering shrubs, ...	156,766	151,840
Parcels of seeds, ...	5,530	9,201
	199,689	193,135

Drugs forwarded to Medical Depôts.

	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
Extract of hyoscyamos, ...	207	0	232	12
Hyoscyamos leaf, ...	224	0	112	0
Aconite, ...	1,409	8	2,075	0
Oak bark, ...	148	0	43	0
Kumaila powder, ...	64	0	46	8
	2,052	8	2,612	4

284. The Canal Department alone received upwards of 98,000 fencing plants and nearly five and a half tons of seeds. To public gardens were sent more than a thousand fruit trees, 20,000 shrubs, and 305 parcels of seeds. Six thousand fruit trees and nearly a ton of seeds was distributed among soldiers' gardens. Parcels of seeds were also sent to the great public gardens of Calcutta, Kew, Edinburgh, and Dublin, in exchange for seeds received from them, and 75 large parcels were despatched to the Secretary of State for distribution to various private persons and public institutions. The value of the medicinal drugs supplied by the Gardens is sufficiently shown by the increasing demand for them.

285. Of the experiments in horticulture the following deserve special notice :—

Experiments in horticulture.

(1.) Rhea cultivation is maintained on a large scale; but no mechanical contrivance has yet been devised for properly teasing the fibre, and until the introduction of some cheap and effectual machine for this purpose, the plant must remain comparatively valueless. But it is hoped that when the difficulty of preparing the fibre has been overcome, rhea

will take its place beside the jute of Bengal as one of the fibrous staples of India.

(2.) The most useful kinds of mulberry will grow freely in the Dun and Kohistan up to 5,000 feet above the sea level. The Government has now two large plantations,—one in the Dun and the other in the Kumaun Hills. For the last few years much care has been bestowed upon the rearing of silk-worms in the Dun, and with so much success that it is believed there would now be no difficulty in ensuring a large supply of cocoons. But skilled silk-reelers are still wanting, and until the Government has some definite result to show, it is not to be expected that the experiment will be taken up by private enterprise.

(3.) It is hoped that in a few years the sweet chestnut will be a common tree in the Dun and the Kumaun Hills. Parcels of English seeds are yearly received from the Secretary of State, and a regular supply of seedlings can now be furnished by the Mussoorée and Hawal Bagh Gardens.

(4.) In these Gardens also the best kinds of potato seed, sent from England, are carefully grown to meet the demand from the plains, where in many districts new seed is wanted to prevent the degeneration of the plant, which has by this time become throughout the province an important staple of food.

Tea.

286. The Government has now entirely withdrawn from tea cultivation, but a considerable quantity of tea, chiefly of the coarser kinds, is still on hand as the remains of the stock of former years. Between sixteen and seventeen tons of this were sold during the year, and about eleven tons are yet to be disposed of. The net proceeds of the tea sold were £969. The private cultivation of tea in the Dun and in Kumaun has lately received great encouragement from the opening of the Central Asian market, and the large demand of Afghan traders, who visit all parts of the country to buy up tea.

Receipts and expenditure.

287. The donations to the Gardens were much larger this year than in former years, and comprised 1,100 flowering shrubs, besides

seeds, &c. From the sale of garden produce £458 were obtained, as shown in the margin. This is £38 less than the receipts of last year. The gross cost of the Gardens is shown in the following table :—

	£
Saharanpur, ...	345
Mussooree, ...	43
Hawal Bagh, ...	70
	458

	Saharanpur.		Mussooree.		Hawal Bagh.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Establishment, ...	1,486	1,102	79	108	509	280
Contingent expenses,	887	829	61	45	49	70
Total, ...	2,374	1,931	140	153	558	350

The total net cost to the State of all the Gardens, including superintendence, was £3,176, against £4,017 in 1872-73.

4.—Forests.

Receipts and expenditure of the year.

288. The gross receipts during the year 1873-74 were £162,950, and the expenditure £96,651, leaving a net profit of £66,299, or £955 less than was realized in the year 1872-73.

Sleeper operations.

289. From the Jaunsar and Bhagirathi Divisions, since the supply of sleepers began to the 31st March, 1874, ten lakhs of sleepers have been delivered to the State Railways, at a total value of about £255,000, and at a profit to the Forest Department of about £45,000.

Timber in stock.

290. The value of timber on hand on the 31st March, 1874, is estimated at £52,121, or £231,487 in excess of that of the previous year. The value of timber in stock has been increasing yearly, and contrasted with 1869-70 shows an increase of £36,032.

291. During the year under review timber depôts were established at Moradabad, Meerut, Cawnpore, and Kalpi in the plains, but there was not sufficient time to stock them and commence sales. The object of these depôts is to throw into the market, at convenient places, timber inferior to sâl, yet

good for building purposes, to meet a demand which was said to have the effect of inducing the people to cut their mango and other groves.

Timber sales.

292. The value of timber sold in the log amounts to £26,483, and compared with 1869-70 shows an increase of £10,076. Other descriptions of timber—such as scantlings, golas, ballas, fuel, &c.,—realized in the aggregate £93,278. The sale of timber in the log has increased as compared with the previous year, and there appears to be no doubt that the timber trade in the North-Western Provinces is improving, and that prices will hold good.

Conservancy.

293. The usual annual fires have done much damage to many of the forests, but protective measures have been begun and reserved, and valuable forests are gradually being isolated by cutting and clearing lines round and through them, and thus making compact blocks in which no trespasser is admitted. Until these measures are completed, which is expected to be in a few years, the keeping out of fires is looked upon as a hopeless task. In Dehra Dun the portion of forests divided into compartments have been kept free from fires for the past three years.

In the Dun much has been done towards the removal of creepers. Some of the forests have been quite freed from these pests; and those cut three years ago have made but little way yet.

Plantations.

294. The management of the Ranikhet plantations continues to be very successful. On account of the drought last autumn, the ordinary work of the nursery was unusually trying. The following shows the results of the year's working:—

	Planted out.	For sale and distribution.	Distributed gratuitously.
Apples of kinds, ...	68	350	254
Apricots, ...	180	1,000	108
Cherries, ...	111	1,000	113
Pears of kinds, ...	530	1,500	269
Plums, ...	07	500	57
Total, ...	959	4,350	801

The following ornamental trees have also been distributed gratuitously :—

Gums, ...	...	760
Acacias, ...	...	2,946
Deodar, ...	...	272
Walnuts, ...	...	144
Chestnuts, ...	...	116
Pinus excelsa,	...	117
Willows, ...	...	236
Total	...	4,591

Several forest plantations have been formed in forest land and are doing well.

Maps and boundaries.

295. The forest officers are now in possession of topographical survey maps of their forests, and, under the orders of the Superintendent of Forest Surveys and Working Plans, valuation surveys are in progress and in contemplation.

Roads and Bridges.

296. The following works were carried out during the year, at a cost of £410 :—

(1.) Cart-road from Aurdanda to Bijrani, and
(2.) Sauldi to Gurjia Sot, each three miles long twelve feet wide.
(3.) Road from Durani to Kailo, nine miles long four feet wide.
(4.) Ditto to Kanasar, six miles long four feet wide.
(5.) Ditto Kutian to Koti, three miles long two feet wide.
(6.) Forest chauki at Dabipur in the Dehra Dun.
(7.) Godown at Chakrata.
(8.) Rest-house at Maindraut on the Tons river.

Some rocks were also blasted on the Jumna near the rafting station of Dag Pather, Jaunsar Division, and the river cleared to make channels for rafts to pass when the water is low. The cost of the operations was £22-10-0.

297. Under this head there were altogether 257 prosecutions, of which 171 were either successful or are still pending; 371 persons were implicated, of whom 276 were convicted or are still under trial.

Breach of Forest Rules.

5.—MINES AND QUARRIES. 6.—MANUFACTURES. 7.—TRADE.

298. There are no materials for these chapters.

8.—PUBLIC WORKS.

299. The grant and outlay for the year 1873-74 were as follows :—

Abstract of expenditure.

	Provincial Imperial.	Provincial Local.	Local.	Famine.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grant ...	18,75,000	20,60,000	3,81,966	4,10,000	44,26,966	
Civil Buildings—						
Original Works,	9,13,358	...	36,841	...	9,50,199	
Repairs, ...	2,66,427	...	350	...	2,66,777	
						12,16,976
Communications—						
Original Works,	82,100	4,77,258	31,762	98,700	6,89,820	
Repairs, ...	2,96,000	12,74,315	11,075	371	15,82,161	
						22,71,981
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—						
Original Works,	...	7,046	62,329	7,429	76,804	
Repairs, ...	...	7,313	1,116	9,618	18,447	
						95,251
Establishment, ...	3,17,432	3,80,670	40,625	...	...	7,38,727
Tools and Plant, ...	18,283	20,735	...	5,641	...	44,659
Profit and Loss, ...	...	18	...	...	...	18
Railway, ...	...	...	63,304	...	...	63,304
Total, ...	18,93,600	21,68,155	2,47,402	1,21,759	...	44,30,916
Deduct decrease in stock balance.	19,824	...	...	...	...	19,324
Net Expenditure,	18,74,276	21,68,155	2,47,402	1,21,759	...	44,11,592
Savings on grant, ...	724	...	1,34,564	...	1,35,288	...
Excess over grant,...	...	1,08,155	...	11,759	1,19,914	...
Net Saving,...	...	...	...	...	15,374	...

Besides the foregoing, the Provincial Public Works Establishment dealt with outlay on the Imperial account amounting

to Rs. 3,15,675, and with contributions to the extent of Rs. 1,98,115. Hence the Public Works Service of these Provinces in 1873-74 aggregated Rs. 49,25,382. Of this Rs. 17,72,987, or 15·7 per cent. (excluding Ferry and other collection establishment) was the cost of the establishment employed.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

300. The important works completed and in progress during the year under report are as follows :—

Benares Division.

The additions to the Collector's Kutcherry at Azamgarh, estimated at Rs. 20,999, is approaching completion.

The Central Prison at Benares, which will hold 1,572 prisoners, has had Rs. 2,52,712 expended on it.

The new Lunatic Asylum at Pandeypur has had Rs. 32,596 expended on it.

The expenditure on the Basti Jail has been Rs. 75,351.

The Faizabad and Gorakhpur Road, in the Basti District, which is being raised and metalled ; the Koana Bridge on this road and the diversion of the road in the Gorakhpur District have cost to date Rs. 1,20,173.

Allahabad Division.

The Muir College, Allahabad.—The design for this building has been procured from the well-known architect Mr. W. Emerson, and is estimated to cost Rs. 6,13,987, of which Rs. 1,50,000 have already been realized by private subscriptions. The foundationof the building was laid by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Baron Northbrook on the 9th December, 1873, and the plinth is completed.

The Thornhill Memorial, Allahabad.—This building is also being erected on a competitive design, which was furnished by Mr. R. R. Bayne, of Calcutta; and the portion now under construction, which is intended for the accommodation of the Public Library of these Provinces, is estimated to cost Rs. 1,19,540, of which Rs. 23,478 were raised by private subscriptions. The west wing is now almost ready to receive the roof.

The tower, which is a part of the design, is being erected to the memory of the late Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.B., and for this purpose Rs. 16,810, raised by the public for the "Mayne Memorial," have been assigned; and the whole structure is to be called the Thornhill-Mayne Memorial.

The City Hospital at Allahabad, which will also be a building of note, is being erected on a design furnished by Mr. Bayne, of Calcutta, and is estimated to cost 2½ lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 15,000 have been contributed by His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, for the erection of a tower which is to be called after him. The foundations are completed.

The Government Press at Allahabad, for which the estimate is Rs. 4,45,069, is fast approaching completion.

The City Police Station of Allahabad, which is also being built on a handsome design, and is estimated to cost Rs. 75,308, including the cost of the land, which was Rs. 23,040, is well in hand, and will be completed during the current year.

The Central Prison, which will hold 2,126 prisoners, and has to date cost Rs. 3,11,933, is well in hand, and is approaching completion.

The alterations to the District Jail, estimated to cost Rs. 71,444, are progressing satisfactorily.

The Memorial Church at Cawnpore, on which an expenditure of Rs. 1,50,150 has been incurred, is fast approaching completion. The interior fittings and decorations are yet to be done, an estimate for which, amounting to Rs. 15,166, has been sanctioned.

The road from the Civil Station of Allahabad to Phaphamau has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 50,324.

The bridge over the Sasur Khaderi Nadi, on the Rajpur Road, District Allahabad, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 24,524; as also the bridge at Sikandra, on the Phulpur Road, at a cost of Rs. 13,281.

On the Banda and Manikpur Road, which is an important Railway feeder, Rs. 63,312 have been expended on metalling and bridges.

The Sengar Nadi Bridge, on the Cawnpore and Jhansi Road, has had Rs. 47,380 expended on it.

The Nun Nadi Bridge, on the Cawnpore and Kabrai Road, has been undertaken, and Rs. 11,058 have been expended on the collection of materials.

The road to connect the City with the Railway Station at Jaunpur has cost to date Rs. 26,980, including, of course, the cost of land, which was Rs. 20,600.

Metalling 2nd section of the Fatehpur and Banda Road has cost to date Rs. 59,813.

The reconstruction of the Jaunpur Jail, estimated at Rs. 56,341, is well in hand.

Jhansi Division.

The Deputy Commissioner's Kutcherry at Orai has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 69,728.

The metalling of the Lalitpur section of the Cawnpore and Jhansi Road has cost to date Rs. 72,462. This road will eventually be carried up to Sagar.

The Malanga and Kunch Bridges, on the Jalaun and Gwalior Road, which are under construction, have cost to date Rs. 17,224.

The Patrai Bridge, on the Jalaun and Sagar Road, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 10,392.

Agra Division.

The late Lord Mayo, on his visit to Agra in October, 1870, recorded a minute in reference to the necessity for restoring the palace buildings in the Fort of Agra, which were fast going to ruins. In accordance therewith repairs were entered upon and have been satisfactorily carried out. The estimate was Rs. 1,25,928, and embraced—

(1.)—The restoration of the Diwan-i-Khas and re-erecting the west verandah of the Saman Burj. Both works have been completed, at a cost of Rs. 22,279.

(2.)—The restoration of the pavilion on the north side of the quadrangle of the Jahangir Mahal. Completed, at a cost of Rs. 3,491.

(3.)—Re-erecting the marble cupola in the Machi Bhawan—a work of peculiar semi-European design and of great beauty. Completed, at a cost of Rs. 2,573.

(4.)—Restoring the Diwan-i-Am, which was formerly used as an Armoury. Completed, at a cost of Rs. 2,248.

(5.)—Re-roofing the outer wall of the Khas Mahal and general repairs to the marble work of the whole building. Completed, at a cost of Rs. 7,080.

The repairs of the Taj, at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,926, have also been undertaken, and embrace (1) the restoration of the eastern façade; (2) the removal of broken marble and substitution of new pieces in the vaulted opening; (3) restoration of the inlaid-work; (4) removing and re-guilding the copper pinnacle (30 feet high) surmounting the dome; (5) pointing the dome and minarets at the corners of basement with Portland cement; (6) re-erecting pinnacles of gateway.

It may be noted, as a matter worthy of interest, that on taking down the pinnacle, item 4 above, the following inscription was found on the crescent:—

"*Joseph Taylor*, 1811."

It is said by an old man who remembers Colonel Taylor that this officer re-erected the pinnacle, which was blown down, and did some repairs to the building.

The extension of the Central Prison; the new District Jail; additions and alterations to Lunatic Asylum; which are all large and important works, on which an expenditure of Rs. 2,41,362 has already been incurred, are in progress. The Central Prison at Fatehgarh, which is designed for 1,136 prisoners, is progressing satisfactorily, and has already cost Rs. 1,61,128.

Meerut Division.

The work of first importance in this division is the drainage of the city of Saharanpur. The details of the work undertaken are as follows:—

(1.) Pandoi Nadi, District Saharanpur. In progress. Estimate, Rs. 85,294. Expenditure to date, Rs. 70,919, of which Rs. 41,974 are from contributed funds.

(2.) Drainage works of the city of Saharanpur. Estimate, Rs. 91,253. Expenditure, Rs. 80,835.

This expenditure comprises—

(*a.*) City Main Drains. Completed.

(*b.*) City Minor Works. Part completed.

(*c.*) Craigie Nala. In progress.

(*d.*) Northern Drainage Cut, City Saharanpur. Completed.

(*e.*) Raiwala Tank, City Saharanpur. Completed.

(*f.*) Main Drain and Road, City Saharanpur. Completed.

(3.) Kadirabad Drainage Scheme, Meerut District. Estimate, Rs. 16,197. Expenditure, Rs. 13,236.

(4.) Pucka drain under Girder Bridge in connection with the Kadirabad Drainage and Chuyha Nala drainage, which is also a part of this scheme. Expenditure, Rs. 6,385.

(5.) Draining certain lands near Muzaffarnagar. Completed, at a cost of Rs. 28,644.

The District Jail at Meerut, which will hold 508 prisoners, has been far advanced, at a cost of Rs. 1,20,344.

The Zila School at Meerut has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 12,062.

The Gogalheri bridge, of nine 75-feet arches, over the Hindan River, on the road from Saharanpur to Fatehpur and Mussooree, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 1,22,769.

Rohilkhand Division.

The Joint Magistrate's Kutcherry at Pilibhit, estimated to cost Rs. 40,480, is fast approaching completion.

The Central Prison at Bareilly, which is being erected for the accommodation of 1,128 prisoners, is progressing satisfactorily. The expenditure on it amounts to Rs. 1,94,235.

The Boarding-housefor the Bareilly College, on which Rs. 13,437 have been expended, is eight feet above plinth.

The road from Moradabad to Naini Tal has been metalled for 17 miles, at a cost of Rs. 69,243; but this communication can never be altogether satisfactory till the river Kosi be bridged, which it has not been considered worth while to do till it be settled whether a line of railway is to run from Moradabad to Ramnagar.

The bridge over the river Sot, on the Moradabad and Sambhal Road, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 10,448.

The metalling of the Jalalabad and Shahjahanpur Road and Katra and Shahjahanpur Road is in progress, and has cost to date Rs. 59,893; so also the Kosi, Ramganga and Rampur sections of the Rohilkhand Trunk Road, with an expenditure of Rs. 36,328.

The bridge over the Ajitpur Nala, on the Rohilkhand Trunk Road, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 17,982.

The bridge over the Parghalia Nadi, on the Pilibhit Road, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 17,993; so also the bridge over the Maha Nala, on the Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit Road, at a cost of Rs. 14,950.

Kumaun Division.

The Naini Tal Girls' School, estimated to cost Rs. 20,612, of which Rs. 11,873 have been subscribed by the public, promises to be a handsome and substantial building, and is fast approaching completion.

The Almora and Ranikhet Cart Road has been opened throughout, except at the Kosi crossing, at an expenditure of Rs. 65,091.

The Sarju Wire Suspension Bridge, on the Almora and Bagesar Road, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 11,667; so also the Luddiya Suspension Bridge at Chuttia, at a cost of Rs. 10,492.

FAMINE WORKS.

301. The total expenditure on these works in 1873-74, and up to their being closed in 1874-75, stands thus:—

Division.	Districts.	Communications.	Tools and Plant.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad,	Banda, ...	17,223	...	3,239	20,462
	Hamirpur, ...	8,796	683	...	9,479
Benares,...	Azamgarh, ...	...	...	168	168
	Basti, ...	4,35,440	...	839	4,36,279
	Ghazipur, ...	9,808	1,660	...	11,468
	Gorakpur, ...	3,10,488	14,704	581	3,25,773
	Mirzapur, ...	17,259	...	814	18,073
Jhansi, ...	Jalaun, ...	3,042	...	...	3,042
	Jhansi, ...	21,728	285	...	22,013
	Total, ...	8,23,784	17,332	5,641	8,46,736

and this expenditure gave employment to an average daily total of about 82,000 people, including men, women, and children, for six months.

REPAIRS.

302. The expenditure on repairs, as compared with 1872-73, has been as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings, ...	1,97,066	2,66,777	69,711	...
Communications, ...	13,53,413	15,82,161	2,28,748	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	982	18,447	17,465	...
Total, ...	15,51,461	18,67,385	3,15,924	...

Under Civil Buildings the expenditure under the different Budget sub-heads compares as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue, ...	65,573	70,961	5 388	...
Customs, ...	...	963	963	...
Judicial, ...	19,225	18,325	...	900
Public Offices, ...	...	2,489	2,489	...
Excise, ...	...	5,550	5,550	...
Jails, ...	19,802	31,151	11,348	...
Police, ...	42,460	68,598	26,138	...
Educational, ...	14,139	25 732	11:593	...
Medical, ...	...	2,173	2,173	...
Ecclesiastical, ...	12,184	7,284	...	4,900
Public Works, ...	3,933	4,993	1,060	...
Government Houses, &c., ...	1,644	4,443	2,799	...
Monuments	8.227	21,566	13,339	...
Scientific Institutions, ...	1,919	1,086	...	383
Charitable Institutions, ...	2,170	1,113	...	1,057
Total, ...	1,91,277	2,66,427	82,840	7,690
General Department, ...	5,789	...	...	5,789
Local, ...	...	350	350	...
Total, ...	1,97,066	2,66,777	83,190	13,479
Net, ...		...	69,711	

The cost of maintaining communications is a heavy charge on the Budget, and in the year 1873-74 stands as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class metalled roads, ...	9,98,727	11,20.300	1,21,573	...
2nd class unmetalled but bridged roads.	1,40,775	1,26,296	...	14,479
3rd class unmetalled and unbridged roads.	56,324	1,04,744	48,420	...
4th class village roads ...	11,951	24,089	12,138	...
Total, ...	12,07,777	13,75,429	1,82,131	14,479
Net, ...		...	1,67,652	

REVENUE.

303. The Public Works Revenue amounts to Rs. 32,370.

ROORKEE WORKSHOPS.

304. The results of these shops for the year 1873-74, as compared with those of 1872-73, are thus reported.—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
(1.) Balance due to Government at commencement of the year,	Rs. 75,536	Rs. 1,182
(2.) Aggregate of credit orders drawn from Government during the year, ...	2,00,000	2,80,000
(3.) London supplies paid for in England, ...	34,986	2,47,895
(4.) Instruments received from Central Depôt, ...	...	52,770
(5.) Adjustments on other accounts, ...	30,418	...
(6.) Profit on working after paying all expenses, ...	71,071	1,54,434
Total debits against the shops ...	4,12,011	7,36,281
Total credits to shops for cash paid into Treasury and adjustment by transfer, ...	4,10,829	4,21,425
Debt due to Government at the close of the year, ...	1,182	3,14,856

Although the Shops in 1873-74 made over to the Government Rs. 10,596 more than they did in the previous year, their debt to Government has increased by Rs. 3,13,674, and this is due to the extraordinarily large debits against the Shops for London supplies and the Instrument Depôt, and the far greater profits made on the working.

The value of the works in progress in the two years is as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
For Government, ...	3,01,219	4,08,024
„ Private individuals, ...	74,506	59,973
„ Workshop—Plant, ...	17,193	3,895
„ „ Stock, ...	63,530	1,35,060
„ „ Sundries, ...	46,193	49,513
Total, ...	5,02,641	6,56,465

Hence the works in progress in 1873-74 were 30 per cent. more than in 1872-73. For Government and private individuals there was in hand Rs. 92,272 in value more, and for the shops themselves Rs. 61,552 more than in 1872-73.

The account of the finished work despatched or cleared off the works in progress in the two years was—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government work, ...	3,45,110	3,65,028
Private ditto, ...	1,00,512	72,082
Workshop—Plant, ...	17,888	2,865
„ Block, ...	...	35,663
„ Stock, ...	66,764	1,33,761
„ Sundries, ...	44,786	44,178
Total, ...	5,75,060	6,53,577

The finished work of the year under report is, therefore, about 13 per cent. more in value than that of 1872-73.

Light Railway.

305. The terms and conditions on which this Railway from Muttra to Hathras will be constructed are laid down in the Resolution of this Government in the Public Works Department, No. 40L.R., dated 2nd March, 1874. Operations

in furtherance of its construction commenced in October, 1873, and expenditure as follows was incurred during the year 1873-74 :—

	Rs.
Preliminary expenses, ...	629
Ballast and permanent-way, ...	42,357
Stations and buildings, ...	2,689
Plant, ...	563
Establishment, ...	13,980
Contingencies, ...	412
Stock balance, ...	2,674
Total, ...	63,304

One-third (Rs. 2,55,610) of the estimated cost of the Railway, 30 miles, at £3,000 per mile, has been subscribed up to date by the residents of the districts.

ARBORICULTURE.

306. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 36,273. A great deal has been done for this money in planting out avenues on roadsides and in raising new, and maintaining existing nurseries.

FERRIES.

307. The income under this head was Rs. 6,75,501, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,46,851, showing a net income of Rs. 5,28,650.

There has been a steady increase in the income from ferries, and, compared with 1868-1869, the results are as follows :—

	Income.				*Expenditure.*			
	1868-69.	1873-74.	More.	Less.	1868-69.	1873-74.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Large bridges,	2,70,530	2,82,305	11,775	...	1,49,129	1,07,273	...	41,856
Minor bridges and ferries,	3,31,406	3,93,196	61,790	...	23,027	39,578	16,551	...
Total, ...	6,01,936	6,75,501	73,565	...	1,72,156	1,46,851	...	25,305

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

308. Rs. 2,29,175 were expended by private individuals on works of public utility as follows :—

Divisions.	CHARACTER OF WORKS.								
	Wells.	Bridges.	Tunks.	Dharmsalas.	Sarais.	Gardens.	Pucka schools.	Baolis.	Total cost.
									Rs.
Meerut, ...	25	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	10,535
Rohilkhand, ...	91	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	25,589
Agra, ...	23	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	22,996
Allahabad, ...	54	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	15,732
Benares, ...	207	2	55	2	1	1	1	2	1,41,691
Jhansi, ...	26	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12,632
Total, ...	426	2	59	3	4	3	4	3	2,29,175

(*a.*)—*Roads.*

Included in above.

(*b.*)—*Railways.*

AGRA STATE RAILWAY.

Agra District.

309. The expenditure incurred on the Agra District (State) Railway, extending from Agra to Ajmere, a length of 239-24 miles, from the commencement of work to the 31st March, 1874, was £596,912, against an estimate of £1,377,052 ; the percentage of works completed is 43·34, and the progress is thus described.

Section Agra to Sambhar, 185½ miles.

310. The section between Agra and Bhartpur was opened for traffic in August, 1873. The working expenses were £4,625, and the receipts £4,177, the working expenses exceeding the receipts by £446. There are several reasons for such a result. Travellers going from Agra towards Jaipur and the country beyond engage carriage at Agra, and therefore do not take advantage

of the railway. In the same way freight is sent by cart through Bhartpur if destined for Jaipur and the country beyond. Return freight to Agra is also carried past Bhartpur by cart. The cost of putting salt into the railway wagons at Bhartpur and again taking it out and placing it on carts at Agra, together with the freight charges between the two places, so nearly balances the cost of transporting the salt by carts the whole distance, that some of it still goes by carts.

311. The minor bridging of this section was completed during the year. There are 15 large bridges on the line, of which the bridge over the Jumna at Agra is 16 spans, and that over the Dhund of 21 spans; the bridge over the Shallas is the next largest, and is of seven spans. Four smaller bridges have been completed. On the Jumna Bridge at Agra, the total well sinking to be done is 3,036 lineal feet; that completed to 31st March, 1873, was 1,345 lineal feet, and the sinking during the past year was 1,285 lineal feet. The foundation wells for one pier have been concreted and the superstructure commenced. The wells for several other piers were nearly completed at the close of the year, but the depth of 70 feet had not quite been reached. The heavy retaining wall on the west bank of the river was nearly finished on the 31st March. The masonry of the Dhund Bridge was all finished by the end of March. For the bridge over the Shallas good progress was made in the piers and in the eastern abutment, but all efforts to sink the wells for the foundations of the west abutment to the required depth proved unavailing. About 72 miles of plate-laying was completed in the main line, and two miles of siding sleepers for the whole line have been stacked. The progress made in stations and buildings was tolerably fair.

Jumna Bridge.

Dhund Bridge.

Shallas Bridge.

312. The progress of work on the Ajmere section will be judged by the expenditure, which has been £20,424, against an estimate of £18,880. The proportion of the work which has been completed to the entire work is thus 10·82 to 100.

Ajmere extension, 483 miles.

313. On the Sambhar branch section also the progress of work will be judged by the expenditure, which is £2,946, against an estimate of £22,785; that is, expenditure is 12·93 per cent. of estimate.

Sambhar branch, five miles.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

314. No new line was added during the year. There where some trifling alterations of sidings, but the open mileage remained practically the same as in previous years, and the main line now stands at 1,280 miles, of which 414 miles are double, while the Jabalpur extension is 223 miles, all single line. At the end of the year the Indian capital books showed a total outlay of—

Main line,	...	... £22,763,580
Jabalpur line,...	...	„ 3,825,659

The total construction expenditure on the main line during the year was £167,468, but this was relieved by sundry credits amounting in all to £42,096: thus the total finally charged to capital account was £125,372.

315. On the Jabalpur line the construction expenditure was £37,046, but, owing to certain exceptional credits for locomotives and rolling stock, amounting in all to £124,132, the capital account for the year shows a net credit of £87,086.

Main line.

The receipts and expenditure in 1873 are as follows:—

Earnings, ... £2,799,299, or £2,187 per mile, or 9*s.* 10½*d.* per train mile.

Expenses, ... £1,049,495, or £820 „ or 3*s.* 8½*d.* per train mile.

Profits, ... £1,749,804, or £1,367 „ or 6*s.* 2¼*d.* per train mile.

The percentage of profits on capital expended has been 6·2, and the rate per cent. of profits is 5·9.

The half-year ending 31st December, 1873, showed a surplus profit of £114,205, and this is the first time that a surplus in excess of the guaranteed interest had been earned during the second or unfavorable half of the year : and towards this the famine relief operations have greatly contributed.

316. The results of traffic are thus shown—

Passengers.

	1st class.	2nd class.	Intermediate class.	3rd class.
Number of passengers conveyed, ...	36,379	81,496	393,945	5,321,315
Percentage of entire traffic,	0·62	1·40	6·75	91·23
Receipts, ...	£37,322	£31,534	£33,193	£626,115
Percentage of entire traffic,	5·12	4·33	4·54	85 99

Goods.

Weight carried, ...	...	...	Tons 1,481,470
Receipts therefrom,	...	...	£1,897,380
Increase, 1873, ...	...	...	Tons 340,355 £174,589

The increase in goods traffic is most noticeable in grain, pulse, rice and gunny bags,—that is to say, in staples required by the famine districts. Seeds show an increase of 30,135 tons and £54,064, the improvement being due to an increased demand for oilseeds for export to Europe. Salt shows an increase of 20,296 tons and £2,174. Coal downwards shows a highly satisfactory increase, owing to reduced importation of English coal and increased consumption in and about Calcutta.

Jabalpur line.

317. The receipts and expenditure of the Jabalpur line in 1873 are as follows:—

Earnings ... £194,221, or £868 per mile, or 8s. 7¾*d.* per train mile.

Expenditure ... £110,603, or £494 „ or 4*s.* 11*d.* per train miles.

Profits, ... £83,018, or £347 „ or 3*s.* 8¾*d.* per train mile.

The percentage of the profits or capital expended has been 2·4, and the rate per cent. of profits have been 2·4.

The results of traffic are thus shown:—

Passengers.

	1st class.	2nd class.	Inter-mediate class.	3rd class.
Number of passengers conveyed, ...	3,038	5,112	3,505	229,251
Percentage of entire traffic, ...	1·26	2·12	1·46	95·16
Receipts	£5,172	£4,158	£1,608	£46,057
Percentage of entire traffic, ...	9·08	7·29	2·82	80·81

The earnings from passenger traffic have decreased by £3,429, or 5·6 per cent., and in numbers 7·2 per cent. The decrease was almost entirely in the foreign traffic.

Goods.

Weight carried, ...	Tons 124,815
Receipts therefrom	... £979,681

The merchandize traffic has increased by 16,600 tons and £109,562, or about 6·1 and 12·6 per cent. respectively.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

318. To the Oudh and Rohilkhand line already open there were added during the year 1873-74 the following lengths:—

Main line.

Akbarpur	to Fyzabad, ...	...	... 36·16
Aonla	to Chandausi, ...	...	... 26·22
Shahjahanpur	to Faridpur, ...	...	... 32·24
Faridpur	to Bareilly, ...	...	... 11·62
Ukku	to Aonla, ...	...	... 11·22
Bareilly	to Ukku, ...	...	... 6·07
Benares	to Shahganj ...	...	... 55·80

Branch.

Mahpur	to Akbarpur, ...	...	... 11·80
		Total,	...191·13

making a total of 523·81 miles out of the entire length of 542·33 miles open for public traffic on the 1st March, 1874.

Surveys are in progress for the extension of the main line from Moradabad in a north-west direction to join the Scinde, Punjab, and Dehli Railway. The lines under survey are by Hardwar 124 miles; by Nagul 115 miles; by Sukartal 90 miles, by Bijnor 81 miles. A fifth line crossing the Ganges about Hardwar, and extending thence through the Dun to join the Scinde, Punjab, and Dehli Railway at some point between Saharunpur and Ambala, will be reconnoitered.

The entire expenditure on this Railway from the commencement to the 31st March, 1874, has been—

	Construction.		Establishment.		Total.
	English.	Indian.	English.	Indian.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Close of 1872-73,	4,934 785	174.746	23,655	398,855	4,104,666
„ 1873-74,	186,211	246,244	21,806	67,105	521,457
Total ...	450,996	420,990	45,461	465,960	4,626,123

The cost to Government of land supplied up to 31st March, 1874, is thus shown :—

		Establishment.	Compensations	Annual remission of revenue up to 31st December, 1873.
		£	£	£
North-Western Provinces.	258 miles,	7,030	32,553	1,859
Oudh, ...	285 „	1,088	23,819	845
Total ...	543 miles,	8,118	56,372	2,704

The bridges remaining to be completed are that over the Gumti at Jaunpur and the flood viaducts in the Ganges valley at Cawnpore and in the Ramganga valley near Bareilly.

The receipts and expenditure were as follows:—

Traffic earnings, ... £ 133,319
Working expenses, ... „ 93,186 } or 69·89 per cent. on receipts.
Net profits, ... „ 40,132

The details of the traffic earnings were as under—

	Number.	*Earnings.* £
Upper class passengers, ...	15,716	3,968
Lower ditto, ...	1,497,933	63,921
Luggage, ...	...	6,317
Goods, tons, ...	135,983	50,485
Company's goods, ...	19,180	8,628
Total, ...	...	133,319

The principal articles carried have been food grains, salt, sugar and jagri, military stores, cotton, railway materials, stones and bricks, hides, timber, &c. Three-fifths of the total receipts came from the stations of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Aligarh, Fyzabad, and Shahjahanpur. One-fifth was earned at the stations of Nawabganj, Bairamghat, Hardui, Bareilly, Chandausi, Moradabad, and Rajghat (for Narora). The remaining fifth belonged to the other 60 stations.

The total quantity of food grain moved by this Railway towards the famine districts was 160,180 maunds.

There were 73 accidents during the year, of which 37 were to trains, 14 persons were killed and 14 hurt.

(*c.*)—*Canals.*

See under Irrigation.

(*d.*)—*Telegraph.*

This heading is blank.

(*e.*)—*Post Office.*

319. The postal system of these Provinces is divided into two branches—Imperial and Provincial. The former is a part

of the postal system of all India. The latter, which is called the District Dâk, is maintained out of the proceeds of the 10 per cent. cess on the land revenue of each district. It furnishes a field over part of which the operations of the Imperial Dâk are yearly extended, under the rule by which a District Postal Office is absorbed into the Imperial system as soon as its receipts are sufficient to cover its expenditure. It is the administration of the District Dâk with which this Government is most nearly concerned; but a brief notice of the working of the Imperial Dâk also is necessary in order to show the entire postal system of the Provinces, and how far it is used by the people. An unqualified comparison cannot be made between the Imperial and district statistics, as the District Dâk works only in places where postal service has not yet become self-supporting, and year by year yields its best offices to be incorporated in the Imperial system. Similarly, in comparing the working of the District Dâk in successive years, allowance must be made for the offices which have become Imperial in each year.

During the year under review, as in the year preceding, the operations of the Imperial Dâk have been considerably extended. The following table shows the establishments of 1872-73 and 1873-74:—

	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Total.
1872-73, ...	451	136	14	601
1873-74, ...	469	163	16	648

The manner in which the total mileage of the dâk was divided between railways, mail-carts, and dâk-runners was the following:—

	Railway.	Mail-Cart.	Runners.	Total.
1872-73, ...	724	396	4,069	5,189
1873-74, ...	946	360	3,750	5,056

It will be seen that the total number of miles has decreased by 133. This is due to the closing of two lines on which runners were employed.

The private correspondence returns of the year are as follows :—

Estimated total number of covers posted.

	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
1872-73, ...	7,751,582	6,548,603	14,300,185
1873-74, ...	7,961,648	5,907,486	13,869,134

These figures show a considerable increase in the number of paid letters and a satisfactory decrease in the number of letters unpaid. The number of official covers posted during the year is estimated at 1,425,712, against 497,153 in the previous year. The great increase is only apparent, being due to the inclusion of official letters of the Postal Department, which have hitherto not been reckoned in the returns.

There were 13 robberies of the mails in British territory, against seven last year. In eight of these cases the mails were wholly recovered, and in two they were recovered in part; but of the remaining three cases they have been wholly lost. In foreign territory (Holkar's) there was one case of robbery, in which the mails were recovered intact, and one unsuccessful attempt at robbery.

The history of the District Dâk during the year can be read from the figures subjoined :—

	Post Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Letter Boxes.
At beginning of year, ...	153	233	15
Opened during year, ...	3	1	...
Absorbed into Imperial Dâk, ...	13	2	...
At end of year, ...	143	232	14

one letter box having been closed.

For these offices an establishment of 514 overseers and clerks and 1,795 runners and peons was maintained at a cost of £13,274. Miscellaneous expenditure came to £69 more. The entire cost last year was £13,811.

The amount of work done by the District Dâk during 1873-74 compares as follows with the amount of work done during 1872-73, allowance being made for the considerations mentioned in para. 319:—

Received from Imperial Offices for delivery.

	Letters.	Papers.	Packets and Parcels.
1872-73, ...	757,428	27,559	10,646
1873-74, ...	736,214	26,755	8,212

Received from Imperial Offices for despatch.

	Letters.	Papers.	Packets and Parcels.
1872-73, ...	669,206	4,316	8,256
1873-74, ...	705,213	4,044	5,444

The increase in the number of letters is very satisfactory. Under the other two heads of correspondence, the falling off may in part be attributed to the greater economy of packing which is enjoined on public offices by the new service postal rules; but this will not account for the whole of the decrease.

The unclaimed correspondence was 19,301 letters, 125 papers, and 11 parcels, and the percentage on the whole correspondence was—

	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.
1872-73, ...	2·44	·75	·28
1873-74, ...	2·53	·48	·13

or very nearly the same as last year.

Of the total correspondence carried by the post (both district and Imperial), 21·68 per cent. is official and 78·32 non-official. The following table shows the relative extent to which English, Urdu, and Hindi are used in epistolary correspondence:—

	Official, per cent.	Non-official, per cent.
English, ...	48·06	27·92
Urdu, ...	49·43	39·13
Hindi, ...	2·51	32·95

In only a very small portion of the Provinces is the official language Hindi: hence the low proportion of Hindi official letters. The proportion of non-official letters in English is high, but a deduction must be made on account of the numerous class of letters which are written in Urdu or Hindi, but addressed in English for greater certainty of delivery. A much greater deduction must be made on the same account from the proportion of papers, packets, and parcels, which, are similarly classed as English.

9.—Irrigation.

Irrigation works in operation.

320. For the number and names of canals in operation reference may be made to last year's report, the only addition to the works of the previous years being some lakes in Jhansi and Hamirpur as an extension of the Bundelkhand irrigation system.

Opening of the Agra Canal.

321. The Agra Canal was opened by Sir William Muir in the presence of a large concourse of people, Europeans and natives, on the 5th March, 1874, and water was admitted to the channel; but the commencement of irrigation has been deferred until the works shall have experienced a six months' trial. In the meantime, the distributaries and other subsidiary works of the canal are rapidly approaching completion.

322. On the Lower Ganges Canal under construction good progress has been made, further detail of which will be found below.

Lower Ganges Canal.

323. After a careful enquiry into the probable financial bearing of the scheme, the Government of India reported to the Secretary of State that the Betwa Canal is necessary, and directed that detailed estimates and designs should be prepared; enquiring at the same time if water is found in the Betwa during years of drought. An assurance of the ascertained sufficiency of water has been furnished, and the preparation of estimates has been briskly prosecuted.

Betwa Canal.

324. The capital sunk on works in operation at the beginning of the year was £2,979,412, which was increased by £57,400 spent on works of extension during the year. In addition to this, the capital sunk on works under construction up to the close of the year was £920,153, of which £391,312 was spent during the year. Thus the total capital sunk on works of all sorts at the close of the year amounted to £3,956,966. This is exclusive of £22,197 spent upon the old Agra Irrigation Works, which have been abandoned, and the expenditure on which, it is hoped, may be removed from the capital account.

Capital sunk on works in operation.

325. The gross revenue from water-rates and miscellaneous sources was £252,782. The amount credited to the canals for enhancement of land revenue, in the absence of more definite information from the Board of Revenue, is taken to be the same as last year, *viz.*, £55,406, bringing the total gross revenue up to £308,188. It may be added, with regard to the latter item, that the amount is certainly not less, and is probably more than is stated. Under the working of the new Canal Act the income from this source should in succeeding years be considerably increased.

Gross revenue.

326. The working expenses of the year were £123,519, which includes all charges for annually recurring repairs, working of the canals, and collection of revenue.

Net profits.

327. The net profits were therefore £129,263 from direct revenue, and £184,668 including indirect revenue, which gives a percentage of 4·33 and 6·19 respectively on the capital of £2,979,412 sunk at the commencement of the year.

Assessments.

328. In the above statements the figures taken are from the actual receipts shown by Controller. If we take assessments, the gross revenue was £266,147, and the charges, including remissions, £125,015, leaving a net balance of £141,132.

329. The net profits for the last eight years are shown below :—

Year.	*Percentage on capital.*	
	From direct profits only.	From direct and indirect profits.
1866-67, ...	3·94	6·33
1867-68, ...	3·44	4·81
1868-69, ...	8·21	9·55
1869-70, ...	5·18	6·51
1870-71, ...	5·10	6·45
1871-72, ...	3·47	4·99
1872-73, ...	3·46	5·35
1873-74, ...	4·33	6·19

Interest charges.

330. The interest charges for the year on works in operation alone were £146,261, leaving a balance of net return, after paying all charges, of £38,407. The accumulated charges for interest upon the capital sunk from the beginning amounted to £2,540,649, or £929,748 in excess of the accumulated net profits.

331. The profits upon the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals for the past seven years have been as follows :—

Profits upon the two principal canals.

Year.	Net direct profits.				Net direct and indirect.			
	Ganges Canal.		*Eastern Jumna Canal.*		*Ganges Canal.*		*Eastern Jumna Canal.*	
	Amount.	Percentages.	Amount.	Percentages.	Amount.	Percentages.	Amount.	Percentages.
	£		£		£		£	
1866-67, ...	76,985	3·50	43,571	24·87	93,701	4·27	60,559	34·56
1867-68, ...	54,384	2·44	34,168	18·97	71,214	3·20	51,156	29·14
1868-69, ...	164,734	7·21	47,140	25·37	181,703	8·14	64,129	34·46
1869-70, ...	195,943	4·09	44,647	23·33	113,044	4·82	61,636	32·21
1870-71, ...	103,312	4·30	38,461	19·76	122,362	5·09	55,450	28·49
1871-72, ...	66,234	2·74	32,882	16·66	88,646	3·66	49,870	25·27
1872-73, ...	70,764	2·74	30,770	15·01	105,191	4·05	47,759	23·30
1873-74, ...	94,630	3·63	35,356	17·14	129,057	4·98	54,315	25·43

332. Below is given a table which shows the comparative areas irrigated in the two harvests for the last seven years :—

Area irrigated.

Year.	*Areas irrigated in acres.*		
	Kharif or autumn harvest.	Rabi or spring harvest.	Total.
1866-67, ...	321,476	661,933	983,409
1867-68, ...	289,910	471,570	761,460
1868-69, ...	484,485	957,413	1,441,898
1869-70, ...	501,625	588,048	1,089,673
1870-71, ...	396,399	654,409	1,050,808
1871-72, ...	333,120	519,374	852,494
1872-73, ...	353,621	586,965	940,586
1873-74, ...	401,576	647,736	1,049,312

333. In the year under review the rainfall was unfavorable for kharif irrigation, owing to the monsoon having not generally broken until July; this fact partly, no doubt, accounts for the increased area for the kharif harvest. We may notice in connection with this point, and as an instance of the security against failure of crops afforded by such a work as the Ganges Canal, that in the month of June, the driest of the year, a supply of 6,022 cubic feet per second, an amount nearly equal to the full supply of the Thames at Staines, was running in the canal. Owing to the lateness, however, of the September rains in the Upper Doab, and to the additional winter rains, the year was not particularly favorable to rabi irrigation; it is therefore satisfactory to notice an increased area for that harvest.

Increase in valuable crops.

334. A large increase of the area of the more valuable crops is again noticeable, with the exception of rice, the decrease in which is accounted for by the increased rate which is now charged for this crop, chiefly on sanitary grounds, with a view of reducing the irrigation. It is satisfactory to notice an increase of nearly 35,000 acres in sugarcane, which, however, must be partly put down to the late commencement of the kharif rains. The areas of the principal crops are shown below:—

Crop.	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Sugarcane,	76,876	87,050	97,555	104,596	112,141	94,810	97,814	130,544
Rice, ...	116,355	97,867	111,019	117,548	96,479	77,041	84,055	73,875
Indigo, ...	73,290	77,976	76,687	130,248	118,897	199,617	130,935	144,073
Cotton, ...	27,144	8,265	52,992	55,883	35,070	20,365	14,799	16,354
Total,...	292,665	271,158	338,253	408,275	362,587	311,873	327,653	364,846

Rabi crops.

335. In the rabi crops of wheat, barley, and other grains there was also a considerable increase over several previous years: this tends to show that the people are beginning to see the advantage of the

security conferred by the canal, and to prefer its use to dependance on the uncertainty of the winter rains. It is encouraging to notice the large increase on the Ganges Canal, especially on the Etawah Division, on which irrigation is gradually being most satisfactorily developed.

Progress in construction of Canals. Ganges Canal.

336. The chief point to be noted in connection with new works on this canal is the commencement of the alterations destined to fit it for the diminution of supply involved by the construction of the Lower Ganges Canal. The slope of the canal bed is to be diminished by the interpolation of weirs: the diminished velocity thus generated will, of course, diminish the quantity of water passing down the channel,—making, in fact, the smaller quantity remain longer in the canal than it did before.

Works carried out.

337. The principal works carried out this year were the Dehra and Sanauta weirs and locks, on which a sum of nearly £10,000 was spent. These works are conducted under circumstances of the greatest difficulty. Obviously nothing can be done excepting during a closure of the Ganges Canal, and as this can only take place in the height of the rains, constant interruptions are caused by the slushy state of the ground, by the frequency of local rain, by the repeated floods which come down the canal from drainage of the lands adjoining, and by the calls upon the laboring population for agricultural business: consequently the cost of the works, and the labor and exposure of the officers and others employed in their construction, is greatly enhanced. On the main canal may also be noticed the failure of the Salawa Lock, the flooring of which blew up owing to the pressure of springs from below. Preparations for its reconstruction have been made.

Distributaries.

338. On improving and extending distributaries for the purpose of completing the system of irrrigation more than £12,000 was spent. Among the more important works, and those from

which great results, both in finance and towards the general benefit of the country, may be anticipated, the Ghatampur and Muhammadabad Rajbahas may be numbered. On drainage upwards of £7,000 was spent with considerable advantage to several water-logged districts of the Upper Doab.

Navigation.

339. The improvement in navigation consequent on the raising of the Cawnpore bridges has been shown in the increased tonnage of the trading boats, and leads to the expectation of more hopeful results than have been attained hitherto from the development of this mode of communication.

Eastern Jumna Canal.

340. A commencement was made towards remodelling the distributaries of this line. Schemes for drainage were elaborated and submitted for approval, and have since been sanctioned by the Government of India, and the rectification of some defects in the condition of the canal itself was taken in hand.

Agra Canal.

341. The amount spent up to the end of the year was £551,244, of which £118,977 was spent during the year.

Lower Ganges Canal.

342. This is the first complete year of work which has passed under review. The principal work has been the Narora weir at the head of the canal, on laying the foundation of which good progress has been made, and all appliances being now in excellent order, rapid execution may be anticipated. Another important work was the Kali Nadi aqueduct, which was pushed on uninterruptedly throughout the year.

343. The excavation of the main canals and supply branch has also progressed. The amount spent on these works up to the close of the year was £318,786, of which £264,347 was spent during the year; £70,000 of this was spent upon material, which has not been yet expended upon

the works. The progress made redounds greatly to the credit of the officers concerned. It was said that a lakh of bricks a day were laid at Narora during the busiest period of the season. A railway branch four miles long, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway gauge, connects the depôts of material with the Oudh and Rohilkhand at Rajghat, whilst the distribution of material is effected by a narrow gauge (metre) line worked by light engines.

344. The branch line is worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; the narrow gauge lines by the Canal Department.

Eastern Ganges Canal.

345. This division has been temporarily closed, the survey establishment having been directed to proceed to the famine relief in Bengal in November. The question of carrying out the project is under consideration. There was an expenditure of £1,089 on land which is meanwhile being leased.

Rohilkhand Canals.

346. A sum of £15,496 was spent on the improvement of these canals. Under the operation of Act VIII., which legalizes a charge for canal water conveyed in natural channels, the income of these canals was so far increased as to exceed the charges for the first time. A brighter future may be confidently expected, the direct returns this year being more than double of last years. The question of the Bahgul floods, which were said to be due to the construction by the canal officers of the Sukhi Cut for their own advantage, has been closely investigated by Colonel Brownlow; after a minute examination of the cause and effect, the conclusions come to are that matters will mend themselves, and that there is no need for further expenditure on remedial works.

Bundelkhand Canal.

347. Surveys for the Dassan Canal were carried on, and the gauge readings of all the important rivers were carefully registered this year. Projects for the Ken and Betwa Canals were submittted. The Jhansi and Hamirpur Lakes were

placed under the immediate control of the Irrigation Department, and measures were taken for improving the irrigation, from the completion of which good results may be expected.

Draft rules under Act VIII. of 1873.

348. The draft rules for the working of the Canal Act have been further revised in conjunction with the Punjab Government, under the orders of the Government of India. But ultimate conclusions are yet deferred.

Increase of revenue due to canal.

349. There is no further progress to report as to the increase of revenue to be credited to the canals on closer revision of estimates by Settlement Officers, nor were any definite arrangements made during the year for the imposition of the owner's rate, though schedules of land on which the rate could be imposed have been submitted from time to time by canal officers and forwarded to the Revenue Department for final disposal. There are many circumstances connected with the question which tend to retard its final settlement, but there is little reason to doubt that definite conclusions will have been reached before the close of another year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

(a.)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—Land Revenue.

350. The Members of the Board of Revenue were, as in 1871-72, the Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I, and Mr. H. S. Reid. During Mr. Inglis' deputation to the Legislative Council, from 25th December, 1872, to 11th April, 1873, Mr. Forbes officiated in his stead.

Effects of rainfall on harvests.

351. The revenue year to which this chapter refers begins on the 1st October, 1872, and ends on the 30th September, 1873. The year was very unfavorable, the rainfall being eight inches less than that of the preceding year, and nine inches less than the average for the Provinces from 1865 to 1871. It was not, however, any deficiency in quantity which caused bad results, but the falls were irregular, unequally distributed and untimely, and thus the kharif outturn suffered materially, particularly in the south-eastern districts. On the other hand, damage was also sustained by the rabi, and so circumstances operated unfavorably for both harvests. Agricultural prospects were still further effected by serious floods, especially in Moradabad, Bareilly, and Saharanpur; by the cattle-plague which prevailed in the Jhansi, Rohilkhand, and Meerut Divisions; and, lastly, by heavy storms in March, 1873. It may here be noted that the accounts hitherto rendered by District Officers of the season and harvests appear to be unequal in value and frequently insufficient. Orders have been given for the preparation of more frequent periodical returns throughout the year, showing how the two principal crops have turned out district by district.

352. The total revenue in the branches under the Board's supervision, inclusive of canal water-rents, amounted to £5,558,689, against £5,493,944 in 1871-72, being an increase of £64,745. There is an increase of £54,836 under the head of land revenue, due to revision of settlement.

Revenue of branches under Board's supervision.

353. The following table exhibits at a glance the total revenue raised from all sources during the year :—

Total revenue.

No.	Items.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease
		£	£	£	£
1	Land revenue (including revenue not on the roll).	4,091,708	4,130,102	54,836	16,443
2	Outstanding balances, ...	12,245	8,942	...	3,303
3	Excise, ...	219,343	215,550	...	3,793
4	Stamps, ...	307,553	335,848	28,295	...
5	Miscellaneous revenue (sayer), net receipt.	9,670	9,231	...	439
6	Surplus process fees (talabana),...	2,305	2,005	...	300
7	Sale of confiscated estates, ...	12	3,844	3,832	...
8	Sale of waste land in fee simple,	477	5,263	4,786	...
9	Income-tax, ...	112,126	...	...	...
10	Canal revenue, ...	195,215	211,283	16,068	...
11	Forest revenue, ...	103,313	164,286	60,973	...
12	Customs, ...	490,291	536,254	45,963	...
13	Local cesses, ...	539,285	587,232	47,947	...
14	Commutations of rent-free holdings of village watchmen.	4,004	15,292	11,288	...
	Total, ...	6,087,547	6,225,132	...	...

354. The collections for Forests and Customs are not made under the immediate supervision of the Board of Revenue, but they are included as forming part of the gross

revenues of the province. The two last mentioned items in the above statement belong to Provincial Revenues. The amount actually paid into the Imperial Exchequer was £5,622,608, as compared with £5,368,688 in 1871-72.

Demand.

355. The land revenue demand for the year, including revenue not on the roll, was £4,169,664, against £4,112,692 in 1871-72, and the collections £4,130,102, against £4,091,708 in the same year. This is a very considerable increase, and is due to the gradual progress of the re-settlement of the province.

Abstract of demands, collections, and balances.

356. The demand, collections, and balances of the year are shown in the following abstract:—

	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.
	£	£	£
1871-72, ...	4,112,692	4,091,708	20,984
1872-73, ...	4,169,664	4,130,102	39,562

Classification of outstanding balances.

357. The balances outstanding at the close of 1872-73 may be thus classified:—

In train of liquidation, ...	... £ 18,286
Doubtful, ...	... ,, 9,327
Irrecoverable, ...	... ,, 917
Nominal, ...	... ,, 11,032

Amount of outstanding balances.

358. The outstanding balances on account of previous years at the commencement of the year were £38,841, and these had been reduced by the close of the year to £15,708. Out of the £23,132 removed from the accounts, £8,941 were collected and £14,191 remitted either as irrecoverable or as merely nominal, owing to reduction of settlement and land taken up for public purposes. Of the £15,709 still outstanding an item of £1,402 is also due to the latter

cause: the real balances are £14,307 only, a lower figure by £2,281 than last year, which again showed a balance lower than had been reached during the seven years previous.

Miscellaneous revenue (sayer).

359. The returns under the head of miscellaneous revenue (sayer) are as follows:—

Year.	Demand.	Gross collections.	Charges.	Net collections.	Percentage of charges
	£	£	£	£	£
1868-69, ...	10,171	10,056	978	9,078	9·7
1869-70, ...	8,113	8,091	1,003	7,087	12·4
1870-71, ...	7,230	7,209	734	6,475	10·2
1871-72, ...	10,537	10,341	1,258	9,083	12·1
1872-73, ...	10,515	10,421	1,189	9,231	11·4

Canal revenue.

360. The following statement contains the details of canal revenue from water-rents as compared with the revenue of 1871-72:—

Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Remitted.	Balance.
	£	£	£	£
1871-72, ...	195,915	194,154	322	1,439
1872-73, ...	211,427	209,884	375	1,168

Local cesses.

361. The 10 per cent. cess (levied on the land revenue, out of which the cost of village police and village schools, roads, and other improvements is met) being leviable on estates in which the late settlement has expired, was in force at the commencement

of the year in all districts except Banda, where the settlement has not come to a conclusion. The accounts connected with the collection of the cess have not yet been completed.

Acreage rate.

362. In permanently-settled districts an acreage rate of two annas per acre is taken instead of the local cess, for the same local purposes as those described above. In all districts permanently settled except Mirzapur this rate has been imposed at two annas per acre, the full amount leviable under the law. The total collections of the year have been £33,775 out of a demand of £31,247.

Road cess.

363. One per cent. on the land revenue is levied on account of road cess, in addition to the acreage rate, in the permanently-settled districts :—Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Benares, and Ghazipur. The demands and collections during the past two financial years are shown in the following table :—

1871-72.		1872-73.	
Demand.	*Collection.*	*Demand.*	*Collection.*
£4,762	£5,033	£4,765	£4,735

Commutation of jaghirs of rural police.

364. The commutation of jaghirs and the adjustment of the cash payments alluded to in last year's report had been completed in all the permanently-settled districts prior to the close of the revenue year except in Jaunpur and Benares. During the past year the goraits' jaghirs and cash payments in Jaunpur have been commuted and adjusted, the annual yield being £1,215 ; and the amount of cash payments made to the chaukidars, which it is now determined to be retained, has also been fixed at £1,279 annually. In Benares the commutation has been completed during the year, and the cash payments are expected to yield Government about £200 per annum.

Rent law.

365. The following statement shows the number of suits and applications brought under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 during 1872-73, as contrasted with those of the two previous years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
CLASS I.—Determination of rates of rent of delivery of leases and counterparts.	2,140	1,769	411
CLASS II.—Damages for illegal exaction of rent or refusal of receipts for rent paid.	640	526	530
CLASS III.—Complaints of excessive demands of rent and claims to abatement.	1,950	1,214	1,350
CLASS IV.—Suits for arrears of rent, ...	41,732	41,903	48,662
CLASS V.—Suits to eject a ryot or cancel a lease.	6,365	2,893	686
CLASS VI.—Suits to recover occupancy by a tenant illegally ejected.	1,996	1,446	1,483
CLASS VII.—Suits arising out of the power of distraint.	2,130	2,021	1,559
CLASS VIII.—Suits by zemindars against their agents for money or accounts.	123	88	126
CLASS IX.—Suits by lumberdars for arrears of revenue payable through them and by co-sharers for share of profits.	2,768	3,100	4,192
CLASS X.—Suits by assignees of Government revenue and talukdars or other superior proprietors for arrears of revenue.	561	633	395
Total, ...	60,405	55,593	59,394

Number of suits under the Rent Law.

366. The total number of suits under the ten classes is 59,394, or 3,801 more than last year. Besides these, there were 6,925 (as against 6,255 last year) applications under Sections 25, 26, and 27 of Act X. of 1859, which with 4,010 suits pending from last year brought up the total number for disposal to 70,329.

Extent of disposal of rent cases.

367. Out of the total number of 70,329 cases, 66,600 were disposed of during the year, leaving 3,729 pending at its close,—992 less

than at the close of 1871-72. The manner in which the 66,600 cases were disposed of is shown below :—

Year.	Cases disposed of.	On their merits.	Percentage.	Otherwise.	Percentage.
1871-72, ...	61,114	22,420	36	38,699	64
1872-73, ...	66,600	22,766	34	43,834	66

368. Thus there is a general decrease in the proportion of cases decided on their merits; and of these cases more than last year were given in favor of defendants. Of those decided otherwise than on their merits, there is an increase in the number decided by confession and *ex-parte* and withdrawn, and a decrease in those decided by default, which is so far a good sign. The general results are summed up in the following table :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.
	Pending at close of last year, ...	3,987	4,010
	Instituted during the year, ...	61,848	66,319
	Total for disposal, ...	65,835	70,329
On merits, ...	For plaintiff, ...	17,711	17,747
	For defendant, ...	4,709	5,019
	Total, ...	22,420	22,766
Otherwise,...	By confession, ...	11,689	13,682
	By default of plaintiff, ...	8,677	7,942
	Ex-parte, ...	12,590	13,898
	Withdrawn, ...	3,674	5,522
	From any other cause, ...	2,064	2,790
	Total decided otherwise than on merits.	38,694	43,834
	Pending at close of year, ...	4,721	3,729

Appeals.

369. There were 15,538 decided cases in which an appeal lay to the Collector; 2,006, or only 12·8 per cent., were actually appealed, which was the case in only 6 per cent. of those suits in which an appeal lay to the Judge.

Disposal of appeals.

370. The proportion of appeals reversed, modified, or remanded in Collectors' Courts is 34 per cent. on the total number of appeals disposed of this year, as compared with 37 per cent. last year. The proportion of such reversals in the Judge's Courts again stands at 40 per cent. this year, against 38 per cent. last year. These results are unsatisfactory, and the Board have been requested to fix a certain proportion of reversals as the average, and to call for an explanation when any district considerably exceeds this.

Details of appeals.

371. The details of appeals to Collectors and Judges, as compared with those for the two preceding years, are as follows :—

I.—Appeals to Collectors.

Year.	Decided.	Original decision confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Struck off.	Remanded.
1872-73, ...	2,027	1,093	111	361	243	219
1871-72, ...	1,699	912	117	318	162	190
1870-71, ...	1,630	915	99	292	161	163

II.—Appeals to Judges.

Year.	Decided.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Struck off on default.	Remanded.	Otherwise disposed of
1872-73, ...	3,801	2,106	417	650	171	457	...
1871-72, ...	3,124	1,801	344	471	119	389	...
1870-71, ...	3,402	1,850	425	638	75	360	54

372. The percentage is somewhat better than last year for appeals to Collectors, but worse for appeals to Judges. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year in the Courts of the latter was remarked on last year as unusually large. This year it is even larger.

Duration of rent suits.

373. The average duration of suits throughout the province has been reduced from one month, the average of last year, to twenty-five days, while that of appeals has increased from three months and two days to three months and sixteen days, notwithstanding that the attention of the High Court was last year drawn to the lengthy duration of appeals before some Judges.

Coercive processes.

374. The following table shows the number of coercive processes of different kinds resorted to for arrears of revenue, as also the number for the last ten years :—

Year.	*Sales.*		*Farms.*		*Transfers.*			*Sequestration.*		Number of dastaks.
	Number of estates.	Land revenue.	Number of estates.	Land revenue.	Number of estates.	Number of pattis.	Land revenue of pattis.	Number of estates.	Land revenue.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
1863-64, ...	3	1,514	12	10,330	14	24	11,472	6	2,899	105,942
1864-65, ...	3	764	11	9,097	9	11	8,247	8	5,295	104,902
1865-66, ...	2	985	3	4,860	3	4	2,242	8	5,190	106,762
1866-67, ...	1	35	8	2,116	5	48	1,121	8	2,814	95,598
1867-68, ...	1	1,408	9	4,213	7	18	3,937	5	2,528	92,613
1868-69, ...	...	...	2	899	...	...	...	1	3,740	82,170
1869-70, ...	3	4,893	1	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	99,585
1870-71, ...	...	...	10	8,890	2	2	554	4	1,886	101,146
1871-72, ...	...	...	17	12,563	9	20	3,021	16	20,630	93,958
1872-73, ...	...	...	12	16,422	17	47	9,996	20	18,704	81,729
Total for the last ten years,	13	9,599	80	90,435	66	134	40,590	76	63,190	9,64,405
Average for the last ten years, ...	1	960	8	7,044	7	13	4,059	8	6,319	96,441

Sales and farms.

375. This year also, as in the two preceding years, there were no sales. The number of farms is 12, against 17 last year.

Working of the system of process-serving.

376. As regards the number of processes issued, the injunctions conveyed to District Officers to adhere more rigidly to the rules regarding them appear to be still bearing fruit, as their number has fallen 12,229 below last year, which again showed a considerable decrease as compared with 1870-71. It is probable that the issue of dastaks has often come to be considered a mere matter of routine, and that they have been issued needlessly. The Board have been required to look into this and to take heed that this is not suffered to continue. On the whole, the facility with which so large an amount of land revenue has been collected may be taken as proof of the agricultural prosperity of the country, and of the fact that the assessment of the revenue has not been heavy.

Proprietary mutations.

377. The number of proprietary mutations which took place under the orders of Court or by private transfer was 42,288, against 42,412 in 1871-72, showing a decrease of 124 cases. The succession cases which were adverted to last year as the cause of increase have fallen from 24,345 to 22,500—a difference of 1,845 cases. The subjoined statement shows the number of year's revenue at which transfers by public and private sales took place :—

	Under orders of Court.			By private transfer.		
	Sale.			*Sale.*		
	Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Price.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		£	£		£	£
1872-73, ...	2,651	18,825	134,071	8,087	37,739	546,022
1871-72, ...	2,584	17,973	124,427	7,155	30,458	428,126

The revenue of land sold by order of Court was £18,825, or less than half per cent. of the land revenue of the Provinces. The revenue of land sold by private transfers was £37,739, or a little less than one per cent. of the entire land revenue. The total revenue transferred by sale was therefore £56,565, or about 1½ per cent. of the provincial land revenue. It is not safe to draw conclusions from the sale statement, though it is useful as giving some general indications of the condition of landholders. But many transfers occur which are not recorded, while, on the other hand, in many cases the price is fictitious.

Selling value of proprietary estates.

378. The recorded price is under Court sales from seven to eight years' purchase of revenue, and under private sales from fourteen to fifteen years' purchase. These are much the same as the average of last year. The difference in the price at Court sales and sales by private contract, &c., has often been explained to arise from the fact that Court estates sold by decree are generally encumbered, while estates sold by private arrangement are either fictitiously priced at a high figure in order to defeat claims for pre-emption, or are burdened with a debt at usurious interest, which is put down by the creditors as the sale price.

Avertment of sales.

379. The extent to which sale in execution of decrees has been averted by the interposition of the Collector, under Section 244 of Act VIII. of 1859, is shown by the following figures :—

Number of sales ordered by Civil Court,	11,529
Cases in which sale has been averted,...	1,615
Cases in which sales have been carried out, ...	2,207
Total of cases in which action has been taken, ...	4,106
Cases pending, ...	1,679
Percentage of sales averted to sales ordered by the Civil Court, ...	1,401

It is noticed with regret that less activity has been shown this year than last in respect of measures under the section of the Civil Procedure Code quoted above. Action has been taken in 4,106 cases, against 4,854 in 1871-72, and sale has been averted in only 1,615 cases, against 2,594 in the preceding year. There seems a tendency here, as indeed in almost every other branch of the Administration, for each district to follow too closely the practice of preceding years. Where it has been customary to take action under this section the custom is maintained, and *vice versâ*.

Partitions.

380. The progress of partition cases under the old law is as unsatisfactory this year as last: 391 cases were decided, against 455 last year; but these, together with 917 cases struck off or withdrawn, are 25 short of the number of cases instituted. The number of cases pending, especially in the eastern districts, is extremely large. Out of 1,115 public partitions pending in the entire province, the Benares Division alone is responsible for 550. The following are the figures under this head :—

Division.	*Public Partitions.*				*Private Partitions.*			
	Cases pending.	Instituted.	Total	Decided, struck off, or withdrawn.	Cases pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided, struck off, or withdrawn.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Meerut, ...	177	205	382	289	172	491	663	516
Kumaun, ...	...	...	...	...	47	67	114	85
Rohilkhand,	234	309	543	399	95	208	303	198
Agra, ...	99	118	217	138	50	155	285	131
Jhansi, ...	19	27	46	25	14	62	76	68
Allahabad, ...	172	121	293	65	25	25	50	22
Benares, ...	545	397	942	392	73	127	200	101
Total, ...	1,246	1,177	2,423	1,308	476	1,135	1,611	1,121

Rent deposits.

381. The total amount of rent deposited this year comes to £19,145, against £18,834 last year, the number of deposits being 4,093, against 3,689 in 1871-72.

The following is the usual statement:—

Division.	*At commencement of year.*		*Deposited during the year.*		*Total.*		*Paid to landlords during the year.*		*Total remaining at close of the year.*	
	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£		£
Meerut, ...	286	1,726	1,046	8,090	1,332	9,816	1,040	8,377	292	1,439
Kumaun, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand, ...	211	618	789	2,087	1,000	2,705	706	2,231	294	474
Agra, ...	214	489	1,080	4,120	1,294	4,609	1,041	4,021	253	589
Jhansi, ..	2	9	1	5	3	14	2	11	1	3
Allahabad, ..	122	411	269	1,404	391	1,815	257	1,397	134	418
Benares, ...	933	2,152	908	3,439	1,841	5,591	1,130	3,395	711	2,196
Total, ...	1,768	5,406	4,093	19,145	5,861	24,551	4,176	19,433	1,685	5,118

The Meerut Division still shows the highest amount of deposits, though not so high in comparison with the amount for the whole province as last year. Kumaun still shows no deposits, and Jhansi very few.

Takavi advances.

382. The statement of takavi advances, though not what could be desired, is certainly an improvement on last year: £4,418 having been *sanctioned*, against £1,170 in 1871-72. Advances were chiefly applied for in the Meerut and Jhansi Divisions, and the returns for Rohilkhand and Benares are blank. The following are the figures for the agricultural year 1280 Fasli:—

Number of applications,... ...	277
Amount advanced, ...	£4,455
Total balance due, ...	£10,664
Collected, ...	£4,211
Balance, ...	£6,453

2.—CANAL REVENUE.

See under Irrigation.

3.—CUSTOMS. 4.—OPIUM. 5.—SALT.

These headings are blank.

6.—EXCISE.

383. The excise revenue of the North-Western Provinces is derived from four sources:—(1) opium; (2) intoxicating drugs made from hemp and opium, and tari, the juice of the date palm; (3) spirits made by native process of distillation; and (4) spirits (*i. e.*, rum) distilled after the English method.

Sources of revenue.

384. The revenue from the first of these sources is the sale proceeds of opium supplied to each district by the Government Opium Agent at Ghazipur. The monopoly of the farm of drugs and tari in each pargana is sold by auction at the beginning of the revenue year. The revenue from country spirits is collected in two different ways, according to the circumstances of the district or pargana. The commoner method is to have a central distillery at the head-quarters of each tahsil, within the walls of which each seller of country spirits is obliged to set up and work his still. Under this arrangement the receipts of Government are twofold: a duty of 3*s.* per gallon is levied at the still-head, and a separate license fee is also required for each shop at which the manufactured spirit is sold. There is also a small rent—2*s.* a year—payable for maintenance of a still within the central distillery.

Mode of levying duty.

385. The distillery system, however, is not the best adapted for the poorer and more sparsely populated districts, or for places where, owing to the abundance of jungle, or the proximity of Native States, smuggling can easily be carried on. Under such circumstances, the farm of the right to distill and sell country spirits in a district or pargana is sold by auction in the same manner as the farm of drugs. This is the method adopted

Farm of country spirits.

in the Division of Kumaun, the districts of Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, and Banda, and in the trans-Jumna parganas of Allahabad, the Robertsganj pargana of Mirzapur, and the pargana of Thakurdwara in Moradabad.

Period under review.

386. The present report deals with the period from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, the excise year having, as noted in last review, been made to coincide with the revenue year.

Receipts of the year.

387. The gross receipts of the year were £199,698, and the net receipts £189,313. In 1871-72 the gross receipts were £204,014, and the net receipts £192,392. The following are the detailed items which make up this total:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£
Still-head duty, ...	83,511	79,035
Distillery fees, ...	73	89
License fees for retail vend of country spirits, ...	30,431	29,090
Payments for right of manufacture and vend of country spirit.	11,155	11,936
License fees for vend of English liquors. { Wholesale, ...	183	148
{ Retail, ...	1,183	1,224
Drugs, ...	34,947	34,534
Maddak, ...	2,576	2,612
Tari, ...	7,985	8,008
Opium, ...	31,442	32,590
Fines and forfeitures, ...	301	104
Miscellaneous, ...	227	328
Total, ...	204,014	199,698

It will be seen that the year under review was not a prosperous one for Excise revenue, and that there was a falling off of £3,079 in the net receipts, and of £4,300 in the gross receipts. The causes were the high price of molasses (from which, or from the fruit of the mahua tree, country spirits are manufactured) and the dearness of food in some of the chief liquor-consuming districts. The year was also unpropitious (on astrological grounds) for Hindu marriages, which are always occasions of a large consumption of spirits.

388. The greatest decrease is under still-head duty, which fell from £83,511 in 1871-72 to £79,035. The districts in which the decrease is most notable are shown in the margin. In Cawnpore and Gorakhpur special attention was directed to the prevention of the smuggling which was known to prevail in both these districts, but the result has been disappointing. In Cawnpore only 3,913 gallons paid still-head duty, against 5,667 in the previous year; and in Gorakhpur only 36,590, against 41,688. The falling off in the receipts from still-head duty in the Benares Division alone is £2,924, and is probably to be accounted for mainly by the high price of food.

Decrease in still-head duty.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£
Budaun, ...	2,319	1,826
Bareilly, ...	2,457	1,919
Cawnpore, ...	850	587
Gorakhpur, ...	6,253	5,488
Benares, ...	12,434	11,309
Ghazipur, ...	6,357	5,595
Meerut Cantonment,	1,849	1,481

389. License fees, as might have been expected, decreased with still-head duty, and were £1,342 less than in 1871-72, the amounts realized under this head being £29,089 and £30,431 respectively. Competition in the Benares Division must have been much greater than before, or the sales of shops must have been more carefully conducted, as although the number of gallons issued fell from 222,159 to 202,264, license fees rose from £8,386 to £9,151. The Benares District itself was the most striking instance of this, where a decrease of £1,125 in still-head duty was accompanied by an increase of £656 in license fees.

Decrease in license fees.

390. Payments for the right of manufacture and vend of country spirits in farmed tracts advanced from £11,155 to £11,936; the system was not extended to any new territory during the year, but it has now got into more regular working order than before.

Farm of country spirits.

391. The total number of shops open during the year was 4,341. Of these 2,853 were in districts where the distillery system is in force, and 1,488 in farmed tracts. The numbers last year were respectively 2,957 and 1,506.

Number of shops.

392. To supply the shops under the distillery system, 455,479 gallons were issued from 727 stills. In 1871-72, 763 stills produced 492,515 gallons. The average number of gallons for each still was 645½ in 1871-72 and 626½ in 1872-73. The average sale per shop fell from 165 to 160 gallons.

Number of gallons.

393. The average license fee per shop was nearly the same as last year—£10-3-6, against £10-5-2. The incidence of license fees per gallon varies very much in different districts. In Cawnpore it is as high as 4*s.* 5¾*d.*, and in Ghazipur it is as low as 6¾*d.* This seems to point to an extensive contraband trade.

Average license fee.

Profit to Government.

1871-72.	1872-73.
4*s.* 6¼*d.*	4*s.* 8¾*d.*

394. The total profit to Government on each gallon of liquor issued, as compared with the profit in 1871-72, is shown in the margin.

395. The income from the sale of opium rose from £31,442 in 1871-72 to £32,589,—that is, by 3·6 per cent. This is probably to be ascribed to the new rules by which licenses for the vend of opium may be freely given to respectable persons in tahsils where the growth of the poppy is prohibited. These rules are based on the principle that Government opium, which is sold at a high fixed price, cannot compete with illicit opium, and can be sold with profit by the grower for a far lower price than Government takes on the spot, where the opium is grown; but when to the actual cost of production is added the expense of carriage to a distance the difference, in price is not so great as to induce buyers to undergo the risk of buying illicit opium, if licensed vendors are near at hand and Government opium can be procured

Receipts from opium.

without trouble. The Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that there is any proof that the rules have stimulated consumption. They were in force during the year throughout the Meerut Division, and in the districts of Bijnor, Moradabad, Muttra and Agra. In four of these districts the receipts actually fell off, though on the whole there was a net increase of £564, the total receipts for the two periods being £9,565 and £10,130 respectively. But it is not unreasonable to suppose this slight increase was due to the object of the rules—*i. e.*, the consumption of Government in the place of illicit opium—having been more or less accomplished. Their working will, however, continue to be watched, with a view of ascertaining if an increase in the number of licensed vendors in each district is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the quantity of opium sold.

Receipts from drugs.

396. The duty-paying drugs are of two kinds: those prepared from opium (as madak and chandu) and those made from hemp (as bhang, which is drunk, and charas and ganja, which are smoked). The receipts from these drugs were £34,534, or £413 less than last year. The opium used in the manufacture of madak and chandu must in all cases be purchased from the Government Treasury; but there is reason to believe that this rule is often evaded. To prevent the illicit trade in drugs of either kind, whether prepared from opium or from hemp, it is usual to sell the farm of both kinds to the same person.

Receipts from tari.

397. The revenue from tari, the juice of the date-palm, was £8,008, against £7,985 in 1871-72. This includes the receipts from a very similar liquor, sendhi, which is the juice of the cocoanut-palm. The liquor is drunk both fermented and unfermented. It is chiefly used by the agricultural population of the Benares Division, and especially in the Gorakhpur and Ghazipur Districts. The Benares Division alone furnished £5,704, or more than 71 per cent. of the entire income from this source. The only other places where tari is much drunk are the districts of Farukhabad and Mainpuri in the Doab.

Spirits manufactured after the English method.

398. There are three distilleries (at Shahjahanpur) in the North-Western Provinces for the manufacture of spirits after the English method. The chief of these is at Rosa, near Shahjahanpur, where sugar is made and rum distilled in large quantities. Of the rum a portion is supplied duty free to the Commissariat for the use of the troops, and the rest is sold. The receipts during the year under review were £7,324, against £6,112 in 1871-72. The contractors for the Cawnpore and Allahabad Cantonments also distill rum for the soldiers. It pays a fixed duty of Rs. 3 per gallon.

Total charges.

399. The total charges for the year were £10,385, as against £11,622 in 1871-72 (including discount on sale of opium); the difference is mainly under "contingencies," which have fallen from £919 to £444, in consequence of distillery repairs being now paid for out of Provincial Revenues as part of the Public Works of the province, and to an annual charge of £912 at Benares, as compensation for closing shops during the passage of troops, not having been yet paid.

Penalties and rewards.

400. 1,306 persons were arrested for offences against the Excise Laws during the year, of whom 1,049, or 80 per cent., were convicted. Of these 249 were imprisoned, and the fines imposed amounted to £2,310, of which £1,252 were recovered, and from this sum £931 were given in rewards. These results are generally satisfactory, and compare favorably with those of last year, showing greater activity in punishing violation of the Excise Laws, and greater liberality in rewarding informers and apprehenders of offenders.

7.—Stamps.

Sources of Stamp revenue.

401. The stamp revenue is derived from the sale of stamps under (1) the General Stamp Act, which prescribes certain stamps for mercantile and other documents; and (2) the Court Fees Act, which prescribes stamps to be used in litigation.

Receipts under the General Stamp Act.

402. In the year under review, the former of these two sources yielded £88,892, or £1,263 more than in 1872-73.

403. This sum was made up as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
One anna revenue adhesive stamps,...	4,382	4,691
Foreign bill, ...	46	46
Share transfer, ...	61	67
Bill of exchange or hundi stamp papers.	8,112	7,316
Impressed (blue-and-black) document stamps.	74,048	75,875
Duties and penalties under Sections 20, 24, and 39 of the Act.	937	850

404. The decrease of the receipts from bills of exchange was noted in last year's report (para. 405), and has continued yet more markedly this year. It is probably to be explained by the growing popularity of money orders and currency notes as media of remittance.

Charges.

405. The charges against receipts under the General Stamps Act were £4,789, against £4,450 last year. The following table exhibits them in detail:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Discount allowed to licensed stamp vendors.	2,338	2,288
Refund of value of unused or damaged stamps.	1,092	1,351
Establishment, ...	853	857
Contingencies, ...	167	293
	4,450	4,789

The percentage of discount on the total value of stamps sold was 2·7 in 1872-73 and 2·6 in the year under report.

Receipts under the Court Fees Act.

406. The revenue derived from the sale of judicial stamps to be used in the Courts was £279,528, against only £241,756 the year before.

This large increase does not, however, arise from any increase of litigation, but from the collection during 1873-74 of process fees in stamps instead of cash.

Charges.

407. On the other hand, the gross charges under this head were much less than in 1872-73, being £2,048, instead of £4,497. The difference represents the saving effected by entrusting the sale of these stamps to treasurers instead of licensed vendors, and the consequent abolition of discount.

Action under penal clauses of Stamp Act.

408. The returns of documents impounded in 1873-74 testify to a more careful scrutiny by the Registration Department, which brought to notice 171 insufficiently stamped documents, or 36 more than in the previous year. But the number of criminal prosecutions was only 64, against 56 in 1872-73. The districts which had most prosecutions to show are noted in the margin. In Aligarh especially the Registration Department has for the last two years been very active in detecting insufficiently stamped documents; but the figures quoted in the margin will show that the criminal prosecutions in this and other districts bear no proportion to the number of documents thus brought to notice. The discrepancies seem to prove that the procedure has not been uniform, and that fraud has in some cases escaped punishment.

Shahjahanpur, ...	13
Banda, ...	7
Muttra, ...	6
Agra, ...	6
Ghazipur, ...	6

	Documents.	*Prosecutions.*
Aligarh, ...	84	1
Muttra, ...	15	6
Agra, ...	12	6
Etawah, ...	13	1
Bijnor, ...	18	...

Other sources of income.

409. Besides the income from the two main sources above mentioned, the following receipts were credited under miscellaneous heads:—

	£
Arms license stamps, ...	127
Sulphur license stamps, ...	298
Revenue agents' certificate stamps, ...	630
Pleaders' certificate stamps,... ...	2,076
	3,131

410. The entire receipts were thus £371,556. The entire charges, including the salary and travelling expenses of the Commissioner of Stamps, were £8,701, and the net gain brought by the Department to Imperial revenue was thus £362,855.

Total receipts and charges.

8.—Currency.

411. On the 31st March, 1873, the value of the paper currency of the Allahabad Circle was £1,285,215, of which a great part was due to the large demand for notes which was made by the Bank of Bengal towards the end of the year for the purpose of remittances to Calcutta. As the notes thus remitted were gradually withdrawn by the Calcutta Currency Office after encashment, the value of notes in circulation sank in May to £876,441. A similar alternation was observed in the last four months of the year, when demands for notes to be remitted to Bengal again raised the circulation in December to £1,244,904 (the maximum of the year), and were followed by a gradual decrease to a circulation representing £646,698, with which the year closed. The minimum of the year (£779,991 in September) was more than double the minimum of 1872-73, (£368,100), and the value of the average monthly circulation was £969,517, against £629,588—a much higher average than has been attained in any previous year.

Value of notes in circulation.

412. The value of notes issued during the year was £2,526,781, against £1,994,652 in 1872-73. Of this sum notes of other circles represent £29,427. The value of notes presented by the public for encashment was £2,041,318, against £1,123,180 in 1872-73; and £266,263 of this was the value of notes of foreign circles. The restriction on the encashment of foreign circle notes was removed in the beginning of the year. The average value of these notes which were in circulation in these Provinces during each month of the year was £111,129.

Value of notes issued and received.

Number of notes issued.

413. The number of notes issued during the year was 101,421, against 81,598 the year before. Of this number 5 rupee notes contribute very nearly one-fourth, 10 and 20 rupee notes one-half, 50 and 100 rupee notes more than a fifth, and the remainder is made up of notes for Rs. 500 and higher sums. The 5 rupee notes were first issued last year, and attained a circulation of 18,950 pieces, which in the year under review has risen to 25,056. At the same time, the number of 10 rupee notes in circulation, which the issue of notes for Rs. 5 reduced last year to 13,495, has this year increased to 30,627, the figure of 1871-72. The year under review has also seen the introduction of a new note, of the value of Rs. 10,000, of which 403 pieces have been issued since January, 1874.

Number of notes received and cancelled.

414. The number of notes received during the year was 135,131, and of these 91,991, or 84 per cent., were cancelled. The great number of cancellations is explained by the large remittances of notes to Bengal. The majority of these are presented for encashment at the Calcutta Currency Office, and there withdrawn from circulation.

Cash reserve.

415. The cash reserve was £1,168,156 at the opening of the year, and fell to £184,784 at the close. The decrease was most marked in the beginning of the year, and in the last four months, after the sudden influx of specie consequent on the demand for notes to be remitted to the Lower Provinces.

Results of the year.

416. The general result of the year tends to confirm the belief expressed in the report of 1872-73, that the popularity of the paper currency is increasing. Not only are the notes of larger denominations extensively used for the purpose of remittances, but the large increase (from 32,445 to 55,683) in the number of 5 and 10 rupee notes in circulation seems to point to a growing confidence on the part of the public, to a wider familiarity with the paper currency and appreciation of its convenience,

and to a readiness to use it as a substitute for coin in ordinary matters of business, as well as in transactions where large sums are concerned.

(*b.*)—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

417. In the year 1872-73 the receipts were £1,682,805, and the expenditure £1,663,566, leaving a surplus of £19,238. The balance in the hands of Government at the close of the year, inclusive of outstanding advances, was £546,539.

418. In the year 1873-74 the receipts were £1,706,979, and the expenditure £1,755,570, or £48,590 in excess of receipts. The balance was therefore reduced to £497,949, of which £493,943 was in the hands of Government, and £4,005 were outstanding advances.

419. The income and expenditure of 1873-74, divided in the manner explained last year, under the heads of Municipal, Appropriated, and Provincial, were as follows:—

	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£	£	£
Municipal, ...	246,652	244,355	247,313	255,796
Appropriated, ...	192,733	201,289	188,042	209,581
Provincial, ...	1,243,420	1,217,923	1,271,624	1,290,193
Total,	1,682,805	1,663,567	1,706,979	1,755,570

420. Municipal receipts differ little from those of last year. The expenditure has increased by about a lakh, and stands about £8,400 above the receipts,—efforts having been made to work off the large balance in hand. These funds opened with a balance of £29,566, which was increased during the year by a transfer of £8,500 from Provincial balance, through a rectification of accounts. The closing Municipal balance was thus almost the same as the opening balance, or £29,603.

421. The Appropriated Funds are those which are devoted to special objects, and can only be spent on those objects, and in the localities where they are raised. Some of these funds, chiefly supported by voluntary subscriptions, or special cess, or deductions from salaries, are still in active existence; some have ceased to receive any fresh income, and will die out by degrees as their balances are expended. The receipts of these funds were less by nearly half a lakh than in the previous year, and the expenditure greater by 1¼ lakh, and greater by two lakhs, than the receipts of the year. Thus their balances were deduced by 2½ lakhs,—from £227,195 to £201,230. The main decrease is under the two heads of Old Chaukidari Cess and Old School Cess,—obsolete cesses no longer collected, the accumulated balances of which are laid out on local improvements, such as sarais, roads, bridges, schools, and boarding-houses, in the districts where they were originally raised.

422. Provincial receipts have increased by more than 2¾ lakhs over the previous year. A moiety of this increase is under Local Rates and Taxes; Public Works and the Government Press contribute about half a lakh each; and about another lakh is made up under the heads shown in the margin. Against this is to be set a reduction of about half a lakh in the Imperial allotment, as well as smaller decreases in other departments.

	Increase. £
Jails,	300
Registration,	1,000
Police,	2,000
Medical,	500
Model Farms,	1,300
Miscellaneous,	2,500

423. The expenditure has exceeded that of 1872-73 by more than seven lakhs. Of this excess 4½ lakhs are under Public Works (nearly two lakhs of this being due to the relief works which Government was forced by the famine to undertake, and to the Hathras Railway, which was not estimated for in the Budget), and more than a lakh under Jails. The remainder is mainly due to increased expenditure under the heads of account shown in the margin.

	Increase. £
Police,	7,000
Education,	2,100
Printing,	1,400
Medical,	3,300
Model Farms,	1,600
Refunds,	2,000

424. The expenditure of 1873-74 has exceeded the receipts of the year by £18,569, or nearly two lakhs; so that making allowance for the two lakhs of exceptional and unexpected expenditure, the normal expenditure of the year under review has been just within the income. The balances, including some loss by rectification of accounts, have been reduced by £22,663, and stand now at £267,114, instead of £289,777. This 26½ lakhs is the reserve which the province possesses to meet any financial difficulty, or to enable the Government to undertake any great public work of more than local, but less than Imperial importance. Such a work is the Hathras and Muttra Railway, which has been entered upon during the current year.

Memorandum explanatory of the detailed Provincial Accounts of 1873-74.

425. The balance in the hands of Government at the close of 1872-73, as shown in the printed accounts of that year, was £534,844. A further sum of £13,154 was outstanding on advances or loans, making a total of £547,999. By a correction of the Imperial allotment for 1872-73, which had been over-reckoned by £1,459, the balance in hand was reduced to £546,539, and this was the true opening balance of 1873-74. It was made up as follows:—

	In Government Treasuries.	In hands of Public Works Department.	Total.
	£	£	£
Municipal, ...	29,567	...	29,567
Appropriated, ...	227,195	...	227,195
Provincial,... ...	247,961	41,817	289,778
Total, ...	504,723	41,817	546,540

426. The above division of this balance under the three heads of Municipal, Appropriated, and Provincial is not quite the same as that shown in the printed accounts of 1872-73. The difference is due to adjustments and transfers made after the close of the year in the Accountant-General's office.

427. The sum in the hands of the Public Works Department represents the money drawn by officers of that Department, of the expenditure of which no account had been furnished at the end of 1872-73. By recent orders of the Government of India, all such drafts are to be charged, in the first instance, against Imperial Revenues, and the share to be borne by Provincial Revenues is adjusted on receipt of the account of expenditure from the Public Works Department. The effect of these orders has therefore been to transfer to Provincial Revenues the whole amount so drawn up to date of their issue. This amount was £41,816.

Imperial allotment.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
	652,192	...
Subsequently corrected by addition of £40 and deduction of £1,500, as explained in notes on accounts of 1873-74, to	650,733	646,840

For explanation of the difference, £3,892, between the 1872-73 and 1873-74 figures, see marginal note on Accounts, Receipts I.

Provincial and local rates and taxes.

	£
Actuals, 1872-73,...	416,420
Estimate, 1873-74,...	418,649
Actuals, 1873-74,...	430,210

428. The receipts were divided as follows between districts under temporary, and districts under permanent settlement:—

Temporarily-settled districts.

	Actuals, 1872-73.		Estimate, 1873-74.		Actuals, 1873-74.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Local Cess,	...	343,300	...	364,176	...	374,071
Road „	3,325		1,344		1,344	
School „	3,677		1,312		1,312	
Dâk „	831		335		335	
Chaukidari „	14,607		6,089		6,837	
		22,430		9,080		9,828

429. The Local Cess, which was extended during the previous year to the Districts of Agra, Moradabad, and Hamirpur,

thus brought in £30,770 more than in 1872-73, and the other cesses (which ceased in those districts) £11,612 less in 1873-74.

The Local Cess receipts are a lakh over the estimate, mainly on account of unexpected collections in the following districts:—

	£
Azamgarh, ...	1,670
Bareilly, ...	1,570
Bijnor, ...	1,460
Farukhabad, ...	2,600
Jalaun, ...	2,100

These collections have not yet been fully explained, but they are probably sums which, on rectification of the demand made on the first imposition of the cess, were found to be due on account of previous years.

Permanently-settled districts.

	Average of 1871-72 and 1872-73.	Estimate, 1873-74.	1873-74.
	£	£	£
Road Fund, ...	4,866	4,696	4,916
Acreage Cess, ...	31,270	31,642	31,048
Commuted Jaghirs, ...	8,556	8,939	10,271
Total, ...	44,692	35,277	46,235

430. The collections of Road Cess in Mirzapur exceeded the normal demand. In Jaunpur the Acreage Cess was over-estimated. The receipts from commuted jaghirs have, for 1873-74, exceeded the estimate in Benares, Ghazipur, and Mirzapur. This is due to the delay which took place in the assessments, leaving arrears of past years to be collected.

Patwari Fund.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	174,441	173,552
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	139,587	167,655
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	169,893	173,267

There is a large balance—more than seven lakhs—to the credit of this fund; and in the beginning of the year instructions were given for the partial remission of the Patwari Cess in those districts where the balance was greatest, and the receipts were estimated accordingly. These orders, however, could not be fully carried out within the year, and the balance has been very slightly reduced. It is expected that a much larger reduction will be made in 1874-75.

Jails.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	8,228	75,736
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	9,700	83,461
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	11,524	86,625

431. The large increase in receipts is due to work done by the printing press of the Agra Central Prison for the Post Office Department. This is explained by the fact that, while the price of grain was higher, the number of prisoners was larger, and consequently the cost of feeding them was greatly enhanced.

Registration.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	31,043	14,141
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	29,500	15,700
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	32,025	14,234

The receipts have increased with the popularity of registration.

432. The expenditure is much the same as it was last year: it was over-estimated by making a large allowance for contingencies, which proved to be unnecessary.

Police.

	Provincial.		*Appropriated.*	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	15,039	494,848	3,577	2,889
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	16,782	522,594	6,400	6,520
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	17,146	501,761	4,812	3,526

This year was the first in which Government received the full contribution on account of Railway Police. For several months of 1871-72 the whole of the Police salaries were paid direct to the men by the Company, and the contribution for the rest of the year and for 1872-73 was therefore less than the regular amount, which was not paid in full for a whole year till 1873-74. The income under the head Appropriated includes receipts of the Head Constables' Clothing Fund for the entire year. This Fund was in existence during part only of 1872-73: it was established on the abolition of the Clothing Fund for subordinate Police of all grades.

433. On the expenditure side there is an increase of more than a lakh and a half under District Foot Police, due to showing the cost of clothing under this head. In the districts to which the Local Cess extended, the chaukidars are charged to Village Police instead of to Old Chaukidari Fund, thus causing a transfer of about a lakh from the one head to the other. A retrenchment of about half a lakh was effected by accidental savings under Superintendence and Railway Police, and by stopping the practice of making advances from the General Police Fund; and the figures for 1872-73 contain a large sum spent from Old Chaukidari Fund balance on public works, while the corresponding expenditure (£16,000) in 1873-74 has been shown under the heads Public Works and Miscellaneous, and not under Police. The general result is an increase of about £7,000 in the total charges.

Education.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73,...	13,671	137,927
Estimate, 1873-74,...	10,979	156,859
Actuals, 1873-74,...	10,272	140,164

434. The receipts of 1873-74 are about £3,000 less than those of 1872-73, owing to two changes made since 1872-73, *viz.*,—(1) the exclusion from Treasury accounts of the subscription for Aided Anglo-vernacular Schools; and (2) the crediting

to Education of the *profit* only on educational books sold, the cost price being credited to Government Press.

435. The *current* expenditure of 1873-74 exceeded that of 1872-73 by £5,500. This is accounted for by the establishment of the Muir College, by certain changes in the staff of Professors, by increased cost of higher and middle schools consequent on a revised classification, and by larger building grants; the total increase under these heads is £6,500, against which is to be set a decrease of £900 in grants-in-aid. The 1872-73 figures given above include a disbursement of £3,000 from Old School Fund balances, while the corresponding expenditure for 1873-74 has been shown under Public Works and Miscellaneous, not under Education.

Printing.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	2,766	25,941
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	3,415	24,050
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	8,488	27,385

436. The Press did much more work in 1873-74 than in any previous year. It therefore cost more; but the greater cost was more than balanced by larger receipts on account of work done for other Provinces and for the Educational Department. The prime cost of school-books sold to the public is now credited to the Press.

Model Farms.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	1,353	1,634

437. This is a new item, transferred from Imperial to Provincial Accounts in the beginning of the year, with a provision of £800 from Imperial Revenues. The result has been a gain to Provincial Revenues during the first year, but the expenditure will be heavier in future.

Medical.

	Provincial.		*Appropriated.*	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	....	34,740	8,379	8,447
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	...	38,297	7,555	6,784
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	535	38,073	10,142	8,110

438. The receipts are nearly all voluntary subscriptions for dispensaries and vaccination. They are usually all spent within the year. Under the head Provincial, the receipts are £75 from labour of lunatics, £86 for stores returned to Military Department, and the rest adjustments of accounts and petty miscellaneous items of receipt. On the expenditure side, the cost of the Vaccination Department has increased with the extension of its operation, and the pay of Superintendents, by the regular course of promotion, is greater than in 1872-73. Dispensaries have also been more expensive, as their number has increased. The new Lunatic Asylum at Agra added £400 to the charges, and about the same amount was expended on quinine, under the new head of District Sanitation.

Tarai Improvement Fund.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	6,336	16,400
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	6,220	6,220
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	3,195	3,263

439. Up to the end of 1871-72 the accounts of this fund were included in those of Road Fund. On the separation of the two funds, it was found that of Road Fund receipts for 1871-72, £8,945, and of Road Fund charges for 1871-72, £6,140, were on account of Tarai Improvement Fund. In the accounts of the present year, therefore, the latter fund has been credited with the former item and debited with the latter. The figures shown above are for *current* receipts and expenditure only. The large expenditure of 1872-73 is explained by the payment in that year of a lakh and a half of the purchase money of Bilhari Pargana, which was bought for three

lakhs and added to the Tarai estate,—the receipts being the surplus of the previous year's administration of the Tarai estate, which are expended on local improvements, canals roads, &c.

Miscellaneous.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	13,140	27,897
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	13,807	24,487
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	17,027	33,762

440. Nazul income was £1,600 more than in 1872-73, and Magh Mela receipts, now first shown under a separate head, were £1,300. On the other side, Magh Mela charges (including certain charges of previous years) were £2,200; the expenditure from Local Improvement Fund, which now appears for the first time, and represents the surplus Pound and Nazul income, was £1,500, and the Local Fund establishments in Collectors' offices were created in the middle of 1872-73, so that there was an increase on their account of £1,800. The expenditure by District Officers from District Appropriated Funds (balances of Old School and Chaukidari Cesses) has for 1873-74 been shown under Miscellaneous instead of Police and Education. This expenditure from School Fund is chiefly on village school-houses, and that from Chaukidari is on various public objects and works: the whole amounts to £5,600.

441. On the other hand, miscellaneous and unforeseen charges were £6,600 less than last year. These charges are mostly book debits; for 1873-74 about two-thirds of them were real, *viz.*, a grant of £2,000 made to the Alfred Park.

District Dâk.

	Cost.
	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	14,563
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	16,010
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	14,297

442. A revision of establishment, involving an extra cost of about £1,500, was contemplated and estimated for, but was not carried out during the year.

Office Rent.

	Cost.
	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	1,827
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	1,875
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	1,639

443. The rent of the Naini Tal Government Secretariat Office is now counted among Imperial tour charges.

Public Works.

	Receipts.		*Charges.*	
	Provincial.	Appropriated.	Provincial.	Appropriated.
	£	£	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	90,918	...	387,564	...
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	93,916	...	419,300	...
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	97,824	...	431,422	15,812

444. The proceeds of Roorkee Workshops in 1872-73 (credited in the accounts of 1873-74 under the head of Sale Proceeds) were £14,542, or nearly a lakh more than those of 1871-72 credited in the 1872-73 accounts. The amount of sales of stocks exceeded that of purchases by £1,900. On the other hand, the receipts under Road Fund, Miscellaneous, excluding the credit transfer from Tarai, were £2,300 less than in 1872-73, and our share in the Punjab ferry receipts (£1,636) was not credited during the year, owing to delay on the part of the Punjab Accountant-General, and will be carried on to 1874-75. This diminishes the receipts of 1873-74, as compared with those of 1872-73, by £2,300 more. Hence the net excess of receipts over those of the previous year was about half a lakh.

445. The expenditure was greater than that of 1872-73 by 4½ lakhs, made up as follows :—

	£
Famine Relief, ...	12,200
Hathras and Muttra Railway, ...	6,300
Excess under Communications, ...	5,800
„ Civil Buildings, ...	20,000
„ Ferries, ...	14,000
„ other heads, ...	4,400

against which is to be set a decrease of £8,400 under Establishment, of £5,700 under the head Tools and Plant, and of £3,300 in Provincial expenditure on Miscellaneous Public Improvements. From appropriated balances of Old Chaukidari and Old School Fund a lakh and a half was spent, as already explained, under Police and Education.

Refunds.

446. In 1873-74 the *bonâ-fide* refunds were £1,656 only; the rest, £3,143, were in fact adjustments of charges.

Debt Heads.

447. The sum of £4,006 outstanding on loans and advances at the end of 1873-74 forms a potential part of the balances of the year.

Nominal Receipts and Charges.

448. The figures given above in this memorandum represent the actual current receipts and charges of 1873-74, and their total is the sum of the Provincial income and expenditure of the year. But the departmental details are modified by certain book credits and debits, representing transfers of items of receipt or charge from one head to another. These are as follows:—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Police, ...	3,876	873
Education, ...	4,024	...
Tarai Improvement Funds, ...	8,945	6,140
Public Works, ...	6,141	...
Old Chaukidari balance, ...	1,753	4,755
Old School Fund balance, ...	3,259	7,283
Municipal funds, ...	8,519	...
Provincial balances, ...	...	17,464
Total, ...	36,518	36,518

449. The greater part of these items are adjustments between heads of current income and expenditure and the balances of Old School Fund and Chaukidari Fund. They are all explained in the notes to the printed accounts.

Closing Balances.

450. The closing balances, according to receipts and expenditure, and as modified by book credits and debits, are shown below. They will be found in detail in the statement appended to this memorandum :—

	Balance according to opening balance, receipts and disbursements, as shown in this memorandum.	Subsequent book credits and debits.	Balance as it finally stood, including advances recoverable.
		Book credit.	
	£	£	£
Municipal, ...	21,084	8,519	29,603
		Book debit.	
Appropriated, ...	201,632	4,425	201,231
		Book debit.	
Provincial, ...	275,233	4,094	267,115

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—Census.

No census was taken in the year under report.

2.—Births and Deaths.

See under Sanitation.

3.—Emigration.

This heading is blank.

4.—Medical Relief.

Dispensaries.

451. The dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces are partly charitable and partly Government institutions. They are based on the principle that where the residents of any town establish a suitable building and guarantee a permanent local contribution sufficient to meet the cost of native medicines, diet, menial servants, and other contingencies, public funds shall be provided, out of which the salaries of a Native Doctor and Compounder shall be paid; Government also supplying a small amount of European medicines. Dispensaries are either sudder or branch, and each of these classes is divided into two grades, according to the amount of local contribution guaranteed. At first class sudder dispensaries an Assistant Surgeon is provided; at the others a Native Doctor of higher or lower grade. All dispensaries are supervised, and those at the sudder stations constantly visited, by the Civil Surgeon of the district, by whom, in most cases, the more important surgical operations are performed

Nature of Government dispensaries.

452. During the year there were opened two first class sudder, eight first class branch, and three second class branch dispensaries, making a total increase of thirteen. The total number of dispensaries has thus increased from 135 in 1872 to 148 in 1873. There

Number of dispensaries.

has been an increase of 1,055 in-door patients over 1872. The number of patients treated in the Government dispensaries in these Provinces during the past three years is as follows:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Out-door patients, ...	696,196	739,346	742,552
In-door „	19,664	21,927	22,982
Total, ...	715,860	761,273	765,534

The largest increases in the daily average of in-door patients are—

	Daily average.	Increase over last year.
Agra, ...	71	9
Banda, ...	34	11
Roorkee, ...	20	12
Ghazipur, ...	14	6
Gorakhpur, ...	20	6

The only noticeable decrease is at Allahabad, but this is a very serious one—27.

Out-door patients.

453. While the total number of out-door patients has increased by 3,206, the number of cases treated in the old dispensaries has decreased by 20,035, *i. e.*, from 739,346 in 1872 to 719,311 in the present year. The greatest increases are at the following sudder dispensaries:—

	Average number of out-door patients.	Increase over last year.
Shahjahanpur, ...	79	22
Agra, ...	199	21
Bareilly, ...	106	21
Hamirpur, ...	46	16
Etah, ...	54	12
Fatehpur, ...	52	12

and the greatest decreases at—

	Average number of out-door patients.	Increase over last year.
Ghazipur, ...	72	53
Vizianagram (Benares), ...	59	31
Farukhabad, ...	43	23
Benares, ...	102	15
Muzaffarnagar, ...	67	15

Relative prevalance of diseases as shown by returns.

454. The curious and unaccountable discrepancies in the percentages of local injuries treated were noticed and commented upon last year; and strangely enough, the places then noticed as having a remarkably high or low percentage appear again this year with the same peculiarity. Where the percentage was very low (as at Muzaffarnagar, Allahabad, Dehra Dun, and Naini Tal) there is generally a slight improvement; but on the other hand, most of the places which were remarkable last year for their high percentage have this year increased the peculiarity. Shahjahanpur now stands at the head of the list, the percentage of local injuries to other cases treated having risen from 48 to 65.

Dieting of patients.

455. Patients who are able to diet themselves are not supported at Government cost; and a general effort has been made during this year to make patients pay for their own diet. Last year the percentage of voluntary patients doing so was 33·6, and in 1873 it has been 39·6. In 1872, 4,282 police cases, out of a total of 6,087, paid for themselves; this year the number is 5,641 out of a total of 14,350. The large proportion of police cases which diet themselves seems remarkable, especially as the past year was one of scarcity, and there was a considerable number of cases of destitutes brought in by the police which would be entered as police cases. When, however, it becomes the established rule in a dispensary, as it is in some, and should be in all, that all patients who are able to do so should pay for their own diet, the probability is that the exceptions will become fewer year by year. There are comparatively few families which would not supply diet to a fever-stricken or injured

member while in the dispensary, unless it was understood that he would be dieted as a matter of course at the expense of the State. Where, on the other hand, this idea has taken root, it is very difficult to break through it, though some slight improvement is visible in the past year. There are fifteen dispensaries where all the voluntary patients dieted themselves, and an injunction has been issued to enforce the rule that patients are to pay for their diet when they can, and thus leave dispensary funds free for their proper objecting affording medical relief.

Surgical operations.

456. Surgical operations generally have increased from 53,707 in 1872 to 56,661 in 1873, and capital and important operations from 2,367 to 2,731. The general increase in the number of important operations may justly be looked on with satisfaction, but the want of uniformity and correctness in the classification still requires attention. The removal of the doubtful classes of operations "dislocations reduced" and "abscesses opened," makes a material difference in the position of different dispensaries, and there is no doubt that some dispensaries have gained praise in past years for what deserved the severest censure, *viz.*, the manufacture of statistics.

Financial position.

457. The financial position is satisfactory. At the end of the year the invested capital of the dispensaries stood at £29,331, against £28,630 in 1872 and £27,680 in 1871, and it yields an annual income of £1,480, or a little over 5 per cent. The total income of the year was £22,519, against £21,331 in 1872, while the total expenditure has been £20,145, against £21,075. The contributions made by natives have increased by £575 over last year. Municipal contributions have increased by £593, while European subscriptions have decreased by £535. The increased charge to Government on account of establishment is due to the larger number of dispensaries, and to some having been raised to a higher class, and the reductions in the cost of menial establishment probably to the revision of establishment. Miscellaneous charges also decreased during the year. The receipts and expenditure are thus shown :—

Receipts.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Expenditure.	1870.	Percentage.	1871.	Percentage.	1872.	Percentage.	1873.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
From Government, ...	1,06,221	1,02,125	1,04,514	1,14,791	Establishment paid by Government.	1,00,896	49·8	94,912	50·	96,015	45·6	1,06,895	53·1
Local.													
Endowments, ...	...	2,737	7,840	1,179	Establishment paid by dispensaries.	33,193	16·4	35,219	12·5	37,010	1·75	34,458	17·1
Subscriptions, municipal, ...	25,758	35,116	28,349	34,282									
European, ...	9,543	9,999			Native medicines.	10,534	5·2	10,898	5·8	11,764	5·6	9,892	4·9
Native, ...	49,504	47,414	16,191	10,841									
Interest, ...	13,653	13,353	37,211	42,961	Diet, ...	14,409	7·1	11,814	6·2	16,407	7·8	16,394	8·1
Miscellaneous, ...	2,317	3,384	14,180	14,806	Buildings, ...	25,788	12·7	20,672	10·9	27,777	13·2	14,673	7·3
			5,029	6,335	Miscellaneous, ...	17,897	8·8	16,320	8·6	21,775	10·3	19,134	9·5
Total Local, ...	1,00,775	1,12,003	1,08,800	1,10,404	Total Local, ...	1,01,822	50·2	95,223	50·0	1,14,733	54·4	94,551	46·9
GRAND TOTAL, ...	2,06,996	2,14,128	2,13,314	2,25,195	GRAND TOTAL, ...	2,02,718	100	1,90,135	100	2,10,748	100	2,01,446	100

458. The cost of diet was higher than last year because of the dearness of provisions; but in no case do the charges seem extravagant. The highest and lowest charges per diem are noted on the margin.

Cost of diet.

Highest.	Charges per diem.	Lowest.	Charges per diem.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Fatehgarh,	0 2 1½	Atrauli, ...	0 0 4¼
Aligarh,...	0 0 0¾	Katra, ...	0 0 7
Musooree,	0 2 0	Ghatampur,	0 0 7¾

459. During the past year there were 56 medical pupils attached to the civil hospitals. Of these Benares had three; Allahabad, Aligarh, Banda, Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Dehra Dun, Etah, Etawah, Farukhabad, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar, Muttra, Mainpuri, Saharanpur, and Shahjahanpur, two each; and the rest of the hospitals had one each. But of the 56 pupils, however, three absconded and were dismissed the service, and seven are reported to have been idle and worthless: the rest bore good characters.

Medical pupils attached to civil hospitals.

460. The record of what was done in the way of female medical education last year was pronounced to be little more than a tale of failure. If anything, the failure is this year more complete. The school at Naini Tal and one at Bareilly have been closed, and there now only remains at Bareilly one regular female medical school.

Female medical education.

461. In the training of midwives, too, nothing of importance has been effected, and His Honor has decided that with so many more urgent demands upon it, Government would not be justified in spending more money on this object.

Training of midwives.

462. In the dispensaries maintained by the East Indian Railway in the upper division of the main line and on the Jabalpur line, there were, in a strength of 678 Europeans and Eurasians,

Railway dispensaries.

1,326 cases of injury. The percentage of sick to strength and the death-rate during the past three years have been—

	Percentage of sick to strength.	Death-rate.
1871,...	191	1·6
1872,...	281	3·4
1873,...	208	1·6

463. The Consulting Physician to the Company in the upper division has pointed out a source of error and misapprehension in the method of keeping the returns, which makes the sickness seem higher than it really is. It appears that a man taken ill at one station and treated there would on removal to his own head-quarters be entered in the sick returns as a fresh case, and thus the same attack of sickness would appear twice in the returns. Trifling ailments are also registered because a man loses pay if absent from duty unless reported sick. These two causes, no doubt, increase the proportion of sickness when compared with other bodies of men; but as the system of registration in these railway dispensaries has been always the same, the returns of one year are useful for comparison with those of another.

Mission Dispensaries.

464. Mission Dispensaries appear flourishing and useful. Those at Bhim Tal and Dwarahat were the only two reported on, and at these the number of patients has increased by 695 and 786 respectively.

5.—Sanitation.

Registration of deaths.

465. The new system of entrusting the duty of reporting deaths to the village chaukidars and the registration of deaths to the clerks at police stations continues to result in fuller and more accurate mortuary returns. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 704,924, against 703,248 in the preceding year. The returns are gradually improving, though still very

imperfect. The average duration of life as deduced from them for the past four years is as follows :—

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
61 years.	51 years.	44 years.	43½ years.

The average duration of life in England, France, Holland, Prussia, Italy, Spain, and Russia is a little below 35 years; and the average in India is put by competent authority at one-eighth less, or at 30 years and eight months. The figures of the past four years, in which increased attention to registration has resulted in a diminishing duration of life, are in themselves sufficient to prove that while a certain amount of progress has been made, nothing like accuracy has yet been attained.

Highest and lowest rates of registration.

466. The nine districts in which the mortality rate is highest and lowest this year stand thus :—

Highest.		Rate per mille.	Lowest.		Rate per mille.
Bulandshahr,	...	32·34	Farukhabad,	...	13·69
Shahjahanpur,	...	30·68	*Dehra Dun,*	...	16·51
Tarai,	...	30·41	*Azamgarh,*	...	17·71
Gorakhpur,	...	29·69	Etawah,	...	18·32
Benares,	...	26·63	Mainpuri,	...	18·58
Cawnpore,	...	26·34	Basti,	...	18·77
Mirzapur,	...	25·95	Allahabad,	...	18·89
Meerut,	...	25·83	*Muttra,*	...	19·37
Kumaun,	...	25·74	Garhwal,	...	19·98

The districts in italics appeared last year also in the respective lists. Farukhabad, which is now worst of all, was also deficient last year, the death-rate, 18·24 per thousand, being quite inadequate. Benares, on the other hand, which was last year classed as one of the worst districts (18·46), is now one of the best. Azamgarh and Muttra, which were last year noticed as particularly bad, remain in much the same state this year, but Ghazipur has improved considerably.

Comparative death-rate of Hindus and Muhammadans.

467. The death-rate among Hindus was rather higher than last-year—22·9 per thousand, against 22·7; that amongst Muhammadans was considerably lower—22·7, against 23·9.

468. Summing up the general results of the mortuary registration, it is found that the rate per thousand for the 804 rural circles was 22·20, while that for 66 towns was 32·07 ; that for 47 municipalities being 33·7 ; total for the province 22·91, against 22·77 last year.

General results of mortuary registration.

469. The rate of mortality of male infants under one year is registered as being 104·, and of female, 92·6 ; total 98·5. It is noticeable that more deaths of male than female infants are reported, the proportion being 54·8 to 45·2. The infanticide returns give a rate of 51·7 female deaths to 48·3 male deaths under one year, against the English proportions of 43·6 to 53·6. The total deaths of children are 4·5 per thousand of total population. Deaths in the villages proclaimed under the Infanticide Act during the first half of 1873-74 were at the rate per annum of 10·8 per thousand, and in some districts rose to 14·5. In 1872-73 the deaths were 7·8 per thousand. The English rate may generally be taken to be five to six per thousand of population, so that it may be concluded that about 100,000 deaths of infants have not been registered. The difficulty experienced in getting correct registration of infants' deaths is not peculiar to these Provinces, but is felt all over India.

Death-rate amongst children.

470. As regards the health of the year, the chief features were the unusual heat of the hot weather and the moderation of the rains, and the consequent mortality in the former period and healthiness in the latter. Looking to the comparative prevalence of the principal diseases, the main fact is the great extent to which small-pox prevailed. In 1872 the deaths by fever were more than nine times the deaths by cholera, and more than sixteen times the deaths by small-pox. In the present year, on the other hand, the deaths by fever were thirty times those by cholera, and only four times those by small-pox ; the total number of deaths by fever being 458,352, against 490,436 in 1872. The mortality by fever remains nearly the same as one might have expected, one year compared with

Chief feature of the health of the year.

another ; cholera and small-pox again, which come in epidemic outbreaks, show great variations. As a matter of course, under our system the deaths registered under the head of fever must greatly exceed those from all other causes, as it appears that fever is the head to which deaths from any cause not at once apparent are ascribed by the people. When there is a sudden outbreak of cholera or small-pox the fact is generally known and the deaths are put down to the right cause ; but in ordinary times, any one who dies of any obscure disease, or from old age, is said to have died of fever. This swells the apparent fatality of this disease.

Districts where fever mortality was highest.

471. The districts where mortality from fever was highest are as follows:—

	1872.	1873.
Tarai, ...	28·50	25·36
Meerut, ...	30·05	28·46
Bulandshahr, ...	24·77	20·42
Gorakhpur, ...	13·26	18·33
Jaunpur, ...	14·26	18·26
Ghazipur, ...	11·92	18·79
Benares, ...	13·67	19·30
Mirzapur, ...	16·66	18·47
Cawnpore, ...	22·05	17·88
Muzaffarnagar, ...	19·59	17·29

The increase in Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Benares, Mirzapur, and Jaunpur is very great ; but doubtless it is due to some extent to improved registration rather than to any real increase in mortality. This is shown by the increase in the general death-rate in these districts, as shown below :—

	1872.	1873.
Gorakhpur, ...	18·0	29·69
Jaunpur, ...	24·11	21·86
Ghazipur, ...	13·93	23·39
Benares, ...	28·46	26·63
Mirzapur, ...	23·18	25·95

In three of these districts there has been an increase in the death-rate : but in Jaunpur and Benares, although the fever

death-rate is higher, the general death-rate is considerably less than last year.

Effect of drainage works on fever mortality.

472. There is every reason to believe that the epidemic of fever which broke out in the Upper Doab is passing downwards. Saharanpur, for instance, used to be one of the most fever-stricken districts in these Provinces, and last year the fever death-rate was only 13·77 per thousand (out of a general death-rate of 23·82), which is below the general rate for the Provinces—14·89 per thousand. Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Bulandshahr are still high, but are below last year. The following table shows the deaths from fever in each Division for the last five years. Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Agra all show a considerable decrease as compared with 1871 and 1872; Allahabad and Benares, on the other hand, show an increase,—the last a very large one. Fever seems to be becoming more generally prevalent in the lower Divisions:—

Division.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Meerut, ...	45,224	77,659	106,363	106,276	84,551
Kumaun, ...	7,106	9,093	12,268	12,099	12,065
Rohilkhand, ...	43,729	46,904	87,154	99,875	67 835
Agra, ...	39,631	62,817	88,868	72,407	65,848
Jhansi, ...	13,678	10,132	12,486	12,418	13,032
Allahabad, ...	50,972	62,632	42,603	80,003	82,929
Benares, ...	46,478	53,676	72,289	107,358	132,097
Total ...	246,838	322,913	422,031	490,436	458,352

Small-pox.

473. The virulence of small-pox was this year unusually great, the total number of deaths being 97,093, against 30,073 last year, and 38,449 in 1871. As to the good which has been effected by means of vaccination there can be no doubt, but vaccine operations have as yet touched so small a proportion of the population that they could not be expected to have any influence on the general death-rate, except, indeed, in Kumaun and Garhwal, which now enjoy almost perfect immunity from small-pox, from the ravages of which they suffered severely twenty years ago.

474. During the past year the registration of births has been made imperative in all municipalities. It is still no doubt very defective, being 30·34 per thousand of population, against a municipal death rate of 34·84; but it is a great improvement on last year's returns, which gave a ratio of 22·60 per thousand.

Birth registration in municipalities.

6.—VACCINATION.

475. Vaccine operations are conducted in these Provinces only during the cold months, except in Kumaun, Tehri, and the Hill Pargana of Jaunsar Bawar, where the climate permits them to be carried on in the summer and rains. The country is divided into four circles, each under the supervision of a European Medical Officer. The Kumaun and Rohilkhand Circle is, however, under the direct management of the Superintendent-General himself, a Deputy Superintendent aiding him in the supervision of operations in the latter province. Each district has a Native Superintendent who is charged with the immediate control of the vaccinating staff, and each tahsil is provided with a vaccinator, while many municipalities and large landowners entertain vaccinators in addition to those paid by Government.

Mode of operations.

476. The following table shows the strength of the establishment during the year:—

Strength of establishment.

	Vaccinators, 1873-74.				1872-73.
	Government.	Municipal.	Local.	Total.	Total.
Kumaun, ...	14	2	9	25	24
Rohilkhand, ...	40	23	1	64	64
Agra and Meerut,... ...	72	40	21	133	125
Allahabad and Jhansi, ...	64	14	17	95	93
Benares, ...	42	12	15	69	56
Total, ...	232	91	63	386	
Total, 1872-73, ...	225	84	53	362	

477. There has thus been an increase of seven Government, seven municipal, and ten local vaccinators during the year.

Details of operations.

484. The following table shows the work done by the establishment detailed above:—

Number.	Circle.	Total number vaccinated.	Primary.					Secondary.				
			Total.	Successful.	Doubtful and unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Percentage deducting unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful and unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Percentage deducting unknown.
1	Kumaun and Rohilkhand.	156,835	128,756	108,145	12,371	8,210	89·7	28,109	7,168	17,163	3,778	29·4
2	Agra and Meerut.	159,553	158,137	131,110	16,455	10,572	88·8	1,416	802	464	150	63·3
3	Allahabad and Jhansi.	90,206	88,374	65,135	13,712	9,527	82·6	1,832	1,162	376	354	74.5
4	Benares, ...	57,639	55,328	42,753	7,105	5,470	85·7	2,311	1,145	447	719	71·9
	Total, ...	464,233	430,595	347,143	49,643	33,779	87·5	33,668	10,277	18,450	5,001	35·6

Increase over last year.

478. The percentages of increase in work done over last year stand thus:—

Kumaun, ...	17·
Rohilkhand, ...	13·
Agra and Meerut,...	2·
Allahabad and Jhansi, ...	26·
Benares, ...	11·

The very small percentage of increase in Agra and Meerut, and the very large one in Allahabad and Jhansi, in which there has been almost no increase of establishment, are worthy of notice.

Work done by each vaccinator.

479. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator per mensem is as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Kumaun, ...	189·9	215·
Rohilkhand, ...	255·	288·5
Agra and Meerut, ...	248·6	239·9
Allahabad and Jhansi, ...	152·5	189·9
Benares, ...	184·9	167·

There has been an increase in the monthly number of operations performed in Kumaun-Rohilkhand, and Allahabad-Jhansi, and a decrease in the Agra-Meerut and Benares Circles. In Benares indeed the decrease (excluding altogether the work of candidates) is very slight; but where the monthly average is already so low, it is to be regretted that there has been any decrease.

Total average number of operations.

480. Excluding the Kumaun Division, which is exceptional, vaccination being to some extent practised there all the year round, the monthly average last year was 212·8, and this year 221·4, giving an increase of 8·6.

Sex.

481. The sex is distinguished only for the primary operations, but the number of secondary operations is in all but trifling. This year there were 6,067 more male children vaccinated than female; last year the excess was 2,361. Last year in all circles except Kumaun and Benares more females were vaccinated than males; this year, besides these two circles, there is a small excess of males in Allahabad and Jhansi. The difference in Benares is greatest, as there were more than 6,000 more males than females vaccinated there. From the customs of the country, it may be supposed that more male children would be vaccinated than female, unless indeed where the people are more willing to try the experiment on girls than boys from valuing them less; but it is chiefly in the backward and prejudiced circle of Benares that there is an excess of males.

Children under one year.

482. The percentage of vaccination of children under one year stands thus:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Kumaun, ...	25·3	27·6
Rohilkhand, ...	26·3	25·9
Agra and Meerut, ...	30·1	27 9
Allahabad and Jhansi, ...	24·7	23·9
Benares, ...	8·7	8·9

These returns are very similar to those of last year. But last year showed a great falling off in this respect from the preceding year; the general percentage for the last three years being respectively 34, 22·8, and 22·7 per cent. The small percentage in Benares was last year attributed to the fact that inoculation was most common in that part of the country, and that the feeling against inoculating children under one year had survived, and is applied to vaccination. This is probably true; the present year's report seems to show that this feeling still exists, and in this as in other respects Benares shows unfavorably.

Proportion of operations to total population.

483. The proportion of vaccinated persons to total population in the different circles (excluding secondary operations) stands thus :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Kumaun and Rohilkhand, ...	1·9	2·0
Agra and Meerut, ...	1·4	1·5
Allahabad and Jhansi, ...	1·0	1·3
Benares, ...	0·6	0·6

These are the figures for the past two years; but there are no sufficient data to enable us to ascertain what proportion the total number of persons protected bears to the total population. The jail report for last year showed that only 0·95 of the prisoners had been vaccinated, while 1·57 had been inoculated, and no less than 85·29 per cent. of them had had small-pox. This year's report shows that out of 43,149 prisoners 3·8 per cent. had been vaccinated. The jail population, however, is only a small fraction of the total population, and the figures regarding it are not sufficient data on which to form any general conclusion. At the very utmost, the proportion of the total vaccinated can hardly come to more than 5 per cent. of the population.

Deaths by small-pox.

484. The prevalence of small-pox was the principal feature of the health of the year; the number of deaths from this cause being 3·15 per thousand, against 0·97 in 1872. The only province where

it can be said that vaccination has as yet sensibly affected small-pox mortality is Kumaun, where an amount of success has been obtained which the Lieutenant-Governor believes has not been exceeded in any country in the world.

Cost of successful operations.

485. The cost of each successful operation was Re. 0-4-8, against Re. 0-4-6 last year. The following table of cost of operations has been prepared for purposes of comparison :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces, ...	0	4	6
Bengal, ...	0	2	3
Punjab, ...	0	2	10
Bombay, ...	0	6	8
Madras, ...	0	5	7
Mysore, ...	0	2	3

It will be seen from this that, as regards economy, the North-West does not stand high. What the causes are which make operations so much cheaper in Bengal and the Punjab are not fully known to this Government, but enquiries are being made on the subject.

Comparison of circles.

486. What has been already said will show that next to Kumaun, which is exceptional in its circumstances, Rohilkhand, which is likewise under the immediate supervision of the head of the Department, holds the highest place. The progress in the Agra-Meerut and Allahabad-Jhansi Circles seems on the whole satisfactory. The state of Benares is least satisfactory.

General remarks.

487. The time that must elapse before the enormous population of these Provinces can be effectually protected against small-pox must be long ; but there is no Department of the Administration in which more real and more valuable progress has been made than in this. Although the remarkable results which have been obtained in the Hill Districts of Kumaun and Garhwal have doubtless been arrived at under far more favorable conditions than those which exist in the plains, those results are full of encouragement. Some twenty years ago these districts

were constantly ravaged by terrible epidemics of small-pox; and the prejudices and suspicions of the people in regard to vaccination were then as strong as they are now in any other part of these Provinces. It may be said, with out exaggeration, that small-pox in Kumaun and Garhwal has been extirpated as an epidemic disease. The people have learned by experience the value of vaccination, and their prejudices against it have almost disappeared; and there is no reason why, with time and perseverance, similar results should not be obtained throughout these Provinces.

7.—Lunatic Asylums.

488. There are three Lunatic Asylums in these Provinces —Bareilly, Benares, and Agra. The last was opened in the end of 1871, and the year under review has been the second complete year of its working.

Number of asylums.

489. The results of the year are as follows :—

Number of patients.

	1873.		1872.
	Admissions.	Total.	Total.
Bareilly, ...	106	372	346
Benares, ...	55	172	206
Agra, ...	111	170	97
Total, ...	272	714	649

The increase is mainly due to the new asylum at Agra. No doubt the total of cases under treatment is only a small fraction of the whole number existing in the North-Western Provinces, nor is this to be regretted; it is far from desirable that all lunatics should be received into asylums, especially as it has been hiterto found impossible to make the relatives contribute to any considerable extent towards their support.

Sending lunatics to an asylum, therefore, simply shifts the burthen of supporting them on to the State ; and it is not desirable that such as are harmless should be taken out of the custody of their friends, when these are able to support them, unless indeed it is thought that treatment in the asylum may give them a greater chance of recovery.

Results of treatment.

490. The results of the treatment of the year are thus shown :—

	Bareilly.	Benares.	Agra.
Total treated, ...	372	172	170
Cured, ...	44	26	41
Improved, ...	2	10	13
Discharged as not insane, ...	4	...	...
Transferred, ...	1	...	...
Escaped, ...	1	1	1
Died, ...	30	16	9
Remaining, ...	290	119	106

The large percentage of cases cured at Agra was remarked on last year ; it was then 31 per cent. of the total treated, and it is the same now, against 11 per cent. at Bareilly and 15 per cent. at Benares. The percentage of cases traced to intoxicating drugs is 41·7, against 26·08 at Bareilly and 16·28 at Benares; and from intemperance and extreme use of ardent spirits a percentage of 8·82 was admitted, no cases being traced to these causes elsewhere. A percentage of 22·35 is traced to fever, against 5·37 at Bareilly and 1·74 at Benares, and, finally, the number of cases classed as unknown at Agra is much smaller than the proportion elsewhere. All these facts go to show that (if the causes of disease are correctly shown, and not merely guessed at on insufficient grounds) the type of disease treated at Agra is of a milder and more passing kind than at the other asylums.

Mortality.

491. The small number of deaths which took place during the year may be noticed with satisfaction. The percentage of deaths to total treated during the past five years was stated to have been 17. Last year it was 9·09, and this year it has fallen to 7·7. The

percentage has improved both in Bareilly and Benares. In Agra it is not quite so good as it was, but the death-rate in this asylum is far lower than in either of the others. The great majority of deaths take place during the first year of confinement; and of a total of 55 deaths no less than 25 occurred in the first six months of confinement, and the deaths during the first year are nearly five times as many as those in the second, and more than five times those in any succeeding year. Many deaths resulted from dysentery this year as last; debility, fever, and paralysis coming next. There was fortunately no cholera; last year a sudden outbreak carried off seven victims.

Expenditure.

492. The expenditure of 1873 is thus compared with the preceding year :—

	Bareilly.						*Benares.*						*Agra.*					
	1872.			1873.			1872.			1873.			1872.			1873.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Establishment, ...	36	1	0	32	0	0	52	8	0	54	0	0	120	10	0	60	0	0
Diet, ...	29	9	0	30	14	0	30	11	0	33	3	0	33	2	0	30	11	0
Clothing, ...	6	11	0	7	5	0	3	1	0	2	3	0	10	9	0	8	4	0
Total, including contingencies, ...	75	5	0	74	3	0	93	8	0	94	0	0	168	14	0	100	12	0

There is little in these figures which calls for special notice. The high cost of establishment at Agra last year was due to the institution being a new one. The cost per head has already greatly decreased in consequence of the increase of patients, and it will in all probability continue to do so. The cost of diet is tolerably uniform, but in clothing there is a marked difference between Benares and the other two asylums. This may be due in part to the difference in climate, but it cannot be altogether so. Bearing in mind that the cost of clothing in the Bareilly Jail also is singularly high, the probability is that it is customary to supply more expensive material there and at Agra than at Benares. Government desires in every way to inculcate the humane treatment of the insanes, and it is essential

that a sufficient supply of warm clothing should be furnished to them; but it has now been laid down that the material should be as cheap as possible.

Labor of lunatics.

493. The inmates of the Bareilly Asylum realized a cash profit of £45 on their labor, and those in the Benares Asylum a sum of £56. The work at the Agra Aylum has been entirely agricultural.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

See para. 84 of General Summary.

2.—Education.

General statistics.

494. In the Education Department the year has not been marked by any important changes, but has been one of steady and satisfactory progress. The number of Government schools has increased by 225, and the number of aided schools by 14, while the average attendance in the former has risen by 13,000, and in the latter by 1,500. The following table gives a general view of the educational statistics of the year:—

	Number of schools.		Average attendance.		Cost to Government.		Cost per head.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Government.					£	£	£ s.	£ s.
Colleges, English, ...	4	5	114	153	7,844	13,779	68 16	90 1
Ditto, Oriental, ...	1	1	238	253	3,401	2,119	14 6	8 4
Schools, High, English, . .	12	12	2,298	2,425	19,194	13,890	8 7	5 14
Ditto, Middle, ditto, ...	14	14	956	1,050	3,857	4,060	4 1	3 17
Ditto, ditto, Oriental,	...	2	...	225	...	275	...	1 4
Ditto, ditto, Vernacular,	569	482	25,127	21,676	8,770	9,749	0 7	0 9
Ditto, Lower, (Male),	3,338	3,637	87,456	103,241	31,267	33,230	0 7	0 6
Ditto, ditto, (Female),	420	427	6,327	6,374	2,856	3,004	0 9	0 9
Ditto, Normal, (Male),	4	4	222	225	3,081	3,339	13 18	14 18
Ditto, ditto, (Female),	3	4	32	36	840	621	29 8	17 10
Total, ...	4,363	4,588	122,770	135,663	81,110	84,046	0 13	0 12
Aided.								
Colleges, English, ...	2	2	24	22	1,503	382	62 13	17 7
School, High, European,	17	2	3,252	249	5,114	900	1 12	3 14
Ditto, ditto, Native, ...		19		3,773		6,158		1 13
Ditto, Middle, European,	159	9	8,018	474	9,491	1,672	1 4	3 11
Ditto, ditto, Native, ...		148		8,329		7,438		0 18
Ditto, High, Oriental,	2	2	348	198	80	120	0 5	0 18
Ditto, Middle, Vernacular,	17	6	781	300	236	180	0 6	0 12
Ditto, Lower, (Male), ...	32	42	1,020	1,532	192	420	0 4	0 7
Ditto, ditto, (Female),	140	154	2,533	2,855	1,491	1,071	0 12	0 12
Normal Schools, ...	4	2	136	105	418	288	3 2	2 16
Total, ...	373	387	16,104	17,771	38,525	19,229	1 3	1
Indigenous, ...	4,754	5,135	46,361	...	50	80	...	...
Grand Total, ...	9,490	10,110	185,135	...	99,685	103,375	...	...

The total expenditure (exclusive of grants for the encouragement of literature and of the cost of the Government Book Depôt) was £124,827, against £130,038 in the previous year. Of this, £110,401 were paid from Provincial Revenues, and £14,426 were made up as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Contributions from municipalities, ...	4,499	5,348
Ditto from private persons,...	2,020	1,081
Fees, ...	4,544	3,717
Endowments and interest on invested funds.	1,313	1,448
Sale of books, ...	3,784	2,832
Total, ...	16,160	14,426

495. The decrease under subscriptions is only apparent, and is due to the recent orders of Government by which subscriptions towards aided Anglo-vernacular schools are excluded from the Treasury books. The similar exclusion of fees received in these schools accounts for nearly £500 of the decrease under the head of fees, and the rest of the falling off is the consequence of the change in the scale of fees which was introduced last year, and the general effect of which was to lessen the receipts from this source. On the other hand, it is very satisfactory to observe that municipal grants are yearly becoming a more important source of income. They have increased by more than 50 per cent. since the year before last.

Central College.

496. The foundation-stone of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, was laid by the Viceroy in December, and the building is now in course of erection, the classes being held meanwhile in a hired house.

Higher University Examinations.

497. In the University examinations of 1873-74 the North-Western Provinces were more numerously represented, and on the whole more successful than in any previous year. The results

of the higher University examinations of 1872-73 and 1873-74 can be compared from the following table:—

	1872-73.					1873-74.				
		Passed.					*Passed.*			
	Candidates.	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.	Total.	Candidates.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
Examination for degree of M. A.	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	3
Examination for degree of B. A.	16	...	3	4	7	22	2	7	4	13
First Examination in Arts.	45	...	8	9	17	70	7	21	14	42
Total, ...	61	...	11	13	24	97	9	29	20	58

498. Of these 97 candidates for the higher University examinations, 56 were from Government colleges, 24 from aided institutions, and the rest from private seminaries. All the five M. A. candidates were from Government colleges: the three who passed came from the Allahabad Central College. The success of the Government colleges in the other two examinations was as follows:—

	B. A.					F. A.				
		Passed.					*Passed.*			
	Candidates.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Candidates.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
Allahabad,... ...	4	...	1	1	2	7	2	2	1	5
Benares, ...	6	...	3	1	4	12	1	4	2	7
Bareilly, ...	4	...	3	...	3	8	2	4	1	7
Agra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	5	7
Total, ...	14	...	7	2	9	37	6	11	9	26

From aided colleges only one candidate (from Jai Narain's College) passed the B. A. examination; and for the first

examination in Arts 23 candidates came up from the six aided institutions, and 11 passed as shown below:—

	Candidates.	Passed.			
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
St. John's College, Agra, ...	4	...	3	...	3
Jai Narain's College, Benares, ...	5	...	1	...	1
London Mission Institute, Mirzapur,	3	...	2	...	2
Christ Church School, Cawnpore, ...	5	...	...	2	2
St. Peter's, Agra, ...	4	1	2	...	3
Victoria College, Agra,... ...	2	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	23	1	8	2	11

499. Last year there were only 12 candidates from aided institutions, and only three of these passed—all in the lowest class. The returns of the present year testify to more careful perparation of candidates and better judgment in selection; but it is still plain that boys are too often sent up before they are ready.

Entrance examination.

500. For the entrance examination the North-Western Provinces' percentage of passed candidates is this year again the highest in India, but not so markedly as last year, nor are the men passed on the whole so good. The North-Western Provinces' contingent of candidates has been steadily increasing for the last five years, and the number for 1873 (220) is the highest yet reached. In the figures for each year, however, there are included a small number of boys from Ajmere, Jaipur, and Oudh. The

	Total.	Passed.
1869, ...	124	75
1870, ...	175	114
1871, ...	179	95
1872, ...	186	100
1873, ...	220	112

following table accounts for the remainder for the last two years :—

		Candidates.	Passed.			
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
1872,...	Government Schools, ...	75	14	36	3	53
	Aided ditto, ...	80	2	20	9	31
	Unaided ditto, ...	9	4	1	1	6
	Total, ...	164	20	57	13	90
1873,...	Government Schools, ...	95	10	42	14	66
	Aided ditto, ...	81	4	8	14	26
	Unaided ditto, ...	16	3	4	...	7
	Total, ...	192	17	54	28	99

501. Among Government institutions the col legiate schools of Benares and Bareilly are at the head of the list, as they were last year; but this time Benares is first, with 20 boys passed out of 25, and four in the highest class; while Bareilly shows a higher proportion of boys passed (19 out of 21), but only two in the highest class. Allahabad is third, with 10 passed out of 13—a great improvement on last year, when only one of five boys sent up was successful.

502. Among aided institutions the most successful were St. Peter's College, Agra, and the Victoria School at Ghazipur. But here, again, it is evident that the candidates from aided schools are selected with little discrimination. While more than two-thirds of the boys sent up by Government schools are successful, barely one-third of the boys from aided schools succeed in passing. But boys from aided schools hold the second and fourth places on the first class list.

503. The usual departmental examinations of the first and third year college classes was held in December, 1873. These classes come up for the First Arts and B. A. examinations respectively, in December, 1874, and January, 1875. Of 65 boys who were examined in all four colleges, 38 passed, as shown in the margin. These departmental examinations usually afford a fair indication of what may be expected at the University examinations, of which they are the forerunners.

Government Colleges: departmental examinations.

	Examined.	Passed.
Central College,	12	9
Bareilly „ ...	20	12
Benares „ ...	18	8
Agra „ ...	15	9
Total, ...	65	38

504. The rolls of the four Government colleges showed 187 students at the close of the year. Besides these, there were 264 students in the Sanskrit and 30 in the Anglo-Sanskrit branch of the Benares College, and 172 in the special colleges of law, medicine, and engineering. A very large proportion of the students are sons of men in the service of Government; the next largest class are the sons of shop-keepers and petty landholders; while the number of sons of independent native gentlemen is small. For instance, from returns which have been furnished by the Principals of the Agra and Bareilly Colleges, it appears that of 249 boys of Bareilly, 121 are the sons of men in Government service, 35 the sons of men in private service, and 23 the sons of shop-keepers. Only 15 are the sons of independent gentlemen. In Agra, out of 319 boys, 137 have fathers in Government service and 55 have fathers in private service, 69 are sons of shop-keepers, and 39 are sons of cultivators and small zemindars. Not one of the 319 is the son of a native gentleman of private means.

Number of students.

505. The consequence of the comparatively humble means of the parents is that the children do not, as a rule, go through the collegiate curriculum, but are tempted away from their studies by the

Class of students.

first fair offer of employment, even in a rank considerably lower than they could reasonably expect if they persevered a few years longer. The history of the M. A. and B. A. classes of 1873-74 strikingly illustrates this. The five M. A. candidates were the remnant of the first year class of 1869, which consisted of 49 boys from Government schools who passed the entrance examination of December, 1868. Of these 28 persevered to the First Arts examination of December, 1870, and 16 passed. Twelve of the 16 went on for the B. A. examination of January, 1873, and seven passed. Of the seven, two obtained employment in the Educational Department, and the remaining five went on for their M. A. degree with the success above related. The 14 college candidates for the B. A. were in part the remains of the F. A. class of 1871. This class was 31 strong, and was reduced by the examination to 18; nine of these afterwards gave up, while five new men came in, thus making up the class to 14, of whom nine passed; but only two of the nine continue their studies for the M. A.

Government schools.

506. The total number of boys on the rolls of Government schools of all kinds was 159,770 in 1872-73 and 170,542 in 1873-74. This increase of nearly 11,000 is very satisfactory: it is chiefly due to the opening of new lower schools. The average attendance, too, has been better this year than it was the year before, and has risen from 122,419 to 135,253.

Collegiate and zila schools.

507. The three collegiate schools have 929 pupils, against 776 last year, and 864 the year before. The success of the Bareilly and Benares Schools at last entrance examination has already been noted; Agra did not do so well. In the twelve superior zila schools there are 2,162 boys, against 1,900 last year; in only one school (Etawah) are there fewer boys than in 1872-73. The most marked increase (from 247 to 400) is in Allahabad, and this school has taken the third place at the entrance examination. The Etawah and Muttra Schools follow. On the other hand, the Mirzapur School and the three Rohilkhand Schools (Moradabad, Budaun, and Shahjahanpur) have not done well,

though they have all considerably increased the number of their scholars. Of zila schools of the second (inferior) grade there is little to be said. They are 16 in number, and nearly all of them are more largely attended than they were last year, the total number of pupils being 1,311, instead of 1,137. Two schools—those of Farukhabad and Banda—have been selected for transfer to the superior grade.

Boarding-houses.

508. In Benares the number of residents in the boarding-house decreased with the number of boys in the college; for the other two colleges the houses are better filled than they were last year. In zila schools, both superior and inferior, the number of boarders has considerably increased. The following table shows the number of boys in school and college boarding-houses during the last two years:—

		1872-73.			1873-74.		
		Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	Total.
Colleges, ...	Agra, ...	52	20	72	55	20	75
	Bareilly, ...	21	69	90	22	71	93
	Benares, ...	91	63	154	71	57	128
	Total, ...	164	152	316	148	148	296
Zila Schools,	Superior, ...	96	78	174	138	103	241
	Inferior, ...	107	50	157	111	69	180
	Total, ...	203	128	331	249	172	421

Boarding-houses have been added to the superior zila school at Mirzapur and the inferior zila schools of Gorakhpur, and others are building for the schools of Cawnpore, Meerut, Bijnor, and Farukhabad. When these are finished, the only zila school without a boarding-house will be that of Hamirpur.

509. The classification of schools of the middle and lower (vernacular) grades has been revised in accordance with the general principle that tahsili, town, or pargana schools should be ranked as middle or secondary, and village schools as lower or primary. Next year will probably see a further change in the same direction. In the meantime, the list of middle venacular schools contains 216 tahsili or town schools, with 14,464 scholars, and 245 village schools, with 12,407 scholars. These village schools are such as have and are qualified to retain a considerable number of boys under instruction other than elementary. All schools of the "middle" rank compete in the annual examination (called the first vernacular examination) in November. The subjects are general and grammar papers in Urdu and Hindi, Arithmetic, Algebra as far as Equations, three books of Euclid, Mensuration, History and Geography of India, and the rudiments of natural science. Optional subjects are Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit.

Middle class schools.

510. The number of lower village schools has increased from 3,385 to 3,509, and the average attendance from 91,879 to 98,539. These schools give gratuitous instruction in the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, taught in the vernacular. About one-third of the entire number of schools are held in houses which are the property of Government, and nearly all the rest meet in buildings lent by the zemindars. The village schools of each district are immediately under the District School Committee. This system, which was not completely introduced till last year, has worked in general very well; much interest in education has been shown by the Committees, and their authority has been exercised with intelligence and judgment.

Lower schools.

511. The following table gives a bird's-eye view of the classes taught and the kind of education afforded in Government, middle and lower vernacular schools:—

Synoptical table.

	Government Schools of all kinds.					Middle and Lower Vernacular Schools.						
	Number of boys studying					Class of boys, per cent.		Occupation of parents, per cent.				
	English with another language.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Urdu and Persian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Landowners and cultivators.	Priests.	Bankers and traders.	Professional and artisans	Laborers and menial servants.
1st Circle,	1,245	20,758	37,524	295	11,854	74·6	25·4	53·1	4·4	12·8	9·7	12·5
2nd „	3,427	42,994	2,922	177	1,623	94·0	6·0	49·2	5·4	12·6	12 4	12·7
3rd „	1,681	44,946	7,295	69	4,238	81·5	18·5	67.3	3·0	5·7	10·0	6 5
4th „	...	8,946	69	24	12	99·1	·9	91.4	2·1	...	2·3	2·3
Total, ..	6,353	117,644	47,801	565	17,727	83·8	16·2	59·7	4·0	9·5	10·5	9·8

Language taught in lower schools.

512. From columns 5 and 6 it appears that the proportion of boys who learn Hindi, either by itself or with Sanskrit, is not quite 60 per cent. of the entire number of boys in secondary and primary vernacular schools in the first three circles. We are not, however, justified in assuming from this that among the middle and lower classes of the population three speak Hindi for every two that speak Urdu, because there is no reason to believe that the demand for instruction in either language has hitherto been adequately met in our schools. Where a school has only one teacher, and he teaches Hindi, the boys have no choice but to learn Hindi. What is wanted is to provide instruction in each language wherever there is a demand for it, and this, it is hoped, will in part be accomplished in the course of the present year (1874-75).

Proportion of Muhammadan students.

513. The proportion of Muhammadans in Government Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools is shown in the following table. These figures certainly do not justify us in saying that the

Muhammadan community in general are loth to accept the education offered by the State up to the matriculation standard at least:—

	Percentage on population.	In Higher Schools.	In Middle and Lower Schools.
1st Circle, ...	21·3	23·4	26
2nd „ ...	7·4	14·5	6
3rd „ ...	10·5	16·1	19

But in our colleges the proportion of Muhammadans is much less: they count only 17 out of 187 boys in all four colleges, whereas their due number is 25. Again, out of 13 native boys who matriculated in the first class last December, only one was a Muhammadan, and there were but three Muhammadans out of 34 native boys who passed the First Arts examination in January. On the other hand, in the special colleges of law, medicine, and engineering the Musalman element is much stronger, and counts 97 students out of 172. These facts seem to indicate that the Muhammadan pursues his collegiate studies with a view to some definite profession, while the Hindu is content if they prove generally useful to him in the search for employment.

Municipal schools.

514. The number of municipal schools (120) and the number of boys in them (5,799) has more than doubled. These schools give free elementary education to the poor of our towns. Only nine of them rise above the primary grade.

Normal schools.

515. The number of pupils in the four Normal schools are shown in the margin. These institutions are very useful in supplying certificated teachers for schools of the middle and lower grades. For teachers of the higher grades the usual qualification is the passing of one of the University examinations.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Meerut, ...	51	61
Agra, ...	75	75
Benares, ...	82	80
Almora, ...	21	24

Girls' schools.

516. There are 443 schools, with 8,551 girls. The numbers show a slight increase, but the state of the schools is not more promising than before, and it is a question whether any appreciable advance in female education has been made in the last two years. The four female Normal schools sent out eight teachers during the year.

Aided institutions.

517. In 1873-74, 21,948 children received instruction in 387 schools, at a cost to Government of £19,229. The numbers both of schools and pupils are greater than they were last year. These institutions will be found classified in the table at the beginning of this chapter (para. 501), and their success in the University examinations has already been related. The schools and colleges which stand foremost in the list are the following. They are arranged in order of merit, according to the number of pupils and their success in the examinations :—

	School.	Average attendance.	*Entrance.*		*F. A.*		*B. A.*	
			Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
I.	St. Peter's, Agra (for Europeans).	168	5	3	4	3	...	...
	St. John's, ditto, ...	264	9	5	4	3	...	...
	London Mission School, Mirzapur.	283	3	1	3	2	...	...
	Jai Narain's, ...	421	5	...	5	1	1	1
	Christ Church School, Cawnpore.	214	...	...	5	2	...	...
II.	Victoria School, Ghazipur, ...	147	4	4	...	...	...	...
	London Mission, Benares, ...	463	8	3	...	...	...	...

Colleges and high schools.

518. The two colleges (Jai Narain's at Benares and St. John's at Agra) are so called because they teach up to the B. A. standard,

but their success has been hardly such as to justify this distinction, especially as other aided schools rival them at the First Arts examination. Of the high schools, eleven are said to be efficient and nearly all the rest are middling. The best of them give a fair education in English, but none are equal to the average of Government schools of the same class, *i. e.*, schools which prepare boys for the University entrance examination.

Middle schools.

519. The middle schools which teach English may be divided into (1) Mission Schools; (2) Subscription Schools, *i. e.*, schools got up by Government officers; and (3) schools got up by independent committees of natives. The number of schools and boys under each class is shown in the margin. The standard of English teaching in these schools is on the whole very low.

	Schools.	Boys.
(1), ...	43	3,814
(2), ...	86	4,579
(3), ...	3	716
Total, ...	132	9,109

Character of teaching.

520. The aided, high and middle schools do not, as might be expected, send on boys to the aided colleges for the University examinations; there is no system, and, besides, the education afforded by the aided colleges is hardly good enough to enable them to retain boys who purpose to go through the University course. But though, as a rule, the aided Anglo-vernacular schools do not give as good an education as State schools of the same class, yet the education they do give costs the State very little. Among the middle schools are counted three Orphanages for boys, with an average attendance of 313; seven Orphanages for girls, with an average attendance of 514; and six girls' schools, with an average attendance of 262.

Lower schools.

521. For boys there are 42 aided elementary vernacular schools, and for girls 154; the number of children in these schools are

1,532 boys and 2,855 girls. The cost per head is greater than in Government schools of the same class. There are also two Normal schools for girls, with 115 pupils.

Cost to Government.

522. The following table shows the average fees per head and average cost to Government of each boy in Government and aided schools for natives :—

	Average per head.		Average net cost to Govt. per head.	
	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High Schools, A, ...	4 9 7	4 7 10	51 6 10	16 5 2
Middle ditto, A, ...	2 5 1	2 7 0	36 0 6	8 14 10
Ditto ditto, B, ...	0 6 4	0 10 6	4 0 10	6 0 1
Lower ditto (Male,) ...	...	...	3 3 5	3 9 0

Schools for Europeans.

523. The number of aided schools for Europeans is shown below :—

		Schools.	Average attendance.
For Boys, ...	High School, ...	2	243
	Middle ditto, ...	4	158
For Girls, ...	Middle ditto, ...	4	226
	Orphanages, ...	1	90
	Total, ...	11	717

524. Besides these there are some 15 unaided institutions. All these schools together educate some 1,300 European and Eurasian children. The number of Europeans and Eurasians in these Provinces is between 15,000 and 20,000, and as many of these as are in the middle rank of life have no difficulty in finding good schools for their children. For the classes who are not so well off the expense of an education in an English school is almost prohibitive.

Indigenous schools.

525. The indigenous schools in the plains are 5,099 for boys and 25 for girls, and the number of scholars respectively 61,287 and 222. Ten schools, with 483 boys, afford some kind of primary

instruction in English. It is generally open to these schools to receive State aid by accepting the Government class books and submitting to requisite inspection and examination.

3.—Literature and the Press.

Number of works.

526. Under Act XXV. of 1867 all books and pamphlets published in the North-Western Provinces must be registered, and copies must be deposited in the Curator's Depôt, Allahabad. A quarterly list of works thus deposited is published in the *Government Gazette*, and at the end of the year a report on the literary productions of the past twelve months is made by the Director of Public Instruction.

The number of works published in the past two years has been as follows:—

	1872-73.	*Copies.*	1873-74.	*Copies.*
Books, ...	97	130,080	144	335,696
Pamphlets, ...	77	78,650	78	183,003
Total, ...	174	208,730	229	518,699

Their languages and character.

527. Of these 222 publications, 83, or 37 per cent., were educational, and the number of copies of educational works was 392,891, or 75 per cent. of the whole; but of these 100,000 were copies of a single book—an alphabet (Urdu) for elementary vernacular schools. The languages in which all these works were written were:—

		Oriental.							
	English.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Biglot.	Total.	Total.
Educational, ...	13	32	29	1	...	7	1	70	83
Non-educational, ...	11	35	54	3	2	7	27	128	139
Total, ...	24	67	83	4	2	14	28	198	222

The predominance of Hindi as the language of educational works is due to the extension of elementary education; it is the language most commonly spoken by the lower classes in villages.

Biography,	... 2
Drama,	... 3
Fiction,	... 4
History,	... 14
Language,	... 16
Law,	... 4
Medicine,	... 6
Poetry,	... 22
Philosophy,	... 3
Religion,	... 64
Mathematics and Mechanics,	... 14
Natural Science,	... 2
Travel,	... 1
Miscellanous,	... 67

Classification of works.

528. The classification of works is shown in the margin. The biographical works are lives of Musalman saints. The dramas are translations from the Sanskrit. Of the 14 histories, the only works deserving mention are (1) an edition of the *Alamgírnáma* (Annals of Aurangzeb); (2) an Epitome of Indian History (in Hindi), by Raja Siva Prasad, which is used as a text-book in vernacular schools; (3) an edition of the text of the *Mahabarat*, with a vernacular translation; and (4) an Urdu version of Malcolm's History of Persia. The works that deal with languages are dictionaries and grammars; the medical works are of a very unambitious kind, and the law books are translations of Acts. The poetry consists chiefly of republications of works in the common forms of eastern versification, but one exception deserves notice: it is an edition of the *Alkhand*, the traditional epic of the Bundelkhand peasantry, which celebrates the battle of Mahaban. In philosophy the most remarkable works are an Urdu translation of Butler's Analogy, and the Vaisheshika Aphorisms of Kanada, edited in Sanskrit and English by Mr. Gough, Professor at the Muir College. Forty-eight of the religious treatises are in Urdu; a large proportion of them are controversial. The mathematical publications are a series of school-books in the vernacular, and the mechanical treatises in English which issue from the Thomason College at Roorkee. The one book of travel is an account of the pilgrimage to Mecca.

General conclusion.

529. On the whole little encouragement can be drawn from a survey of the returns of the year. Native literary effort is still lamentably deficient, but until knowledge is more widely diffused, it cannot be expected that the demand for literature will be sensibly increased.

Number and circulation of newspapers.

530. The number and circulation of vernacular papers and periodicals in the North-Western Provinces for each of the three last years is shown on the margin. The thirty-six newspapers are published in thirteen towns, no less than one-fourth of the whole number being published at Meerut, and Moradabad and Agra contributing five each. One publication has been transferred from the list of newspapers to that of magazines, and three papers have died during the year. On the other hand, four new papers have been set up, thus leaving the total number the same as last year. The circulation has increased by 508 copies. This increase is due not to official patronage, but to more extensive circulation among natives of India.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Number of papers, ...	30	36	36
Total in circulation, ...	7,593	5,917	6,425
Average ditto, ...	253	162	178
Number of magazines, ...	9	9	12
Total in circulation, ...	1,935	1,408	2,244
Average ditto, ...	215	156	187

Their languages.

531. The language of the great majority (25) of these papers is, as usual, Urdu. Nine are in Hindi, and two in both languages. The largest circulation (480 copies) is that of the *Lawrence Gazette*. The *Agra Akhbar* (369 copies) comes next, and then the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* (366 copies), which was first last year.

Magazines.

532. The number of magazines (12) is three more than last year. The increase (836 copies) of circulation among natives of India is even more marked here than in the newspapers. The magazine with the largest circulation (317 copies) is the *Gulshan-i-Riazi*, a mathematical publication for the help of the teachers and scholars of middle class vernacular schools.

Influence of the native press.

533. An estimate of the influence of the vernacular periodical press will be found in para. 61 of the General Summary prefixed to this report.

4.—Literary Societies.

See para. 551 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

5.—Arts and Sciences.

Blank.

CHAPTER VIII.

Archaeology.

See Chapter VIII. of Administration Report for 1872-73.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

534. The Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all members of the Church of England in these Provinces, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Agra and Vicar Apostolic of Calcutta over the members of the Church of Rome.

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

These headings are blank.

4.—General Miscellaneous.

(a)—*Wards' Institute, Benares.*

535. There were 23 boys in the Institution at the beginning of the year, and 19 at the end. Of these 19 only four belonged to the North-Western Provinces, and one of these—the young Raja of Tirwa—has since left.

536. Complaints used to be made about the long absences of the wards at their homes; but there has been improvement

in this respect: 63 days have now been fixed as the maximum of leave to be taken by a ward, and only one boy is said to have exceeded this.

537. The progress of the wards in their studies has not been good. Only one boy—Budhi Nath Chaudhari—distinguished himself by passing the University entrance examination, and the table on the margin shows the position held by the remaining boys in the college classes compared with 1872-73. Of the 19 boys remaining at the close of the year, eight did not attend the college, being too young and backward.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
1st College Class,...	...	...
1st School Class,...	1	...
2nd ditto ...	...	...
3rd ditto ..	1	2
4th ditto ...	4	4
5th ditto ...	3	5
6th ditto ...	5	...

538. The general charges of the year amounted to £1,176, against £1,187 in 1872-73; and the individual charges to £1,777, or £148 per mensem, against £1,887 the previous year. The general expenditure has hitherto been divided into shares, and last year Government laid down a scale of the number of shares to be allotted to each ward, according to his income.

(b).—*Government Press.*

539. The financial results of the year have been satisfactory. The actual cash expenditure was £25,594, against £24,990 of the year before, and is divisible thus:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Establishment, ...	12,988	14,003
Contingencies, ...	12,001	11,591
Total, ...	24,989	25,594

540. This is the expense of working the Press, but by adding the cost of stores supplied by the Secretary of State the total expenditure is raised to £27,373.

The cash receipts were :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
For private work, ...	1,071	2,122
For work of other Governments,	2,178	4,360
From sale of school books, ...	830	2,013
Total, ...	4,079	8,495

541. Thus the net cash cost of the Press to Government was £20,911 in 1872-73 and £18,866 in 1873-74. To this, however, must be added the value of raw material consumed and the estimated depreciation of plant, so that the real net cost is £19,968, excluding postal charges, which amounted to £1,718.

542. The value of the work turned out by the Press, estimated at the nominal rates which are used for the purposes of valuation, was £38,831, or higher by £6,478 than that of 1872-73. These nominal rates are charged for Government work, but for work done for private persons and other Governments the rates are not nominal, but real, and the cash payments made in accordance with them have increased from £2,268 in 1872-73 to £6,483 in 1873-74.

543. Besides the ordinary Government work, the Press executed for the Educational Department work valued at £2,304, consisting of 309,000 books and 2,000 maps. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 79,814 books and 4,315 maps. The work done in the type-foundry during the past year exceeds that of 1872-73. In that year 10,115lbs. of type were cast. But in 1873-74, 8,874lbs., valued at £681, have been cast for the Press alone, and, besides this, 1,701lbs., valued at £182, for customers.

544. There were 210 official libraries in the province, four new ones having been added during the year. The following

memorandum compares the present results with those of the previous year:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Books received for distribution, ...	29,130	53,588
„ distributed, ...	20,843	44,500
„ sent to Depôt for deposit, ...	8,283	9,088

Registration of books.

545. There is hardly any increase in the number of works registered. The returns for the four quarters of 1872-73 and 1873-74 show as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Books, ...	100	144
Pamphlets, ...	77	78
Periodicals, ...	60	56
Miscellaneous, ...	6	2
Total, ...	243	280

546. The slight increase which the above summary shows is due entirely to the registration of reprints.

(c.)—*Curator's Depôt.*

547. The Depôt is divided into two branches—the Educational and the Miscellaneous. In the educational branch the results of the year as compared with 1872-73 were:—

	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	No. of books.	Cost price.	Selling price.	No. of books.	Cost price.	Selling price.
		£	£		£	£
Balance at close of previous year, ...	1,036,639	...	25,303	937,872	...	25,132
Received for sale during the year...	114,286	2,136	2,583	336,084	3,305	5,681
Returned or recovered, ...	11,005	18	257	2,265	39	56
Total, ...	1,161,930	...	29,143	1,276,221	...	30,869

548. Hitherto there has been little uniformity in the mode of assessing the selling price of educational books, the ratio of increase on the cost price being sometimes *nil*, and sometimes 50 per cent and over; but the selling price of these books has now been placed on a definite footing by the acceptance of the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction, that as regards books published at the Government Press the profit shall not exceed 50 per cent. where the edition consists of less than 500 copies, and 40 per cent. in other cases, and that books bought from private publishers shall be supplied at not more than 20 per cent. in advance of the selling price.

549. The stock disposed of in the past year is divided into (1) Government Press books; (2) books purchased from private publishers; and (3) books purchased from England. As the greatest increase in receipts is due to books from the Government Press, so it is in the same class that the issues have risen in a more than corresponding ratio. The number of Press books sold has risen to 229,066 from 194,774 last year. There has also been a much larger disposal of books received from private publishers. In English books alone has the issue been less, and under this head there were no receipts, while 4,250 books were received in the preceding year.

550. In 1869 an experiment was commenced of issuing large numbers of works to the Inspector and Deputy Inspectors of the 3rd Circle for sale on their tours of inspection. The value of books thus issued since 1869 is £320, and the value of those sold £24. The experiment has been a failure, and has been ordered to be discontinued. The system of sub-depôts, extended in 1872-73 to zila and tahsili schools, too, cannot be said to have attained that success which was to be desired, books not finding a more extended currency through this agency among the general public.

551. In the miscellaneous branch there was a decrease of more than £200 in the receipts of books in all. In receipts from the Government Press there was a decrease of more than £400, which was partly balanced by increases in receipts from other

sources, particularly in publications received from the Board of Revenue. There was a corresponding decrease in the issues both of books issued gratis and of books sold, 3,000 less books being sold than last year.

552. The following statement shows the financial position of the Depôt under the heads (1) Balances; (2) Receipts; and (3) Expenditure, as compared with 1872-73 :—

I.—Balances.	1872-73.	1873-74.	II.—Receipts.	1872-73.	1873-74.	III.—Expenditure.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£		£	£		£	£
Balance outstanding at commencement of year.	1,307	1,573	Cash, ...	2,994	4,047	Establishment,	467	668
						House-rent, ...	120	120
						Contingencies,	46	152
Portion realized,	Details not given.	1,171				Books purchased from Indian publishers.	738	1,000
Old balance remaining.		401						
Balance accruing on sales of the year.		838				Packing and postage.	309	243
Total balance at end of year.	1,573	1,239	Total, ...	2,994	4,047	Total, ...	1,680	2,183

(d.)—*Museum and Library.*

553. Several additions were made to the Museum during the year, the chief of which were the contents of the Riddell Museum transferred from Agra. This contribution consists of a large and varied collection of archæological specimens, specimens of natural history, minerals, vegetable produce, building materials, and other miscellaneous curiosities. The purchase of the collections involved an expenditure of £300 in the first instance, besides £78, the cost of the establishment employed until the transfer was completed, and £94, the expense incurred in the removal of the articles to Allahabad, or an entire expenditure of £472.

554. No appreciable additions could be made to the library owing to the large expenditure involved in the purchase of the Riddell Museum, but some valuable contributions were received.

555. At the close of the year there were 8,192 books on the shelves; 3,285 were taken out by residents during the year, or nearly double the number asked for in 1872; and none of these were lost or injured.

556. The accounts of the Museum and Library for the year opened with a credit balance of £292, and £720 were received during the year on account of the allotments for 1872-73 and 1873-74, making a total income of £1,012. The expenditure amounted to £837, leaving a balance at the close of the year of £175.

PART III.—APPENDICES.

INDEX TO THE APPENDICES

TO THE

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I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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North-Western Provinces.	Latitude.	Longitude.	
	Between 30° 7′ and 23° 51′ North.	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ East.	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himalayas, Oudh, and the Nepalese Tarái; on the south by the Saugor District of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dhólpur, and Bhartpur; and on the east and the south-east by the Saran, Sháhabad, Behar, and Palamau Districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions under this Government are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north, and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2.—*Statement showing the Cultivated and Cultivable Area in N.-W. P.*

District.	Cultivable area.	Cultivated area.	Total area.	Total cultivated and cultivable.	Percentages of cultivated area on total area	Percentages of cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	M. *A.*	*M.* *A.*	*M.* *A.*	*M.* *A.*		
Dehra, ...	100 510	128 328	1,020 471	229 198	22·4	12·5
Sahâranpur, ...	309 0	1,258 0	2,217 0	1,567 0	56·7	56·7
Muzaffarnagar, ...	325 563	1,093 102	1,659 229	1,419 25	85·6	65·9
Meerut, ..	359 181	1,674 133	2,360 264	2,033 314	86·1	70·9
Bulandshahr, ...	346 0	1,368 0	1,910 0	1,714 0	89·7	71·6
Aligarh, ...	171 377	1,437 200	1,963 455	1,608 577	81·9	73·2
Total, ...	1,612 351	6,959 123	11,131 139	8,571 474	77·0	62·5
Bijnor, ...	432 405	1,036 95	1,902 606	1,468 500	77·2	55·4
Moradabad, ...	429 0	1,356 0	2,271 582	1,785 0	78 6	59·7
Budaun, ...	382 345	1,376 601	2,0·4 586	1,759 306	87·7	68·7
Bareilly, ...	561 560	1,918 520	2,985 110	2,480 440	83·2	64·4
Shâhjahânpur, ...	324 64	1,141 256	1,723 320	1,465 320	85·1	66·2
Tarâi, ...	243 19	225 230	919 633	468 249	50·8	24·5
Total, ...	2,373 113	7,054 422	11,805 224	9,427 535	79·9	59·8
Muttra, ...	109 445	1,293 323	1,611 498	1,403 128	87·0	80·3
Agra, ...	105 346	1,365 376	1,907 339	1,471 82	77·1	71·6
Farukhabad, ...	276 71	1,073 641	1,744 473	1,350 72	77·4	61·5
Mainpuri, ...	190 19	949 498	1,696 186	1,139 517	67·2	56·0
Etáwah, ...	255 0	880 0	1,991 0	1,135 0	67·1	52·0
Etah, ...	245 0	970 0	1,512 0	1,215 0	80·4	64·2
Total, ...	1,181 241	6,532 531	10,163 216	7,714 132	75·9	64·3
Jalaun, ...	158 0	1,053 0	1,553 0	1,211 0	78·0	67 8
Jhânsi, ...	368 0	754 0	1,567 0	1,122 0	71 6	48 1
Lalitpur, ...	1,072 637	366 72	1,947 264	1,439 69	73·9	18·8
Total, ..	1,598 637	2,173 72	5,067 264	3,772 69	74·4	42·9
Cawnpore, ...	236 152	1,351 425	2.336 536	1,587 580	68·0	57·9
Fatehpur, ...	172 77	871 115	1,585 435	1,043 192	65·8	54 9
Bánda, ...	802 229	1,513 210	2,908 439	2.315 439	79·6	52·0
Allahabad, ...	286 47	1,637 111	2,747 190	1,923 158	70·0	59·6
Hamírpur, ...	566 64	1,250 128	2,286 384	1,018 224	79·4	54·7
Jaunpur, ...	452 160	954 160	1,556 0	1,406 320	90·4	61·3
Total, ...	2,515 89	7,577 509	13,421 64	10,092 596	75·2	56·5
Azamgarh, ...	409 0	1,368 0	2,565 0	1,777 0	69·3	53·3
Mirzapur, ...	523 185	3,093 0	5,217 313	3,616 185	69·3	59·3
Benares, ...	33 25	738 6	996 121	771 31	77·4	74·1
Ghâzipur, ...	230 519	1,567 392	2,167 600	1,798 271	82·9	72·3
Gorakhpur, ...	910 171	2,701 444	4,578 508	3,611 615	78·9	59·0
Basti, ...	526 0	1,882 0	2,789 0	2,408 0	86·3	67·5
Total, ...	2,632 260	11,350 202	18,314 262	13,982 462	76·4	62·0
Kumaun, ...	146 542	316 267	6,000 0	463 169	7·7	5·3
Garhwâl, ...	48 0	209 0	5,500 0	257 0	4·7	3·8
Total, ...	194 542	525 267	11,500 0	7,210 169	6·3	4·6
Grand Total, ...	12,108 313	42,173 206	81,402 529	54,281 519	66·7	51·8

1.— PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

3.— *General Statement of Area and Population.*

Division.	District.	Area in square miles.		Number of villages, mauzas, or townships.	Number of enclosures.	Number of houses.
	1.	2		3.	4.	5.
		M.	*A.*			
Meerut.	Dehra, ...	1,020	471	965	15,592	24,744
	Sahárunpur, ...	2,217	0	1,736	79,734	197,235
	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1,659	229	883	64,018	155,012
	Meerut, ...	2,360	264	1,573	131,563	268,650
	Bulandshahr, ...	1,910	0	1,566	87,353	182,694
	Aligarh, ...	1,968	455	1,750	114,196	211,446
	Total, ...	11,131	139	8,473	492,456	1,039,781
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor, ...	1,902	603	2,002	72,147	158,583
	Moradabad, ...	2,271	582	2,452	121,931	252,344
	Budaun, ...	2,004	536	2,364	99,532	193,589
	Bareilly, ...	2,982	110	3,548	174,348	296,441
	Shahjahánpur, ...	1,723	320	2,180	119,926	188,958
	Tarái, ...	919	633	591	24,808	41,732
	Total, ...	11,805	224	13,137	612,692	1,131,647
Agra.	Muttra, ...	1,811	498	972	92,494	188,975
	Agra, ...	1,907	339	1,231	138,078	231,270
	Farukhabad, ...	1,744	478	3,934	172,277	192,080
	Mainpuri, ...	1,696	186	3,750	91,696	150,886
	Etáwah, ...	1,691	0	3,529	85,978	128,707
	Etah, ...	1,512	0	2,620	73,132	136,864
	Total, ...	10,163	216	16,036	608,655	1,028,784
Jhansi.	Jalaun, ...	1,553	0	840	65,404	88,977
	Jhánsi, ...	1,567	0	607	50,831	72,795
	Lalitpur, ...	1,947	264	646	32,336	46,773
	Total, ...	5,067	264	2,093	148,571	208,545
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	2,356	536	1,985	182,220	272,232
	Fat hpur, ...	1,585	435	2,741	126,929	152,777
	Bánda, ...	2,908	439	1,374	114,733	160,962
	Allahabad, ...	2,747	190	3,503	258,742	303,900
	Hamirpur, ...	2,286	384	744	79,645	121,011
	Jaunpur, ...	1,556	0	3,221	179,545	200,438
	Total, ...	13,421	04	13,568	941,814	1,211,320
Benares.	Azamgárh, ...	2,565	0	5,071	280,728	314,827
	Mirzapur, ...	5,217	313	4,104	176,710	219,059
	Benares, ...	996	121	1,919	129,561	156,200
	Gházipur, ...	2,167	600	3,725	229,464	285,007
	Gorakhpur, ...	4,578	508	7,097	360,949	381,237
	Basti, ...	2,789	0	6,911	247,672	248,268
	Total, ...	18,314	262	28,827	1,425,084	1,604,098
	Grand Total, ...	69,902	529	82,134	4,229,272	6,224,175
Kumaun.	Kumaun, ...	6,000	0	4,606	50,663	77,624
	Garhwál, ...	5,500	0	3,944	37,887	57,293
	Total, ...	11,500	0	8,550	88,550	134,917
	Grand Total, N.-W. P.,	81,402	529	90,684	4,317,822	6,359,092

The area of Kumaun and Garhwál is not accurately known: that given is approximate only.

I.—PHYSICAL AND PO

4.—*Details of*

Division.	Number.	Name of District.	Total population.	Hou		
				Number of houses of the better sort.	Number of their inhabitants.	Number of houses of the inferior sort.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Meerut.	1	Dehra, ...	115,711	5,142	30,376	19,602
	2	Saháranpur, ...	883,782	19,300	94,863	177,935
	3	Muzaffarnagar, ...	690,082	20,372	93,633	134,640
	4	Meerut, ...	1,273,914	19,928	91,711	248,722
	5	Bulandshahr, ...	936,593	14,341	74,846	168,353
	6	Aligarh, ...	1,073,108	24,420	121,963	187,026
		Total, ...	4,973,190	103,503	507,392	936,278
Rohilkhand.	7	Bijnor, ...	737,152	6,974	37,772	151,609
	8	Moradabad, ...	1,122,131	17,128	81,477	235,216
	9	Budaun, ...	934,348	4,334	19,443	189,255
	10	Bareilly, ...	1,506,801	10,155	43,542	286,286
	11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	949,471	5,589	23,532	183,369
	12	Tarái, ...	185,647	366	1,619	41,366
		Total, ...	5,435,550	44,546	207,387	1,087,101
Agra.	13	Muttra, ...	887,355	22,839	102,300	166,136
	14	Agra, ...	1,099,184	36,384	136,368	194,886
	15	Farukhabad, ...	918,748	11,897	42,225	180,183
	16	Mainpuri, ...	765,783	4,844	22,677	146,044
	17	Etáwah, ...	668,581	5,081	29,978	123,626
	18	Etah, ...	703,485	7,890	44,253	128,974
		Total, ...	5,038,136	88,935	377,801	939,849
Jhansi.	19	Jalaun, ...	404,384	10,966	51,047	78,011
	20	Jhánsi, ...	317,735	12,549	57,815	60,246
	21	Lalitpur, ...	212,628	10,916	60,983	35,857
		Total, ...	934,747	34,431	169 845	174,114
Allahabad.	22	Cawnpore, ...	1,155,439	56,759	252,876	215,473
	23	Fatehpur, ...	663,815	5,005	22,480	147,772
	24	Banda, ...	697,611	5,705	25,926	155,257
	25	Allahabad, ...	1,394,245	7,041	24,850	296,859
	26	Hamírpur, ...	529,137	19,891	91,231	101,120
	27	Jaunpur, ...	1,025,869	1,090	6,885	199,348
		Total, ...	5,466,116	95,491	424,248	1,115,829
Benares.	28	Azamgarh, ...	1,531,410	496	4,999	313,831
	29	Mirzapur, ...	1,015,293	11,063	36,572	207,996
	30	Benares, ...	793,699	18,010	89,527	138,190
	31	Gházipur, ...	1,345,401	950	5,961	284,057
	32	Gorakhpur, ...	2,019,350	3,019	15,770	378,218
	33	Basti, ...	1,472,994	442	6,811	247,826
		Total, ...	8,178,147	33,980	159,640	1,570,118
		Grand Total, ...	30,025,886	400,886	1,846,313	5,823,289
Kumaun.	34	Kumaun, ...	432,888	42,738	241,437	34,886
	35	Garhwál, ...	310,282	34,423	186,469	22,870
		Total, ...	743,170	77,161	427,906	57,756
		Grand Total, N.-W. P.	30,769,056	478,047	2,274,219	5,881,045

LITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Population.

BES. Number of their inhabitants.	Total males.	Total females.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Christians and others.	Number.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
85,335	68,044	47,667	102,814	12,420	477	1
788,919	484,508	399,274	604,422	279,015	345	2
596,449	375,608	314,474	498,950	191,097	35	3
1,182,203	685,404	588,510	991,226	281,857	831	4
861,747	493,682	442,911	760,602	175,900	91	5
951,145	577,263	495,846	955,121	117,911	76	6
4,465,798	2,684,509	2,288,681	3,913,135	1,058,200	1,855	
699,380	395,395	341,757	493,601	243,455	96	7
1,040,652	596,776	525,355	751,779	369,949	403	8
914,905	503,619	430,729	794,532	139,687	129	9
1,463,259	806,913	699,8 8	1,197,583	308,682	536	10
925,939	511,136	438,335	822,576	126,599	296	11
184.028	102,573	83,074	122,657	62,977	13	12
5,228,163	2,916,412	2,519,138	4,182,728	1,251,349	1,473	
785,055	480,615	406,740	812,995	74,347	13	13
957,816	589,562	504,622	985,483	107,135	1,566	14
876,523	499,722	419,026	816,733	101,538	477	15
743,106	426,955	338,828	724,663	40,965	155	16
638,603	369,928	298,653	631,923	36,571	87	17
659,232	382,746	320,739	636,149	67,278	58	18
4,660,335	2,749,528	2,288,608	4,607,946	427,834	2,356	
353,337	216,607	187,777	378,855	25,528	1	19
259,920	167,519	150,216	305,151	12,417	167	20
151.645	111,625	101,003	207,686	4,782	160	21
764,902	495,751	438,996	891,692	42,727	328	
902,563	619,118	536,321	1,065,786	89,215	438	22
641,335	345,533	318,282	593,256	20,554	5	23
671,685	359,765	337,846	657,107	40,498	6	24
1,369,895	715,110	679,135	1,211,778	181,574	893	25
437,906	278,196	252,941	495,339	33,775	23	26
1,018,984	545,700	480,169	929,525	96,319	25	27
5,041,868	2,861,422	2,604,694	4,952,791	511,935	1,390	
1,526,411	826,145	705,265	1,333,805	197,581	24	28
978,721	520,496	494,797	949,644	64,899	750	29
704,172	406,344	387,355	714,510	78,844	345	30
1,339,440	696,572	648,829	1,221,810	123,455	186	31
2,003,580	1,078,072	941,278	1,819,445	199,372	533	32
1,466,183	784,691	688,303	1,247,201	225,784	9	33
8,018,507	4,312,320	3,865,827	7,286,415	889,935	1,797	
28,179,573	16,019,942	14,005,944	25,834,707	4,181,980	9,199	
191,451	231,146	201,742	425,968	5,569	1,356	34
123,813	155,745	154,537	308,398	1,799	85	35
315,264	386,891	356,279	734,361	7,368	1,441	
28,494,837	16,406,833	14,362,223	26,569,068	4,189,348	10,640	

5.—*Statement of Principal Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan bahádur, Nawab of Rampur.	Jágírdar; has criminal and civil powers within his own territory.	Pathan Musalmán.	40	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindí. Privately educated.	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has one son.	The Rampur Jágír has an area of about 890 square miles, a population of 485,000 souls, and a gross revenue of about Rs. 10,00,000. The Nawab keeps up a military force of about 1,700 men. The principal articles of production are a superior description of rice and sugar, and a kind of cloth called "Khais."
Benares.	Ishrí Parshád Narain Singh Bahádur, Rája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Brahman (Bhoinhar).	55	Privately ...	In the management of his estates.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has adopted his nephew.	The zemindari of the whole province of Benares, comprising the Districts of Benares, Mirzapur, Gházipur, and Jaunpur, was bestowed on Rája Mahíp Narain Singh (grandson of Balwant Singh) on the rebellion of Cheyt Singh in 1781, on payment of 40 lakhs of rupees. In 1794 the regulations were introduced into the Benares province, by an agreement under which the present Rája now holds. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption.
Kumaun.	Partab Sah, Rája of Tehrí, Garhwál.	Rája of Tehrí.	Rajpút, Súrajbansí.	22	Privately ...	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	No ...	Succeeded on the 6th December, 1871, on the death of his father. The estimated population of the State is about 200,000, and supposed gross revenue is Rs. 80,000. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked, though iron and copper ore are found.

1.—*Approximate Return of the Outturn of the Revenue Survey and Levelling Operations in the North-Western Provinces for Season* 1873-74, *or from* 1st *October*, 1873, *to end of Field Season, with Estimate of Cost to* 30th *September*, 1874.

Name of Survey Division.	Parganas surveyed. Situated in	Portions of	Number of halkás or village circuits.	Average size or village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in acres.	Actual cost for six months to 31st March, including contingencies.	Probable cost for six months to 30th September, including contingencies.
	District Moradabad.—Professional and Cadastral.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4th Division.	Pargana Sambhal, ...	Parganas Bilári, Amroha, and Káshipur.	799	481	570,880	53,721 0 0	32,986 0 0
	District Muttra.						
5th Division.	Pargana Kosi, ...	...	284	1,340	380,730	58,418 0 11	37,505 0 0
	Ditto Cháta, ...						
	Ditto Noh Jhíl, ...						
	Ditto Aring, ...						
	Ditto Mahában, ...						
	Ditto Kádir, &c., ...						
	District Bánda.						
	Pargana Bánda, ...	...	...	...	208,640		
	District Agra.						
6th Division.	Pargana Firozabad, ...	...	377	1,019	597,760	47,243 2 6	32,140 0 0
	Ditto Khandauli, ...						
	Ditto Báh Pináhat, ...						
	Ditto Fatehabad, ...						
	Ditto Irádatnagar, ...						
	Ditto Huzúr Tahsil, ...						
7th Division.	*District Hamírpur.*						
	Parganas Maudha and Jaláipur, ...	Parganas Ráth, Panwári.	285	1,599	681,600	48,887 14 6	42,337 6 10
	Total, ...	...	...	...	2,439,610	2,08,270 1 11	1,45,018 6 10
		Levelling Operations.			Lineal miles.		
		4th or Moradabad District, ...			469	1,888 0 0	1,354 0 0
		5th or Muttra and Bánda Districts, ...			318	1,695 3 3	960 0 0
		6th or Agra District, ...			586	1,850 12 6	1,114 0 0
		7th or Hamírpur District, ...			503	1,628 8 5	960 0 0
		Total, ...			1,876	7,062 8 2	4,388 0 0

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

2.—*Statement showing the Financial Results of Assessments in the several districts of the North-Western Provinces which have come under revision of settlement up to the close of the Revenue year* 1872-73.

District.	Former land-revenue minus cesses.	Revised land-revenue minus cesses.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún, ...	40,200	57,972	17,772	...
Saháranpur, ...	11,00,679	11,65,539	97,408	32,548
Muzaffarnagar, ...	10,93,579	11,59,461	1,00,046	34,164
Meerut, ...	18,26,139	21,84,675	3,58,708	172
Bulandshahr, ...	11,13,685	12,51,658	1,38,983	1,010
Aligarh, ...	18,48,575	21,46,794	2,98,219	67,894
Kumaun, ...	1,32,054	2,45,850	1,13,796	...
Garhwál, ...	69,274	69,311	27,037	...
Bijnor, ...	11,82,017	11,78,901	61,845	64,961
Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	...
Budaun, ...	9,28,225	10,29,445	1,01,220	...
Bareilly, ...	13,78,320	16,62,669	2,85,713	1,364
Pilibhít, ...	3,11,362	4,12,052	1,00,690	...
Sháhjahánpur, ...	9,75,356	11,84,446	2,09,131	41
Muttra, ...	11,25,458	12,46,733	1,21,275	...
Farukhabad, ...	11,21,047	12,76,260	1,55,213	...
Mainpuri, ...	11,91,260	13,26,613	1,35,333	...
Etáwah, ...	...	...	...	..
Etah, ...	7,32,461	9,39,220	2,09,781	3,022
Cawnpore, ...	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur, ...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad, ...	8,06,430	10,37,721	2,31,291	...
Jalaun, ...	8,59,123	8,83,360	37,455	13,218
Jhánsi, ...	5,56,825	4,59,074	...	97,751
Lalitpur, ...	1,52,764	1,33,992	...	18,772
Gorakhpur and Basti, ...	20,82,599	28,34,183	7,51,584	...
Azamgarh, ...	7,38,895	9,25,588	1,86,693	...
Grand Total, ...	2,13,05,569	2,47,60,351	37,21,805	2,67,023

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

3.—*Statement of Settlement Charges incurred up to and during the Revenue year* 1872-73.

Number.	District.	Charges up to 1871-72.			Expended in 1872-73.			Total expenditure.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Dehra Dún, ...	34,662	2	4	24,137	14	7	58,800	0	11
2	Muzaffarnagar, ...	2,45,399	14	0	42,728	8	5	2,88,128	6	5
3	Meerut, ...	3,86,882	6	4	...			3,86,882	6	4
4	Bulandshahr, ...	2,72,022	2	1	...			2,72,022	2	1
5	Aligarh, ...	3,07,779	15	7	64,304	2	3	3,72,084	1	10
6	Kumaun, ...	3,17,315	4	2	27,492	8	11	3,44,807	13	1
7	Bijnor, ...	4,49,745	7	8	52,568	15	10	5,02,314	7	6
8	Moradabad, ...	13,851	0	10	29,890	2	9	43,741	3	7
9	Budaun, ...	4,43,348	2	4	15,370	11	6	4,58,718	13	10
10	Bareilly and Pilibhít,	4,50,806	3	4	6,153	5	3	4,56,959	8	7
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	4,26,960	12	11	85,808	13	7	5,12,769	10	6
12	Muttra, ...	28,494	4	5	62,587	14	7	91,082	3	0
13	Agra, ...	...			24,410	14	0	24,410	14	0
14	Farukhabad, ...	4,13,577	0	11	53,797	6	6	4,67,374	7	5
15	Mainpuri, ...	3,38,601	5	1	70,216	5	8	4,08,817	10	9
16	Etáwah, ...	2,62,660	4	0	63,952	13	1	3,26,613	1	1
17	Etah, ...	3,35,981	14	4	41,840	8	1	3,77,822	6	5
18	Cawnpore, ...	1,64,108	10	5	1,13,225	1	0	2,77,333	11	5
19	Fatehpur, ...	1,08,985	13	2	85,691	0	11	1,94,676	14	1
20	Allahabad, ...	4,21,888	0	11	1,14,580	12	11	5,36,468	13	10
21	Hamírpur, ...	171	11	4	14,940	9	6	15,112	4	10
22	Azamgarh, ...	3,71,776	8	9	1,08,226	0	5	4,80,001	9	2
23	Gházipur, ...	44,918	3	7	...			44,918	3	7
24	Jalaun, ...	...			10,332	9	11	10,332	9	11
	Total, ...	58,39,936	4	6	11,12,257	3	8	69,52,193	8	2

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

4.—Statement showing the Progress of Work in the Settlement Department during the Revenue year 1872-73.

District.	Measured.	Remaining.	Inspected.	Remaining.	Assessed.	Remaining.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Dehra Dún, ...	18,544	...	...	...	24,942	...
Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	...	33,348	...	258,478	104,612
Aligarh, ...	...	...	...	...	406,440	...
Kumaun, ...	...	...	86,672	...	93,436	...
Bijnor, ...	72,724	...	72,724	...	370,864	71,995
Moradabad, ...	373,042	824,216	195,927	1,273,832	...	1,469,759
Sháhjahánpur, ...	...	...	129,664	...	329,625	...
Muttra, ...	386,048	366,586	185,990	868,186	794,428	1,054,176
Farukhabad, ...	...	...	...	...	26,999	...
Mainpuri, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etáwah, ...	...	...	...	...	469,387	...
Etah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalaun, ...	...	...	...	...	101,173	...
Cawnpore, ...	627,591	...	235,821	957,794	...	1,493,651
Fatehpur, ...	339,633	129,284	190,806	671,326	...	1,011,426
Hamírpur, ...	235,147	1,229,097	...	1,464,244	...	1,464,244
Allahabad, ...	453,676	...	391,593	675,723	231,870	1,188,217
Mirzapur, ...	3,381	...	6,537	...	15,561	11
Azamgarh, ...	356,261	...	348,044	455,021	112,823	803,055
Total, ...	2,866,047	2,549,183	1,877,126	6,366,116	2,739,640	8,661,146

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

5.—*Statement of complete divisions of Estates finished and confirmed with the Revenue year* 1872-73.

Districts.	Public Partitions.					Private Partitions.				
	Cases pending.	Instituted.	Completed and confirmed by Commissioner.	*Number of Mahâls.* Before division.	*Number of Mahâls.* After division.	Cases pending.	Instituted.	Completed and confirmed by Collector.	*Number of Mahâls.* Before division.	*Number of Mahâls.* After division.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Dehra Dún, ...	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	3
Saháranpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	110	40	40	41
Muzaffarnagar, ...	20	16	1	1	3	6	18	1	1	3
Meerut, ...	140	98	1	1	2	47	194	188	188	376
Bulandshahr, ...	10	70	6	1	2	7	31	6	6	14
Aligarh, ...	3	20	...	1	2	94	136	39	43	91
Kumaun, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwál, ...	...	...	...	...	...	47	67	28	...	...
Tarái, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor, ...	23	61	21	19	41	12	22	11	11	18
Moradabad, ...	90	25	37	41	88	17	8	11	11	31
Budaun, ...	21	71	3	7	21	18	118	47	44	173
Bareilly, ...	99	147	97	117	265	...	6	3	6	20
Sháhjahánpur, ...	1	21	3	4	9	8	14	4	4	19
Muttra, ...	17	10	6	6	42	6	21	11	11	21
Agra, ...	31	8	2	2	4	2	...	1	1	3
Farukhabad, ...	36	40	8	8	26	26	11	14	33	64
Mainpuri, ...	8	21	...	...	...	12	89	12	14	68
Etáwah, ...	19	62	8	7	20	13	7	10	20	44
Etah, ...	4	1	...	...	...	202	184	69	74	246
Jalaun, ...	12	11	9	9	35	2	4	4	8	27
Jhánsi, ...	4	...	...	...	...	11	11	18	23	23
Lalitpur, ...	3	16	...	...	...	1	7	3	3	7
Cawnpore, ...	100	81	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	9
Fatehpur, ...	39	11	1	1	2	6	19	...	...	...
Bánda,... ...	11	3	2	1	2	...	3	2	2	9
Allahabad, ...	2	...	1	1	2	12	247	13	13	47
Hamírpur, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur, ...	6	21	1	...	...	16	3	...	...	...
Gorakhpur, ...	129	99	2	2	4	26	19	41	108	224
Basti, ...	39	39	1	1	2	12	20	4	13	96
Azamgarh, ...	41	61	27	22	86	19	31	13	13	80
Mirzapur, ...	34	9	4	4	8	..	2	1	1	2
Benares, ...	12	18	...	2	4	13	11	1	6	22
Gházipur, ...	290	171	49	23	80	3	4	...	14	...
Total, 1872-73, ...	1,246	1,177	290	280	706	476	1,131	123	640	1,414

III.—PRO

A.—Po

**1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Opera*
*Property***

Number.	Description of Crime.				In
		Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous year and brought under enquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	By Police *suo motu*.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Class I.,... Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice, ...	623	56	679	540
2	Murder, ...	378	79	457	383
3	Culpable homicide, ...	284	53	337	289
4	„ II.,... Grievous hurt, ...	1,167	63	1,230	1,080
5	Other serious offences against person,	1,831	82	1,913	1,680
6	Dacoity, ...	99	27	126	102
7	Robbery, ...	403	18	421	378
8	Lurking house-trespass and house-				
	„ III.,... breaking, ...	19,807	111	19,918	19,801
9	Other serious offences against person and property, or against property only, ...	424	10	434	398
10	„ IV.,... Minor offences against person, ...	360	4	364	172
11	Lurking house-trespass, ...	15,510	17	15,527	15,487
12	Theft, ...	35,027	276	35,290	25,583
13	Criminal breach of trust, ...	679	10	689	551
14	„ V.,... Receiving stolen property. ...	4,379	253	4,632	4,371
15	Other minor offences against property, ...	708	8	716	258
16	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, or thieves, ...	6	2	8	6
17	Vagrancy and bad character, ...	1,135	15	1,150	583
18	Offences against religion, ...	25	...	25	14
19	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act, ...	159	1	160	152
20	„ VI.,... Ditto ditto, Excise Laws, ...	697	5	702	631
21	Ditto ditto, Railway Laws, ...	476	3	479	390
22	Ditto ditto, Salt & Customs Laws,	139	1	140	22
23	Ditto ditto, Stage Carriage Act,	34	...	34	9
24	Ditto ditto, Stamp Act, ...	12	...	12	...
25	Nuisances and other offences against special laws cognizable by Police,	7,965	32	7,997	6,936
	Total, ...	92,318	1,120	93,438	79,856

TECTION.

LICE.

tions in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of stolen.

CASES.									
VESTIGATED.		NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 5 TO 7 HOW DISPOSED OF.							
		Convicted.			*Acquitted.*				
By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 680, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	As per column 5.	As per column 6.	As per column 7.	As per column 5.	As per column 6.	As per column 7.		Number.
6.	7.	8.							
73	19	413	52	19	64	15	6	Class I.	1
9	1	234	4	1	86	9	1		2
2	1	204	2	2	63	3	...		3
76	13	729	52	13	137	18	4	„ II.	4
113	11	922	58	24	296	46	7		5
...	...	60	...	...	12	1	...		6
24	5	159	7	2	61	7	...		7
26	...	2,556	9	8	437	5	7	„ III.	8
24	3	38	9	2	58	8	4		9
169	19	42	84	11	17	57	9	„ IV.	10
15	...	419	...	1	95	4	...		11
567	24	11,185	135	19	1,490	122	17		12
110	9	208	50	5	52	28	6		13
38	5	396	21	13	650	14	13	„ V.	14
444	5	159	214	4	31	170	13		15
1	...	3	1	...	3	...	...		16
355	198	443	205	189	123	97	45		17
11	...	2	6	...	...	5	...		18
4	3	126	3	1	13	1	2		19
53	14	542	35	24	65	14	2		20
21	...	304	16	...	44	5	...	„ VI.	21
113	4	19	81	31	1	6	...		22
25	...	7	24	...	2	1	...		23
12	...	...	3	3	...	6	...		24
901	199	6,275	959	84	456	83	18		25
3,186	463	28,415	2,030	456	4,261	725	154		

III.—PRO

A.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Opera* ***Property***

CA

Number.	Description of Crime.		NUMBER OF CASES IN CO HOW DISPOSED					
			Under trial at close of year.			*Pending at end of last year.*		
			As per column 5.	As per column 6.	As per column 7.	As per column 5.	As per column 6.	As per column 7.
	1.		8.			9.		
1	CLASS I. ...	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice,	21	4	1	40	29	1
2		Murders, ...	48	2	...	111	6	6
3		Culpable homicide.	37	...	...	70	3	...
4	,, II.,...	Grievous hurt, ...	35	2	...	81	3	2
5		Other serious offences against person, ...	41	3	1	77	7	1
6		Dacoity, ...	16	...	...	48	3	...
7		Robbery, ...	19	...	...	15	1	...
8	,, III.,...	Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, ...	110	1	...	140	1	...
9		Other serious offences against person and property, or against property only.	7	...	...	15	4	...
10	,, IV.,...	Minor offences against person, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11		Lurking house-trespass, ...	12	...	...	16	...	...
12		Theft, ...	221	2	...	239	15	...
13		Criminal breach of trust, ...	6	3	1	5	2	5
14	,, V.,...	Receiving stolen property, ...	90	...	...	228	4	1
15		Other minor offences against property, ...	3	7	...	2	6	...
16		Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, or thieves, ...	...	...	...	8	...	...
17		Vagrancy and bad character, ...	9	10	11	7	5	4
18		Offences against religion, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		Cognizable offences under the *Gambling Act*, ...	5	...	...	2	...	...
20	,, VI.,...	Ditto ditto, Excise Laws, ...	7	1	...	5	...	...
21		Ditto ditto, Railway Laws, ...	1	...	...	3	...	...
22		Ditto ditto, Salt & Customs Laws,	...	...	...	...	...	1
23		Ditto ditto, Stage Carriage Act,	...	...	...	...	...	...
24		Ditto ditto, Stamp Act, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		Nuisances and other offences against Special Laws cognizable by Police,	22	...	1	63	3	26
		Total, ...	711	35	15	1,175	92	47

TECTION.

LICE.

tions in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of stolen.

SES.		PERSONS.									
LUMNS 5 TO 7 OF.		ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL.			NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL.			
Received by transfer.	Total pending.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.		Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by Police.	Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.		Number.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.			16.			
2	72	1,463	872	8	20	130	86	1,391	769	Class I.	1
7	130	691	126	7	3	39	67	726	100		2
1	74	660	86	...	10	9	33	684	84		3
1	87	413	553	...	26	96	76	1,374	466	„ II.	4
21	106	1,502	571	30	9	105	95	1,456	479		5
2	53	508	39	44	7	7	45	452	34		6
6	22	476	72	1	3	17	40	446	57		7
13	154	4,607	223	7	44	63	220	4,449	174	„ III.	8
...	19	147	90	...	1	14	20	141	80		9
...	...	112	301	...	...	107	10	102	194	„ IV.	10
3	19	688	26	1	8	6	35	663	20		11
42	296	16,969	1,069	53	116	309	756	16,273	780		12
1	13	340	142	1	2	29	27	314	122		13
48	281	6,435	425	75	34	54	38	6,199	382	„ V.	14
...	83	286	682	1	4	167	5	277	522		15
...	8	19	1	1	...	...	...	96	1		16
5	21	1,104	1,235	29	7	93	83	1,006	1,132		17
...	...	4	27	...	...	4	...	4	23		18
...	2	898	69	...	10	2	38	834	67		19
...	5	861	165	1	1	8	20	845	155	„ VI.	20
...	3	275	191	2	...	3	7	268	188		21
...	1	28	255	...	...	9	1	27	247		22
...	...	2	32	...	...	1	...	2	31		23
...	...	...	18	...	...	6	...	...	12		24
...	92	13,857	2,692	3	13	33	125	13,751	2,706		25
152	1,466	53,345	9,963	264	318	1,311	2,170	51,710	8,825		

III.—PRO

A.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Opera*

Property

PER

Number.	Description of Crime.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.			
		By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court.*	
		Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.
	1.	17.		18.	
1	Class I.,... Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice, ...	187	142	5	7
2	„ II.,... Murders, ...	75	25	138	26
3	„ II.,... Culpable homicide, ...	101	34	80	9
4	„ II.,... Grievous hurt, ...	248	84	20	4
5	„ II.,... Other serious offences against person,	242	147	56	7
6	„ III.,... Dacoity, ...	51	1	57	5
7	„ III.,... Robbery, ...	92	26	35	4
8	„ III.,... Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking,...	658	85	17	...
9	„ III.,... Other serious offences against person and property, or against property only, ...	39	36	24	13
10	„ IV.,... Minor offences against person, ...	22	44	...	...
11	„ V.,... Lurking house-trespass, ...	111	11	...	...
12	„ V.,... Theft, ...	1,800	294	9	...
13	„ V.,... Criminal breach of trust, ...	75	44	...	...
14	„ V.,... Receiving stolen property, ...	1,108	133	16	1
15	„ V.,... Other minor offences against property, ...	43	157	...	...
16	„ VI.,... Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, or thieves, ...	4	...	5	...
17	„ VI.,... Vagrancy and bad character, ...	217	292	...	...
18	„ VI.,... Offences against religion, ...	...	8	...	...
19	„ VI.,... Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act, ...	108	18	...	...
20	„ VI.,... Ditto ditto, Excise Laws, ...	115	32	...	...
21	„ VI.,... Ditto ditto, Railway Laws, ..	23	27	...	...
22	„ VI.,... Ditto ditto, Salt & Customs Laws,	...	22	...	...
23	„ VI.,... Ditto ditto, Stage Carriage Act,	...	2	...	...
24	„ VI.,... Ditto ditto, Stamp Act, ...	...	...	...	...
25	„ VI.,... Nuisances and other offences against Special Laws cognizable by Police,	853	304	1	...
	Total, ...	6,172	1,968	463	76

TECTION.

LICE.

tions in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of stolen.

SONS.							PROPERTY.				
FINALLY CONVICTED, INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT.		Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	
Of arrests made by Police *suo motu*..	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.		*Before being put on trial.* In custody of Police	*Before being put on trial.* On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.					
19.		20.	21.	22.	29.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	Number.
									Rs.	Rs.	
1,141	600	1	...	3	63	14	1	1	5	5 CLASS I.	1
394	43	5	5	...	38	82	96	65	33,295	17,540	2
411	39	3	...	...	27	64	6	4	211	27	3
1,054	360	...	7	8	65	5	...	...	...	...	4
1,083	312	6	4	1	57	25	41	18	781	158	5
270	12	1	11	...	26	63	88	57	33,390	3,925	6
279	27	3	7	...	25	62	381	196	23,921	5,900	7
3,601	80	...	25	2	166	16	15,261	4,577	6,44,938	1,81,547	8
70	29	...	...	...	1	9	6	17	211	523	9
79	150	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	5	10
529	9	2	...	...	21	...	1,469	289	30,889	9,380	11
14,203	473	8	40	7	262	4	34,462	16,921	4,21,463	1,97,888	12
229	73	...	...	...	15	...	636	277	49,828	19,502	13
4,942	242	5	16	...	133	1	572	4,157	10,444	1,02,223	14
232	363	...	...	...	4	...	17	13	147	56	15
17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
778	805	2	...	10	44	...	...	...	...	...	17
4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
714	49	...	8	10	9	3	...	...	...	...	19
720	122	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	20
244	161	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
27	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
12,929	2,334	...	3	7	36	...	...	...	...	...	25
43,952	6,565	36	127	49	1005	298	53,037	26,593	12,49,428	5,38,679	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

2.—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution,*

Number.	District.	Sanctioned strength of						
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	*Strength of Police paid for wholly or in part from Provincial Revenues.*					
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
1	Meerut, ...	...	1	6	132	27	578	...
2	Aligarh, ...	...	1	4	96	19	377	...
3	Saháranpur, ...	...	1	4	87	10	336	...
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	1	3	75	5	293	...
5	Bulandshahr, ...	...	1	4	92	23	350	...
6	Dehra Dún, ...	...	...	2	44	...	160	...
7	Bareilly, ...	...	1	6	132	21	606	...
8	Bijnor, ...	...	1	3	78	6	318	...
9	Moradabad, ...	...	1	6	92	19	364	...
10	Budaun, ...	...	1	4	83	14	309	...
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	...	1	4	78	12	298	...
12	Agra, ...	...	1	7	137	34	597	...
13	Muttra, ...	...	1	4	97	14	372	...
14	Farukhabad, ...	...	1	5	94	25	421	...
15	Mainpuri, ...	...	1	4	79	22	308	...
16	Etáwah, ...	...	1	5	83	10	302	...
17	Etah, ...	...	1	4	66	14	237	...
18	Allahabad, ...	...	1	10	162	34	673	...
19	Cawnpore, ...	...	1	7	106	21	419	...
20	Fatehpur, ...	...	1	3	81	14	315	...
21	Bánda, ...	...	1	5	104	7	378	...
22	Hamírpur, ...	...	1	4	88	8	323	...
23	Jaunpur, ...	...	1	4	80	14	317	...
24	Benares, ...	...	1	3	95	21	453	...
25	Gorakhpur, ...	...	1	6	120	35	437	...
26	Azamgarh, ...	...	1	4	102	7	372	...
27	Mirzapur, ...	...	1	5	115	22	391	...
28	Gházipur, ...	...	1	5	98	17	400	...
29	Basti, ...	...	1	3	87	14	311	...
30	Jhánsi, ...	...	1	5	99	45	460	...
31	Jalaun, ...	...	1	4	80	16	327	...
32	Lalitpur, ...	...	1	3	79	16	309	...
33	Govt. R. Police, N.-W. P.,	...	D. S. 31 A.D.S. 10	7	48	...	270	...
34	Govt. R. P., N.-W. P., S. P. and D. Railway,	...	...	1	1	...	50	...
	Total, ...	...	42	155	3,090	566	12,431	...

TECTION.

LICE.

and Employment of Police for the year 1873.

Police Force.			Cost of Police.			
Strength of Police paid wholly from other than Provincial Revenues.						
Officers.	Men.	Total Police of all kinds in District.	Total Cost.	Payable from Provincial Revenue.	Payable from other sources.	Number.
IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
58	667	1,469	1,61,679	1,11,243	50,436	1
47	513	1,057	1,14,210	80,184	34,026	2
31	374	843	95,372	71,390	23,982	3
22	324	723	80,502	60,270	20,232	4
30	376	876	99,384	76,440	22,944	5
5	54	265	33,456	29,310	4,146	6
35	549	1,350	1,54,376	1,16,606	37,770	7
24	243	673	78,091	62,446	15,645	8
33	447	962	1,15,451	84,101	31,350	9
12	246	669	82,864	68,176	14,688	10
29	271	693	86,904	65,442	21,462	11
56	521	1,353	1,65,605	1,16,327	49,278	12
28	426	942	1,04,326	75,820	28,506	13
31	385	962	1,11,787	84,721	27,066	14
10	124	548	77,819	70,451	7,368	15
9	121	531	74,703	66,819	7,884	16
15	191	528	69,933	57 915	12,018	17
33	345	1,258	1,67,243	1,40,057	27,186	18
44	370	968	1,23,490	91,654	31,836	19
5	148	567	71,908	64,394	7,524	20
9	112	616	81,593	74,825	6,768	21
12	130	566	77,722	69,442	8,280	22
6	172	594	76,121	66,041	10,080	23
34	401	992	1,22,901	85,575	37,326	24
4	191	810	1,06,998	97,674	9,324	25
11	151	648	81,168	73,698	7,470	26
18	338	891	1,06,390	85,162	21,228	27
15	193	729	95,187	82,011	13,176	28
1	34	451	66,102	64,320	1,872	29
5	129	744	99,279	92,565	6,714	30
11	142	581	77,897	69,125	8,772	31
1	41	450	63,786	61,530	2,256	32
...	...	326	70,231	22,453	47,778	33
...	...	52	8,631	6,473	2,158	34
684	8,729	25,687	32,03,209	25,44,660	6,58,549	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

2.—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution*

Number.	District.	Distribution	
		In	
		Guards at District and Central Jails.	
		Officers.	Men.
	I.	XV.	XVI.
1	Meerut, ...	8	61
2	Aligarh, ...	2	10
3	Saharanpur, ...	1	6
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1	6
5	Bulandshahr, ...	1	6
6	Dehra Dún, ...	1	6
7	Bareilly, ...	8	60
8	Bijnor, ...	2	10
9	Moradabad, ...	2	10
10	Budaun, ...	1	6
11	Sháhjahánpur,...	1	6
12	Agra, ...	8	65
13	Muttra, ...	1	6
14	Farukhabad, ...	8	66
15	Mainpuri, ...	2	10
16	Etáwah, ...	1	6
17	Etah, ...	1	6
18	Allahabad, ...	8	66
19	Cawnpore, ...	1	6
20	Fatehpur, ...	2	10
21	Bánda, ...	1	6
22	Hamírpur, ...	1	6
23	Jaunpur, ...	2	10
24	Benares, ...	8	66
25	Gorakhpur, ...	3	15
26	Azamgarh, ...	2	10
27	Mirzapur, ...	2	10
28	Gházipur, ...	3	15
29	Basti, ...	1	6
30	Jhánsi, ...	3	15
31	Jalaun, ...	1	6
32	Lalitpur, ...	1	6
33	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	...	...
34	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P., Sind, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway, ...	...	...
	Total, ...	88	599

TECTION.

LICE.

and Employment of Police for the year 1873.

OF FORCE.

District.						
Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasure.		*On other duties.*		On Town or Municipal duty.	In Cantonments.	Number.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	
14	78	116	466	548	177	1
10	47	88	339	560	...	2
10	59	80	281	391	14	3
6	43	71	249	346	...	4
8	39	87	328	406	...	5
8	40	37	114	31	28	6
14	87	116	480	549	35	7
8	41	71	273	267	...	8
9	47	87	326	480	...	9
5	43	81	274	258	...	10
13	84	68	220	275	25	11
12	59	124	507	509	68	12
10	50	90	330	454	...	13
9	51	82	329	400	16	14
8	52	73	268	134	...	15
8	52	79	254	130	...	16
8	41	61	204	206	...	17
18	125	146	516	355	23	18
13	59	99	375	341	73	19
9	47	73	272	153	...	20
13	63	95	316	121	...	21
16	85	75	240	142	...	22
15	69	67	252	178	...	23
3	28	87	364	412	23	24
11	60	112	413	195	...	25
13	74	91	295	162	...	26
41	94	78	309	352	4	27
10	59	90	343	208	...	28
10	53	79	266	35	...	29
9	47	92	443	121	13	30
10	51	73	286	153	...	31
6	39	75	280	42	...	32
...	...	55	270	...	...	33
...	...	2	50	...	...	34
357	1,866	2,800	10,532	8,914	499	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

3.—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and Gene-*

Number.	District.	Punish			
		Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5
1	Meerut, ...	4	7	34	104
2	Aligarh, ...	1	6	22	28
3	Sahárunpur, ...	4	4	17	28
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1	2	12	22
5	Bulandshahr, ...	1	2	29	18
6	Debra Dún, ...	...	2	13	8
7	Bareilly, ...	...	15	3	23
8	Bijnor, ...	4	3	4	11
9	Moradabad, ...	...	25	16	49
10	Budaun, ...	4	4	3	3
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1	8	11	27
12	Agra, ...	3	23	13	68
13	Muttra, ...	2	13	6	14
14	Farukhabad, ...	1	7	2	7
15	Mainpuri, ...	1	1	10	6
16	Etáwah, ...	...	9	39	21
17	Etah, ...	2	7	25	56
18	Allahabad, ...	1	12	23	49
19	Cawnpore, ...	1	7	43	51
20	Fatehpur, ...	...	8	20	31
21	Bánda, ...	1	14	26	56
22	Hamírpur, ...	...	2	10	17
23	Jaunpur, ...	...	4	10	32
24	Benares, ...	2	4	23	66
25	Gorakhpur, ...	1	9	32	40
26	Azamgarh, ...	...	...	6	1
27	Mirzapur, ...	3	12	6	43
28	Gházipur, ...	...	13	11	59
29	Basti, ...	4	10	16	16
30	Jhánsi, ...	3	19	8	24
31	Jalaun, ...	...	4	18	5
32	Lalitpur, ...	1	19	5	3
33	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	...	11	52	119
34	Govt. B. Police, N.-W. P., S. P. & D. Railway,	...	4	...	9
	Total, ...	46	290	568	1,114

TECTION.

LICE.

ral Internal Management of the Force for the year 1873.

MENT.

Punished judicially by a Magistrate.

Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other Offences.		Number.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men.	
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
1	5	...	...	1	...	...	7	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	3
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
2	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	8
...	...	1	1	...	...	2	13	9
2	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	10
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	13
...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15
1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	16
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	18
...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	19
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	23
1	2	...	...	1	2	...	5	24
2	4	...	...	...	...	2	7	25
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	26
...	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	27
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	28
...	3	1	...	2	3	...	1	29
...	5	...	...	...	1	1	4	30
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	4	...	...	...	...	1	6	33
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
13	73	5	2	13	19	16	89	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

3.—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and Gene*

Number.	District.	Reward.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of ten years' service and upwards.
		Number of Police rewarded during the year.			
		By promotion.	By money rewards.		
	1.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1	Meerut, ...	96	16	100	628
2	Aligarh, ...	1	2	23	435
3	Saháranpur, ...	62	36	41	304
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	5	12	287
5	Bulandshahr, ...	...	6	33	237
6	Dehra Dún, ...	...	24	36	73
7	Bareilly, ...	28	44	43	558
8	Bijnor, ...	...	20	25	233
9	Moradabad, ...	46	79	53	364
10	Budaun, ...	7	50	16	269
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	18	29	33	298
12	Agra, ...	...	94	70	505
13	Muttra, ...	83	35	56	336
14	Farukhabad, ...	...	22	32	441
15	Mainpuri, ...	26	20	19	170
16	Etáwah, ...	25	37	27	233
17	Etah, ...	...	67	34	226
18	Allahabad, ...	15	155	62	579
19	Cawnpore, ...	78	108	54	457
20	Fatehpur, ...	42	66	16	313
21	Banda, ...	...	8	42	279
22	Hamírpur, ...	...	21	15	267
23	Jaunpur, ...	...	27	32	265
24	Benares, ...	45	284	37	563
25	Gorakhpur, ...	...	476	43	326
26	Azimgarh, ...	...	62	20	254
27	Mirzapur, ...	...	62	48	306
28	Gházipur, ...	4	64	31	380
29	Basti, ...	...	62	33	155
30	Jhánsi, ...	...	20	46	311
31	Jalaun, ...	...	12	14	330
32	Lalitpur, ...	1	10	28	168
33	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	41	23	36	151
34	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P., S. P. and D. Railway.	...	...	5	5
	Total, ...	618	2,046	1,215	10,697

TECTION.

LICE.

ral Internal Management of the Force for the year 1873.

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.

On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 2 and 3).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Total.	Number.
18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	
18	14	31	11	14	...	20	108	1
1	1	12	7	5	...	8	34	2
2	13	10	8	6	...	4	43	3
1	1	1	3	5	...	8	19	4
3	3	21	3	...	2	3	35	5
...	1	8	2	...	...	1	12	6
...	1	15	15	9	1	8	49	7
3	2	2	7	8	...	4	26	8
12	...	4	25	17	...	5	63	9
1	...	9	8	8	...	2	28	10
...	2	12	9	2	...	5	30	11
1	1	20	26	5	2	15	70	12
8	...	14	15	9	...	10	56	13
...	5	4	8	3	...	7	32	14
...	1	10	2	1	...	6	20	15
1	2	7	9	5	...	3	27	16
7	2	4	9	2	1	4	29	17
6	3	17	13	12	...	11	62	18
...	...	13	8	8	...	11	40	19
...	2	7	8	5	...	4	26	20
3	3	8	15	7	...	6	42	21
2	1	2	2	1	...	7	15	22
8	3	8	4	3	...	3	29	23
...	1	9	6	11	...	17	44	24
...	1	11	10	15	...	9	47	25
...	2	6	...	3	...	10	21	26
2	3	10	15	8	...	20	58	27
5	4	7	13	10	1	6	46	28
...	1	5	14	10	...	6	36	29
1	2	11	22	11	...	15	62	30
...	2	4	4	4	...	3	19	31
...	4	7	20	...	...	8	49	32
...	...	12	11	8	...	5	36	33
...	...	2	4	2	...	1	9	34
85	81	323	336	227	8	255	1,315	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown*

Number.	Districts.	Class I.—Offences against the State,			
		Cases.			
		Total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous years, but brought under enquiry during the year.	Total number of cases enquired into.	Total number of cases convicted.	Total number of cases acquitted.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Meerut, ...	11	11	9	1
2	Aligarh, ...	19	18	9	6
3	Saháranpur, ...	19	18	16	1
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	13	11	10	2
5	Bulandshahr, ...	8	8	8	...
6	Dehra Dún, ...	5	5	5	...
7	Bareilly, ...	38	38	32	2
8	Bijnor, ...	8	8	7	1
9	Moradabad, ...	25	22	20	3
10	Budaun, ...	28	28	18	7
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	10	10	7	2
12	Agra, ...	21	21	11	8
13	Muttra, ...	16	15	13	2
14	Farukhabad, ...	12	11	10	1
15	Mainpuri, ...	7	7	7	...
16	Etáwah, ...	15	14	11	3
17	Etah, ...	30	27	25	4
18	Allahabad, ...	18	18	14	...
19	Cawnpore, ...	23	23	15	2
20	Fatehpur, ...	24	20	19	1
21	Bánda,...	21	20	14	6
22	Hamírpur, ...	19	19	8	2
23	Jaunpur, ...	13	12	11	1
24	Benares, ...	31	27	18	4
25	Gorakhpur, ...	23	22	19	2
26	Azamgarh, ...	40	39	32	4
27	Mirzapur, ...	30	24	23	3
28	Gházipur, ...	82	68	46	13
29	Basti, ...	16	16	12	...
30	Jhánsi, ...	27	25	21	1
31	Jalaun, ...	4	4	3	1
32	Lalitpur, ...	6	6	2	...
33	Tarái, ...	2	2	2	...
34	Kumaun, ...	5	5	4	1
35	Garhwál, ...	...	...	...	...
36	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.,	10	10	4	2
37	Govt. Police, S.P.&D. Railway,	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	679	632	485	86

TECTION.

LICE.

for each district of the North-Western Provinces.

PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY, AND JUSTICE.

Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
79	8	70	7	62	1
71	23	48	2	45	2
54	...	52	6	46	3
29	...	29	4	25	4
22	...	22	5	17	5
5	...	5	...	5	6
213	...	213	41	147	7
40	...	39	13	26	1
85	...	85	4	80	9
100	21	76	...	76	10
50	...	50	5	45	11
46	2	44	27	17	12
99	22	77	1	76	13
35	...	35	1	34	14
7	...	7	...	7	15
37	1	36	4	30	16
112	16	96	10	82	17
61	8	52	13	39	18
169	11	158	47	107	19
156	...	155	30	120	20
53	...	53	24	29	21
19	1	18	1	9	22
38	7	31	...	31	23
64	10	53	8	45	24
79	...	79	4	75	25
200	13	187	21	159	26
89	...	89	31	57	27
248	70	178	18	150	28
39	13	26	6	18	29
64	9	55	...	55	30
13	...	13	1	12	31
13	...	13	4	2	32
2	...	2	...	2	33
8	...	8	2	6	34
...	...	...	...	...	35
8	1	6	1	5	36
...	...	...	...	...	37
2,407	236	2,160	341	1,741	

III.—PRO
A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown*

Number.	Districts.	Class II.—Serious — Cases. Total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous years, but brought under enquiry during the year.	Total number of cases enquired into.	Total number of cases convicted.	Total number of cases acquitted.
	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1	Meerut, ...	82	75	51	16
2	Aligarh, ...	127	124	79	21
3	Saháranpur, ...	51	51	32	10
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	48	43	28	10
5	Bulandshahr, ...	73	62	37	19
6	Dehra Dún, ...	12	12	11	1
7	Bareilly, ...	166	153	125	21
8	Bijnor, ...	46	42	30	6
9	Moradabad, ...	128	120	67	20
10	Budaun, ...	183	173	107	28
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	245	236	131	61
12	Agra, ...	128	128	56	37
13	Mutra, ...	78	74	57	12
14	Farukhabad, ...	145	130	92	19
15	Mainpuri, ...	77	72	43	19
16	Etáwah, ...	109	101	58	15
17	Etah.	84	82	62	7
18	Allahabad, ...	169	162	106	15
19	Cawnpore, ...	242	242	121	32
20	Fatehpur, ...	96	86	51	8
21	Bánda, ...	183	165	120	34
22	Hamírpur, ...	91	90	25	14
23	Jaunpur, ...	146	140	71	30
24	Benares, ...	264	249	120	56
25	Gorakhpur, ...	157	145	87	24
26	Azamgarh, ...	163	150	122	18
27	Mirzapur, ...	149	129	97	29
28	Gházipur, ...	178	155	83	37
29	Basti, ...	102	102	58	14
30	Jhánsi, ...	65	62	37	11
31	Jalaun, ...	66	66	33	11
32	Lalitpur, ...	34	33	24	1
33	Tarái, ...	4	4	1	...
34	Kumaun, ...	16	16	10	6
35	Garhwál, ...	7	4	2	2
36	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.,	8	8	7	1
37	Govt. Police, S. P. & D. Railway,	5	5	5	...
	Total, ...	3,927	3,691	2,245	670

TECTION.

LICE.

for each district of the North-Western Provinces.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at the end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
139	6	132	50	77	1
309	78	228	19	155	2
75	8	65	17	47	3
65	4	60	15	42	4
133	31	101	22	69	5
17	...	17	3	14	6
334	5	329	85	226	7
117	7	107	23	71	8
200	1	199	51	132	9
283	58	210	14	181	10
296	...	296	104	187	11
196	18	178	77	88	12
180	27	152	27	114	13
217	4	212	70	135	14
179	21	152	63	89	15
130	27	98	24	70	16
153	14	135	13	116	17
206	...	205	47	155	18
230	4	224	51	165	19
158	2	155	33	111	20
449	...	449	132	271	21
94	11	82	34	37	22
180	49	130	10	112	23
401	67	328	94	222	24
173	6	167	35	128	25
267	7	259	40	191	26
206	...	206	59	141	27
231	73	156	14	129	28
145	18	124	25	71	29
59	9	50	4	41	30
61	...	61	18	42	31
50	...	50	7	33	32
10	8	1	...	1	33
26	1	25	8	17	34
10	3	7	4	2	35
13	...	13	3	9	36
7	1	6	1	5	37
5,999	568	5,369	1,296	3,696	

III.—PRO
A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown*

Number.	Districts.	Class III — Serious offences			
		Cases.			
		Total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous years, but brought under enquiry during the year.	Total number of cases enquired into.	Total number of cases convicted.	Total number of cases acquitted.
	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
1	Meerut, ...	820	819	72	26
2	Aligarh, ...	145	140	80	16
3	Saháranpur, ...	892	888	74	10
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	248	245	41	18
5	Bulandshahr, ...	389	382	45	16
6	Dehra Dún, ...	44	44	7	1
7	Bareilly, ...	571	568	126	20
8	Bijnor, ...	454	450	58	12
9	Moradabad, ...	323	319	46	10
10	Budaun, ...	567	565	55	16
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1,017	1,016	51	46
12	Agra, ...	1,622	1,622	135	42
13	Muttra, ...	476	473	76	42
14	Farukhabad, ...	623	619	75	16
15	Mainpuri, ...	353	352	42	20
16	Etáwah, ...	561	552	89	12
17	Etah, ...	365	362	44	6
18	Allahabad, ...	908	903	117	28
19	Cawnpore, ...	1,170	1,170	111	12
20	Fatehpur, ...	301	296	80	8
21	Bánda, ...	588	585	91	20
22	Hamírpur, ...	426	426	61	14
23	Jaunpur, ...	849	841	80	22
24	Benares, ...	958	955	84	16
25	Gorakhpur, ...	914	905	206	37
26	Azamgarh, ...	1,495	1,484	215	18
27	Mirzapur, ...	670	662	117	17
28	Gházipur, ...	794	769	139	31
29	Basti, ...	732	732	117	27
30	Jhánsi, ...	817	811	183	12
31	Jalaun, ...	756	756	114	29
32	Lalitpur, ...	38	37	9	1
33	Tarái, ...	1	1	1	...
34	Kumaun, ...	1	1	1	...
35	Garhwál, ...	...	...	...	...
36	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	5	5	3	...
37	Govt. Police, S.P. & D. Railway, ...	6	6	4	...
	Total, ...	20,899	20,761	2,849	601

TECTION.

LICE.

for each district of the North-Western Provinces.

AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY AND AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.

Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	
161	21	139	44	90	1
144	20	122	15	101	2
137	7	130	19	105	3
113	7	106	35	64	4
105	25	80	7	58	5
13	...	13	3	9	6
252	8	241	58	178	7
113	5	104	13	91	8
92	...	92	17	70	9
164	46	113	11	99	10
177	1	176	96	66	11
336	21	306	73	225	12
204	44	146	27	113	13
148	...	147	41	104	14
167	12	136	67	68	15
212	17	195	27	150	16
86	6	80	9	68	17
281	...	280	62	216	18
195	1	194	36	157	19
148	3	145	14	124	20
194	...	190	60	115	21
105	10	95	20	75	22
202	54	148	15	111	23
245	33	210	60	145	24
502	26	474	76	366	25
531	3	515	68	390	26
227	6	221	25	179	27
300	49	235	14	214	28
303	27	275	66	192	29
280	20	260	18	233	30
221	9	212	41	149	31
37	...	37	6	27	32
1	...	1	...	1	33
3	...	3	...	3	34
...	...	...	...	...	35
3	...	3	...	3	36
9	...	9	...	9	37
6,411	481	5,833	1,143	4,368	

III.—PRO

A—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown*

Number.	Districts.	Class IV.—Minor			
		Cases.			
		Total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous years, but brought under enquiry during the year.	Total number of cases enquired into.	Total number of cases convicted.	Total number of cases acquitted.
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
1	Meerut, ...	3	3	3	...
2	Aligarh, ...	13	13	2	4
3	Saháranpur, ...	11	11	6	5
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	12	12	7	5
5	Bulandshahr, ...	4	4	1	3
6	Dehra Dún, ...	...	...	...	...
7	Bareilly, ...	8	8	7	1
8	Bijnor, ...	3	3	1	2
9	Moradabad, ...	20	20	1	...
10	Budaun, ...	56	56	23	25
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	5	5	2	...
12	Agra, ...	3	3	...	1
13	Muttra, ...	16	16	16	...
14	Farukhabad, ...	3	3	2	...
15	Mainpuri, ...	6	6	6	...
16	Etáwah	16	16	6	1
17	Etah, ...	6	6	1	5
18	Allahabad, ...	13	13	5	...
19	Cawnpore, ...	16	16	5	4
20	Fatehpur, ...	3	3	1	1
21	Bánda, ...	5	5	1	2
22	Hamirpur, ...	8	8	1	...
23	Jaunpur, ...	10	10	2	2
24	Benares, ...	18	18	2	4
25	Gorakhpur, ...	23	23	4	1
26	Azamgarh, ...	1	1	...	...
27	Mirzapur, ...	10	10	2	1
28	Gházipur	56	52	22	15
29	Basti, ...	6	6	2	...
30	Jhánsi, ...	9	9	6	1
31	Jalaun, ...	1	1	...	...
32	Lalitpur, ...	...	...	...	...
33	Taráí, ...	...	...	...	...
34	Kumaun, ...	...	...	...	...
35	Garhwál, ...	...	...	...	...
36	Govt. Railway Police. N.-W. P.,	...	...	...	...
37	Govt. Police, S. P. & D. Railway,	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	364	360	137	83

TECTION.

LICE.

for each district of the North-Western Provinces.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Persons.					Number.
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	
16	...	16	1	15	1
29	20	9	2	7	2
16	4	12	2	10	3
21	...	21	10	11	4
7	6	1	...	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	6
11	...	11	1	10	7
8	...	8	6	2	8
1	...	1	...	1	9
68	36	32	...	32	10
4	...	4	2	2	11
2	...	2	2	...	12
31	...	31	2	29	13
14	...	14	...	14	14
7	...	7	1	6	15
16	8	8	...	8	16
9	8	1	...	1	17
10	...	10	...	10	18
18	...	18	12	6	19
5	...	5	4	1	20
5	...	5	4	1	21
4	...	4	...	4	22
7	4	3	...	3	23
9	5	4	1	3	24
7	...	7	1	6	25
...	...	...	...	...	26
3	...	3	1	2	27
67	20	47	14	33	28
7	4	3	...	2	29
11	2	9	...	9	30
...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	37
413	117	296	66	229	

III.—PRO
A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown*

Number.	Districts.	CLASS V.—Minor Offences			
		Cases.			
		Total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous years, but brought under enquiry during the year.	Total number of cases enquired into.	Total number of cases convicted.	Total number of cases acquitted.
	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
1	Meerut, ...	1,016	968	423	82
2	Aligarh, ...	1,648	1,522	291	78
3	Saháranpur, ...	928	826	391	134
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	724	715	199	60
5	Bulandshahr, ...	1,014	994	260	78
6	Dehra Dún, ...	205	203	105	13
7	Bareilly, ...	4,923	4,456	724	96
8	Bijnor, ...	458	292	149	22
9	Moradabad, ...	1,635	1,332	395	70
10	Budaun, ...	2,497	2,190	390	143
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1,895	1,496	558	117
12	Agra, ...	1,559	1,341	646	122
13	Muttra, ...	957	858	353	40
14	Farukhabad, ...	1,236	1,090	346	68
15	Mainpuri, ...	1,026	898	318	43
16	Etáwah, ...	1,937	1,915	396	64
17	Etah, ...	1,469	1,443	326	70
18	Allahabad, ...	2,582	2,508	740	58
19	Cawnpore, ...	2,320	1,993	988	105
20	Fatehpur, ...	1,295	1,155	440	21
21	Bánda, ...	2,833	1,964	831	134
22	Hamírpur, ...	2,528	1,422	775	80
23	Jaunpur, ...	2,891	2,597	502	114
24	Benares, ...	2,628	2,093	745	149
25	Gorakhpur, ...	3,659	2,416	1,091	158
26	Azamgarh, ...	1,064	885	583	44
27	Mirzapur, ...	1,558	1,409	478	84
28	Gházipur, ...	2,254	2,069	500	182
29	Basti, ...	1,801	1,281	611	74
30	Jhánsi, ...	1,621	1,028	448	37
31	Jalaun, ...	713	632	292	58
32	Lalitpur, ...	1,013	596	221	61
33	Tarái, ...	182	151	40	...
34	Kumaun, ...	78	78	62	16
35	Garhwál, ...	58	19	15	4
36	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.,	615	596	150	24
37	Govt. Police, S. P. & D. Railway,	41	41	17	1
	Total, ...	56,861	47,467	15,799	2,704

TECTION.

LICE.

for each district of the North-Western Provinces.

AGAINST PROPERTY.

Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	
732	32	697	152	543	1
532	96	424	55	366	2
800	79	719	184	523	3
445	25	420	105	299	4
565	165	398	20	369	5
157	...	157	23	133	6
1,247	23	1,219	218	979	7
281	7	270	50	205	8
716	6	709	136	570	9
845	267	570	...	570	10
1,008	1	1,006	222	764	11
1,049	55	984	156	821	12
586	54	528	44	483	13
611	...	611	133	469	14
590	21	563	98	453	15
699	62	637	78	546	16
550	66	484	58	420	17
1,226	10	1,209	127	1,067	18
1,454	8	1,443	201	1,240	19
706	12	689	50	601	20
1,411	2	1,389	288	1,074	21
1,199	84	1,097	139	953	22
948	198	742	38	666	23
1,240	150	1,059	141	913	24
1,852	73	1,774	251	1,508	25
1,209	4	1,197	156	1,017	26
778	8	764	125	618	27
1,084	299	768	85	644	28
1,051	43	1,004	140	823	29
672	49	623	26	585	30
494	12	480	72	406	31
476	...	475	140	321	32
80	8	72	7	59	33
110	1	109	31	78	34
24	1	23	8	15	35
231	11	220	45	175	36
21	1	19	...	19	37
27,679	1,933	25,552	3,802	21,295	

III.—PRO
A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown*

Number.	Districts.	CLASS VI—Other offences			
		Cases.			
		Total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous year, but brought under enquiry during the year.	Total number of cases enquired into.	Total number of cases convicted.	Total number of cases acquitted.
	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
1	Meerut, ...	1,506	1,506	1,383	120
2	Aligarh, ...	181	181	168	12
3	Saháranpur, ...	541	541	493	47
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	105	104	90	14
5	Bulandshahr, ...	150	149	128	18
6	Dehra Dún, ...	192	192	181	8
7	Bareilly, ...	206	204	179	24
8	Bijnor, ...	153	152	144	7
9	Moradabad, ...	287	287	258	21
10	Budaun, ...	127	126	92	27
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	141	140	119	17
12	Agra, ...	335	335	307	25
13	Muttra, ...	115	115	99	16
14	Farukhabad, ...	177	177	167	4
15	Mainpuri, ...	106	106	92	13
16	Etáwah, ...	137	135	108	16
17	Etah, ...	102	100	89	13
18	Allahabad, ...	1,717	1,703	1,427	218
19	Cawnpore, ...	1,161	1,161	1,119	37
20	Fatehpur, ...	128	125	111	16
21	Bánda, ...	195	194	151	42
22	Hamirpur, ...	96	96	87	5
23	Jaunpur, ...	231	222	196	26
24	Benares, ...	709	707	629	67
25	Gorakhpur, ...	319	317	271	26
26	Azamgarh, ...	186	185	169	10
27	Mirzapur, ...	109	105	91	14
28	Gházipur, ...	370	366	297	63
29	Basti, ...	35	35	31	4
30	Jhánsi, ...	164	164	163	...
31	Jalaun, ...	16	16	9	7
32	Lalitpur, ...	52	50	46	4
33	Tarái, ...	9	9	8	...
34	Kumaun, ...	221	221	207	14
35	Garhwál, ...	3	3	3	...
36	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.,	411	352	264	41
37	Govt. Police, S. P. & D. Railway,	14	14	10	...
	Total, ...	10,707	10,596	9,386	996

TECTION.

LICE.

for each district of the North-Western Provinces.

NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.

Persons.

Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	
3,464	...	3,467	327	3,127	1
539	19	520	49	469	2
852	38	813	59	752	3
206	5	201	20	178	4
384	40	344	11	321	5
268	...	268	13	247	6
345	6	339	69	266	7
333	...	325	23	300	8
503	...	503	51	452	9
241	63	166	...	166	10
417	...	407	41	362	11
666	2	663	51	612	12
246	28	218	8	210	13
445	...	443	10	424	14
428	4	423	18	405	15
315	42	273	18	247	16
194	14	179	17	162	17
3,063	42	3,020	436	2,572	18
2,825	9	2,816	93	2,723	19
358	...	358	61	297	20
321	...	321	85	232	21
354	4	350	13	337	22
412	45	365	8	354	23
1,410	66	1,337	127	1,199	24
689	20	652	79	569	25
434	1	433	35	387	26
244	1	243	54	188	27
832	1	827	158	667	28
53	1	52	9	43	29
205	...	215	...	205	30
31	...	31	12	19	31
90	...	90	4	86	32
16	...	16	1	15	33
277	9	268	22	246	34
4	...	4	...	4	35
388	4	383	47	335	36
13	...	12	2	10	37
21,865	464	21,325	2,031	19,188	

III. PRO

A.—Po

5.—*Comparative Return by districts (of the years* 1872 *and* 1873*)*

with Value of Property

Number.	Districts.	Murders.		Dacoities.	
		1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Meerut, ...	13	12	4	2
2	Aligarh, ...	12	11	1	2
3	Saharanpur, ...	5	3	1	...
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	9	6	...	1
5	Bulandshahr, ...	13	9	4	3
6	Dehra Dún, ...	1	2	...	...
7	Bareilly, ...	31	29	3	1
8	Bijnor, ...	3	5	...	...
9	Moradabad, ...	16	15	2	3
10	Pudaun, ...	13	13	1	1
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	7	16	3	...
12	Agra, ...	8	13	3	3
13	Muttra, ...	6	11	4	4
14	Farukhabad, ...	17	14	2	2
15	Mainpuri, ...	14	9	3	9
16	Etáwah, ...	8	7	1	6
17	Etah, ...	5	11	...	3
18	Allahabad, ...	8	10	1	2
19	Cawnpore, ...	22	17	2	7
20	Fatehpur, ...	11	13	2	...
21	Bánda, ...	8	10	1	2
22	Hamírpur, ...	7	11	3	...
23	Jaunpur, ...	5	7	4	2
24	Benares, ...	6	8	...	1
25	Gorakhpur, ...	14	9	6	6
26	Azamgarh, ...	15	12	4	13
27	Mirzapur, ...	14	13	...	3
28	Ghazipur, ...	5	6	5	3
29	Basti, ...	5	6	1	3
30	Jhánsi, ...	4	5	3	6
31	Jalaun, ...	3	12	3	2
32	Lalitpur, ...	2	7	4	9
33	Tarái, ...	...	3	...	...
34	Kumaun, ...	3	4	...	...
35	Garhwál, ...	3	...	...	...
36	Govt. Railway Police, E. I. Railway, ...	...	...	...	...
37	Govt. Police, S. P. and D. Railway, ...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	316	339	71	99

TECTION.

LICE.

of the principal offences against Person and against Property, together stolen and recovered.

Robberies.		Lurking house-trespass in order to commission of thefts, &c., and housebreaking (excluding attempts).		Cattle thefts.		Ordinary thefts.		Number.
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
20	31	440	518	383	184	801	581	1
15	17	696	750	70	77	651	636	2
4	8	624	438	88	123	463	490	3
7	21	321	295	119	95	218	255	4
7	6	602	469	253	216	409	385	5
1	...	64	38	10	11	183	161	6
26	19	915	843	299	302	1,873	1,706	7
1	5	339	352	39	47	270	350	8
4	7	296	464	165	229	751	942	9
7	15	359	670	162	256	878	1,020	10
4	4	787	781	102	138	1,334	1,347	11
29	27	986	1,017	163	178	1,102	1,090	12
7	8	376	452	92	98	528	467	13
32	9	799	750	101	70	565	407	14
9	11	246	330	72	86	414	392	15
8	14	501	630	56	110	602	678	16
5	6	457	433	104	78	469	417	17
9	15	1,950	1,391	106	34	1,229	1,436	18
5	12	950	839	125	129	1,681	1,631	19
7	5	214	300	80	104	527	619	20
16	12	705	836	89	107	1,371	1,883	21
8	3	395	575	95	136	1,789	1,979	22
6	10	1,005	1,058	111	143	849	947	23
20	29	952	1,133	92	131	1,351	1,713	24
6	13	773	1,009	131	224	1,519	2,343	25
15	25	1,036	780	132	253	521	611	26
8	15	562	678	69	108	787	859	27
17	25	615	768	115	158	720	941	28
2	6	513	762	132	181	745	1,199	29
7	9	464	805	85	124	924	1,314	30
1	10	572	702	43	58	442	478	31
3	6	134	236	93	46	623	627	32
2	...	7	...	53	67	86	99	33
2	...	10	...	13	10	100	53	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	58	35
...	...	4	4	1	...	460	565	36
...	...	4	6	...	...	50	37	37
320	403	19,673	21,112	3,843	4,311	27,316	30,716	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

5.—*Comparative Return by districts (of the years* 1872 *and* 1873) *with Value of Property*

Number.	Districts.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.		Pro Sto Number of cases.	
		1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Mecrut, ...	1	...	1,659	1,272
2	Aligarh, ...	2	3	1,363	1,298
3	Saháranpur, ...	4	1	925	1,019
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1	...	577	589
5	Bulandshahr, ...	1	...	941	799
6	Dehra Dún, ...	1	...	265	214
7	Bareilly, ...	1	...	2,950	2,879
8	Bijnor, ...	...	2	616	719
9	Moradabad, ...	5	7	1,106	1,473
10	Budaun, ...	...	...	1,384	1,775
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	2	...	2,046	2,094
12	Agra, ...	1	1	2,248	2,316
13	Muttra, ...	...	1	984	991
14	Farukhabad, ...	1	1	1,327	1,070
15	Mainpuri, ...	...	1	754	834
16	Etáwah, ...	...	1	1,024	1,322
17	Etah, ...	...	1	960	839
18	Allahabad, ...	1	1	2,229	2,362
19	Cawnpore, ...	3	...	2,722	2,638
20	Fatehpur, ...	...	...	801	979
21	Bánda, ...	1	2	1,788	2,569
22	Hamírpur, ...	1	...	2,170	2,521
23	Jaunpur, ...	1	2	1,787	1,936
24	Benares, ...	2	1	2,340	2,875
25	Gorakhpur, ...	...	1	2,319	3,490
26	Azamgarh, ...	3	2	1,674	1,667
27	Mirzapur, ...	4	...	1,289	1,514
28	Gházipur, ...	...	1	1,858	1,759
29	Basti, ...	...	...	1,328	2,048
30	Jhánsi, ...	1	...	1,435	2,162
31	Jalaun, ...	...	...	1,012	1,201
32	Lalitpur, ...	...	1	921	912
33	Tarái, ...	...	...	151	173
34	Kumaun, ...	...	...	123	66
35	Garhwál, ...	...	...	20	19
36	Govt. Railway Police E. I. Railway, ...	...	...	484	606
37	Govt. Police, S. P. and D. Railway, ...	...	...	55	39
	Total, ...	37	30	47,135	53,039

TECTION.

LICE.

of the principal offences against Person and against Property, together stolen and recovered.

PERTY.							
len.		*Recovered.*					
Value of property.		Number of cases.		Value of property.		Attempt at lurking house-trespass in order to commission of thefts.	Number.
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.		
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
75,927	66,867	762	805	28,284	31,091	313	1
80,177	27,908	556	610	11,685	22,524	174	2
31,797	34,728	425	547	14,319	18,797	495	3
31,166	25,277	291	346	7,997	9,288	177	4
32,525	72,222	526	543	12,288	21,245	157	5
7,360	6,034	168	189	3,902	2,005	10	6
60,254	27,616	1,248	1,325	24,344	21,096	2,355	7
22,271	15,650	306	327	7,876	6,601	97	8
36,408	38,583	587	734	9,491	15,251	98	9
24,155	28,384	624	707	11,204	9,736	809	10
22,782	28,529	872	948	8,752	15,114	345	11
89,299	1,10,008	1,116	1,185	29,060	23,548	609	12
50,844	32,393	502	528	12,405	9,712	265	13
29,246	32,835	693	601	9,990	9,345	442	14
24,200	20,768	452	451	9,322	8,035	409	15
23,065	31,120	515	716	6,697	9,829	803	16
15,183	12,999	480	532	11,533	8,632	702	17
53,354	55,601	964	1,198	15,669	15,615	349	18
45,509	59,023	1,398	1,390	21,703	20,282	466	19
16,430	11,378	501	672	5,805	6,348	412	20
33,494	93,241	852	1,297	14,190	69,618	337	21
15,804	28,625	1,155	1,183	9,723	13,970	66	22
30,238	30,547	761	878	8,732	10,028	1,295	23
82,119	81,786	925	1,160	25,904	23,910	328	24
25,245	45,476	1,143	1,712	18,427	20,179	461	25
33,370	23,155	928	1,059	16,171	15,646	666	26
44,970	36,711	598	761	13,529	15,863	401	27
40,105	43,374	868	948	20,064	17,070	731	28
31,806	32,597	814	990	19,062	16,567	190	29
19,943	23,269	714	1,006	9,667	10,789	76	30
83,623	27,358	463	607	8,571	9,730	138	31
10,587	13,328	308	347	6,388	6,327	28	32
5,354	4,703	51	62	2,626	2,385	...	33
7,370	2,536	91	51	5,713	1,628	...	34
1,212	503	15	14	1,147	312	...	35
21,376	13,821	221	194	7,575	6,344	1	36
1,063	500	19	20	133	15,189	...	37
11,59,631	12,49,453	22,857	26,593	4,49,878	5,38,679	14,205	

III.—PROTECTION.

A.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the Actuals of Police Charges in the North-Western Provinces from* 1*st January to* 31*st December*, 1873.

Number.	Items.	Actual expenditure from January to December, 1873.
		Rs.
1	Superintendence, ...	1,03,533
2	District Executive Force, ...	25,33,826
3	Thagi Police, ...	1,158
4	Kumaun and Tarái Civil Police, ...	20,672
5	Government Railway Police, ...	81,763
6	Village Police, ...	21,20,832
7	General Police Head, ...	24,254
8	Head Constables' Clothing Fund, ...	16,120
9	Police Chanda Fund, ...	13,143
10	Chaukidari Reward Fund, ...	3,400
11	Old Village Chaukidari, ...	71,788
12	Infanticide Fund, ...	11,695
	Total Rs., ...	50,02,184

III.—PROTECTION.

A.—POLICE.

7.—Statement of Village Police arranged by districts in the North-Western Provinces on the 31st December, 1873.

Number.	Name of district.	Population of the district after deduction of the population of towns under Acts VI. of 1868 and XX. of 1856.	Number of inhabited villages.	Number of chaukidars.	Sanctioned cost per annum.	Number of inhabitants to each chaukidar.	Number.
					Rs.		
1	Meerut, ...	1,043,851	1,518	2,600	93,600	401	1
2	Aligarh, ...	930,274	1,803	2,000	72,000	465	2
3	Saháranpur, ..	727,016	1,538	1,624	58,464	447	3
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	580,715	936	1,250	45,000	464	4
5	Bulandshahr, ...	783,732	1,685	2,041	73,476	384	5
6	Dehra Dún, ...	102,404	454	100	3,600	1,024	6
7	Bareilly, ...	1,299,295	3,429	3,014	1,08,504	431	7
8	Bijnor, ...	600,428	1,973	1,800	64,800	333	8
9	Moradabad, ...	921,041	2,628	2,290	82,440	402	9
10	Budaun, ...	823.814	2,429	1,990	71,640	413	10
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	836,588	2,449	2,000	72,000	418	11
12	Agra, ...	911,079	2,799	2,296	82,656	396	12
13	Muttra, ...	711,725	975	2,000	72,000	355	13
14	Farukhabad, ...	759,250	3,774	2,057	74,052	369	14
15	Mainpuri, ...	711,256	3,767	1,850	66,600	384	15
16	Etáwah, ...	612,303	3,170	1,480	53,280	413	16
17	Etah, ...	602,657	2,673	1,319	47,484	456	17
18	Allahabad, ...	1,209,163	3,580	3,500	1,26,000	345	18
19	Cawnpore, ...	1,006,715	2,704	2,985	1,07,460	337	19
20	Fatehpur, ...	598,639	1,395	1,856	66,816	322	20
21	Bánda, ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Hamírpur, ...	459,949	741	1,214	43,704	378	22
23	Jaunpur, ...	963,501	2,398	2,000	72,000	46	23
24	Benares, ...	595,065	2,196	1,438	51,768	413	24
25	Gorakhpur, ...	1,900,411	7,110	2,300	82,800	826	25
26	Azamgarh, ...	1,459,122	5,124	2,538	91,368	574	26
27	Mirzapur, ...	919,346	5,403	1,351	48,636	680	27
28	Gházipur, ...	1,228,812	3,889	2,779	1,00,044	442	28
29	Basti, ...	1,459,549	9,620	1,989	71,604	733	29
30	Jhánsi, ...	275,867	559	719	25,884	383	30
31	Jalaun, ...	348,086	927	1,180	42,480	294	31
32	Lalitpur, ...	193,008	657	473	17,028	408	32
	Total, ...	25,574,661	94,803	58,033	20,89,188	440	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

8.—*Statement showing the number and cost of Muni*

Number.	Districts.	Number of Towns and Cantonments.	*Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.*		*Head Constables, Mounted Constables, and Foot Constables.*		*Jamadars.*	
			Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Meerut, ...	17	1	1,200	186	15,336	6	720
2	Aligarh, ...	25	...	...	...	...	20	1,692
3	Saháranpur, ...	14	...	...	14	1,164	12	864
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	12	...	...	...	...	16	1,680
5	Bulandshahr, ...	15	...	...	...	...	15	1,080
6	Dehra Dún, ...	3	...	...	9	696	1	144
7	Bareilly, ...	15	1	360	34	2,640	2	144
8	Bijnor, ...	12	...	...	...	...	12	972
9	Moradabad, ...	9	...	...	...	...	8	576
10	Budaun, ...	15	...	...	...	...	3	264
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	8	...	...	...	...	11	888
12	Agra, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Muttra, ...	14	...	...	...	...	7	498
14	Fatehgarh, ...	21	...	...	21	1,776	9	630
15	Mainpuri, ...	6	...	...	...	...	6	456
16	Etáwah ...	5	...	...	...	...	4	336
17	Etah, ...	15	...	...	...	...	5	408
18	Allahabad, ...	13	...	...	...	...	6	576
19	Cawnpore, ...	11	1	360	95	7,368	6	432
20	Fatehpur, ...	11	...	...	...	...	3	252
21	Bánda, ...	4	...	...	...	...	5	312
22	Hamirpur, ...	11	...	...	...	...	12	1,200
23	Jaunpur, ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Benares, ...	4	...	...	23	1,752	1	96
25	Gorakhpur, ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Azamgarh, ...	12	...	...	...	...	8	480
27	Mirzapur, ...	6	...	...	4	336	1	72
28	Gházipur, ...	7	...	...	...	...	4	384
29	Basti, ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	96
30	Jhánsi, ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Jalaun, ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	240
32	Lalitpur, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	329	3	1,920	386	31,068	188	15,493

TECTION.

LICE.

cipal Police in the North-Western Provinces.

Daffadars.		*Chaukidars.*		Clothing of Constables (Mounted and Foot).	Clothing of Town Chaukidars.	*Grand Total.*		
Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.			Total number of men.	Total cost per annum.	Number.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
...	...	178	8,502	948	1,068	371	27,774	1
...	...	175	8,376	...	1,050	195	11,118	2
...	...	156	7,440	72	840	181	10,380	3
...	...	227	11,172	...	1,362	243	14,214	4
...	...	205	9,840	...	1,050	220	11,970	5
...	...	22	1,536	48	...	32	2,424	6
...	...	97	3,672	180	582	134	7,578	7
...	...	119	5,046	...	675	131	6,693	8
...	...	92	4,452	...	552	100	5,580	9
...	...	97	4,416	...	462	100	5,142	10
...	...	94	4,428	...	564	105	5,880	11
...	...	22	792	...	132	22	924	12
...	...	174	7,308	...	1,044	181	8,850	13
...	...	144	6,264	108	864	174	9,648	14
...	...	74	3,108	...	444	80	4,008	15
...	...	48	2,238	...	288	52	2,862	16
...	...	75	3,150	...	450	80	4,008	17
...	...	98	4,704	...	...	104	5,280	18
...	...	72	2,592	504	168	174	11,424	19
...	...	112	4,704	...	672	115	5,628	20
...	...	47	1,716	...	282	52	2,310	21
...	...	130	6,288	...	792	142	8,280	22
1	84	59	2,556	...	354	60	2,994	23
...	...	19	852	126	114	43	2,940	24
...	...	125	4,698	...	750	125	5,448	25
...	...	114	4,104	...	684	122	5,268	26
...	...	44	1,770	18	186	49	2,382	27
...	...	75	3,642	...	378	79	4,404	28
...	...	34	1,572	...	204	35	1,872	29
1	72	64	2,448	...	384	65	2,904	30
...	...	48	1,728	...	288	52	2,256	31
...	...	25	1,050	...	150	26	1,290	32
2	156	3,064	1,36,164	2,004	16,833	3,643	2,03,643	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

1.—*Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during the present year.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.										
Honorary Magistrates, ...	33	3,446	7,070	...	10,549	2,082	1,928	6,493	...	3	43	8	20,287
Subordinate ditto, ...	391	15,040	27,508	18	42,957	7,379	5,747	29,479	77	68	207	8	90,947
Full-power ditto, ...	706	37,632	28,340	432	67,110	8,996	8,505	45,100	3,455	214	840	8	161,994
Magistrates of Districts, ...	112	4,393	2,983	104	7,592	753	861	5,282	451	120	125	7	14,729
Total Magistracy, ...	1,242	60,511	65,901	554	128,208	19,210	17,041	86,354	3,983	405	1,215	8	287,957
Sessions Court, ...	335	2,698	18	182	3,233	32	590	2,139	104	21	347	36	11,746
High Court, ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
Grand Total, ...	1,577	63,211	65,919	736	131,443	19,242	17,633	88,493	4,087	426	1,562	22	299,712

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS I.						
Offences against the State, the Public, and Justice.						
Waging war against the Queen, ...	121 ...	...	...	...	...	
Collecting arms or concealing attempt to wage war, ...	122 and 123 ...	...	...	...	...	
War or depredation on allied powers, ...	125 to 127 ...	...	...	...	...	
Abetment of mutiny, ...	131 and 132 ...	...	...	...	...	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.						
Counterfeiting coin,...	231 to 238 ...	12	1	10	...	1 transferred.
Diminishing or altering coin, ...	246 to 249 ...	10	...	10	...	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin,...	239 to 243 and 250 to 254 ...	134	42	92	...	
Counterfeiting stamp or selling same, ...	255 to 259 ...	...	...	...	...	
Using as genuine counterfeit stamp or effacing or altering the same, ...	260 to 263 ...	20	7	13	...	
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures, ...	264 to 267 ...	269	86	179	4	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Against Public Justice.						
Personating public servant or soldier, ...	140 to 170 and 171 ...	46	3	43	...	
Concealing design to commit offence, ...	181 to 120 ...	7	4	3	...	
Omitting to give information of offence or giving false information, ...	176 and 177; 181 and 182; 202 and 203. ...	921	286	620	15	
Causing disappearance of evidence, ...	201 to 204 ...	71	8	62	1	
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servant, ...	183 to 187, 189 and 190 ...	1,024	283	739	2	
Disobedience of lawful order causing injury,	188 ...	2,195	458	1,734	3	
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding, ...	288 ...	287	10	277	...	
Harbouring an offender, ...	212 and 216 ...	72	46	21	2	3 committed.
Taking gift to screen offender, ...	213 to 215 ...	266	113	146	7	
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue, ...	244, 225 to 226 ...	250	37	196	13	4 transferred.
Escape from lawful custody or transportation, ...		78	14	59	4	1 ditto.
Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons or notice to attend or produce, or refusing to answer or sign, ...	172 to 175, 178 to 180 ...	703	129	574	...	

By Public Servants.						
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servant, ...	161 to 165	166	80	84	2	
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person, ...	166 and 167	15	4	11	...	
Public servant unlawfully trading, ...	168 and 169	2	...	2	...	
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture, ...	217 and 218	16	7	9	...	
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law, ...	219 and 220	1	...	1	...	
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape, ...	221 and 222	28	6	21	1	
Public servant negligently suffering escape,	129 to 223	84	10	73	1	
Breach of Police Act by police officers, ...	Act V. of 1861	296	52	243	1	
False evidence, false complaint or claims and forgery.						
Giving false evidence, ...	193 to 196	596	207	364	22	3 committed.
Fabricating false evidence, ...	193 to 196	16	2	14	...	
Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate, ...	197 to 200	8	4	4	...	
False personation in judicial proceeding, ...	205 to 229	19	6	13	...	
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering of decree, ...	206 to 208 and 421 to 424	32	23	9	...	
False claim in Court of Justice, ...	209 and 210	46	12	33	1	
False charge of offence, ...	211	234	89	145	...	
Frivolous or vexatious complaint, ...	C. P. C. 462	377	9	368	...	
Forgery, or fraudulently using or possessing forged document, ...	465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473, 477	248	122	105	15	6 transferred.
Making or using false trade-marks, ...	482 to 489	5	3	2	...	

III—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873—(continued).

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Public Nuisances.						
Public nuisances under Penal Code, ...	269 to 294	1,514	298	1,213	3	
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Act, ...	...	9,416	324	9,015	12	65 transferred and escaped.
Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly, ...	143 to 153 and 157 and 158	1,890	485	1,295	20	
Omitting to inform or prevent riot, ...	154 to 156	15	6	9	...	
Affray, ...	160	1,652	310	1,342	...	
Offences relating to religion, ...	295 to 298	73	34	38	1	
CLASS II.						
Offences against the person.						
Murder by thugs, ...		...	...	...	...	
Ditto by dacoits, ...		48	10	37	...	1 escaped.
Ditto by robbers, ...		30	14	12	4	

Ditto by poison, For sake of robbery,...	302 and 303	40	9	29	2	
Ditto by poison, From other motives,...		110	23	80	7	
Other murder, ... From motives connected with women,		92	20	62	7	3 committed.
Other murder, ... From other motives,		478	130	294	25	29 ditto.
Attempt to murder,...	307	69	17	42	2	8 ditto.
Culpable homicide, ...	304 to 308	664	184	453	17	10 ditto and died.
Abetment of suicide, ...	305 and 306	58	7	505	1	
Attempt to commit suicide, ...	309	557	170	382	3	2 escaped and died.
Causing miscarriage, ...	312 to 316	63	42	21	...	
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth,	317 and 318	120	41	74	3	2 died.
Grievous hurt, ...	325 and 326	1,978	583	1,324	68	3 transferred and died, &c.
Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, ...	335	95	12	83	...	
Hurt, ...	323 to 334	11,404	5,319	6,016	69	
Hurt by dangerous weapons, ...	324	236	90	142	4	
Administering stupefying drugs, ...	328	47	13	31	1	2 transferred and died.
Causing hurt to extort property or confession, ...	327 to 329 and 333	112	14	98	...	
Causing death by negligence, ...	...	30	6	24	...	
Act dangerous to life and safety, ...	336 and 337	22	4	18	...	
Wrongful restraint,...	341	846	471	364	11	
Ditto confinement, ...	342 to 346	383	275	103	5	
Ditto ditto to extort property or confession, ...	347 and 348	26	18	8	...	
Assault or use of criminal force, ...	352 to 355 and 358	9,177	4,285	4,852	40	
Ditto ditto to deter public servant from discharge of his duty, ...	353 to 356	15	6	7	2	
Ditto ditto to woman to outrage her modesty, ...	354	26	11	13	2	
Criminal intimidation or insult, ...	504 to 509	554	328	219	7	
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication,	510	38	2	36	...	
Unlawful compulsion of labor, ...	374	5	...	5	...	
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave, ...	370 and 371	13	5	8	...	
Kidnapping or abduction, ...	363 to 365 and 367 to 369	394	134	220	20	20 transferred, died, and escaped.

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873—continued).

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or defilement, ...	366	51	11	38	2	
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution, ...	372 and 373	62	32	22	6	2 transferred.
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent, ...	498	1,293	934	337	21	1 ditto.
Fraudulent or unlawful marriages, ...	493 to 496	55	47	5	3	2 ditto.
Adultery, ...	497	82	56	24	...	1 committed.
Rape, ...	376	152	86	63	2	
Unnatural offences, ...	377	74	22	51	1	
Defamation, ...	500 to 502	191	134	54	3	
CLASS III.						
Offences against property with violence.						
Dacoity, ...	395 to 397 and 398	489	89	340	24	36 transferred.
Preparation or assembly for dacoity, ...	399 to 402	13	8	5	...	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons, By poisoning or stupefying drugs, ...	394, 397, 398	5	...	5	...	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons, By other means, ...	394, 397, 398	116	26	82	5	3 committed.

Robbery, ... In a dwelling-house,	392 and 393	33	16	17	...		
Robbery, ... On the highway, ...		68	32	34	2		
Robbery, ... Elsewhere, ...		398	176	196	21	5	transferred.
Extortion, ... In a dwelling-house,	384 to 389	9	9	...	...		
Extortion, ... On the highway, ...		18	17	1	...		
Extortion, ... Elsewhere, ...		371	262	108	1		
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft, ...	451, 454, 457	4,354	910	3,325	113	6	died.
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft, ...	449, 450, 451, 454 and 457	233	62	159	12		
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for or attempt at hurt, ...	452, 455, 458, 460	49	12	31	...	6	absconded.
Ditto ditto, ...	459	3	2	1	...		
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass,...	453 to 456	265	65	198	1	1	transferred.
Theft of cattle, ...	379, 380, 381	3,442	769	2,596	37	40	ditto.
Theft, ordinary, ...	379, 380, 381	16,282	3,710	12,385	147	40	ditto.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, ...	411 to 414	7,527	2,032	5,292	155	48	ditto.
Dishonest misappropriation of property, ...	403 and 404	718	254	462	2		
Criminal breach of trust, ...	406 to 409	768	351	385	25	7	died and transferred.
Cheating, ...	417 to 420	741	398	321	13	9	escaped and transferred.
Miscellaneous offences.							
Mischief, ordinary, ...	426 and 427, 430 to 433	5,480	2,939	2,506	35		
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle, ...	428 and 429	549	115	422	12		
Mischief by destroying land-marks, ...	434	75	29	46	...		
Serious mischief by fire, ...	435, 436, 438	168	108	56	3	1	transferred.
Criminal trespass or house-trespass, ...	447 and 448	2,855	1,702	1,129	21	3	died and escaped.
Breaking closed receptacle, ...	461 and 462	16	1	15	...		
CLASS IV.							
Not included in the above Classes.							
Belonging to a gang of thugs, ...	311	1	...	...	...	1	transferred.
Ditto ditto of dacoits, ...	400	5	...	1	...	4	ditto.
Ditto ditto of thieves, ...	401	13	1	12	...		

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873—(continued).

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Vagrancy, without ostensible means of livelihood, ...	C. P. C. 504	593	246	327	13	7 transferred.
Bad habit and repute, ...	C. P. C. 505 and 506	1,057	292	723	31	11 ditto.
Criminal breaches of contract of service, ...	490 and 492	41	28	13	...	
Attempt to commit offences, ...	511	203	57	145	...	1 died.
Abetment of offences, ...	109	77	12	64	...	1 transferred.
Breaches of Special Laws for the protection of the Revenue, and other subjects.						
Excise spirits and drugs, Act XXI. of 1856, ...	...	1,302	283	1,007	11	1 transferred.
Opium ditto ditto, ...	...	158	39	116	3	
Salt and saltpetre, Act XIV. of 1843 and Act XXXI. of 1861, ...	...	914	73	840	1	
Sea and land customs, Act XVII. of 1861, ...	...	294	11	283	...	
Stamps, Act XVII. of 1869, ...	...	174	36	137	1	
Paper Currency, Act XIX. of 1861 and Act I. of 1866, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mint, Act IIIX. of 1862, ...	...	...	...	...	...	

Post Office, Act XIV. of 1866, ...	...	38	13	25	...	
Electric Telegraph, Act VIII. of 1860, ...	...	12	...	12	...	
Payment of watchmen, Act XX. of 1856, ...	...	4	1	3	...	
Municipalities, Act. VI. of 1868, ...	...	7,681	969	6,709	3	
Jails, Act VIII. of 1863, ...	...	232	17	213	2	
Forest, Act VII. of 1865, ...	...	1	1	...	...	
Ferries, Regulation VI. of 1819, ...	...	12	7	5	...	
Canals, Act VII. of 1845, ...	...	4,759	236	3,813	9	1 escaped.
Railways, Act XVIII. of 1854 and Act LII. of 1860, ...	...	478	94	379	4	1 transferred.
Tolls, Act VIII. of 1851, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stage coaches, Act XVI of 1861, ...	...	46	3	43	...	
Press, Act XXV. of 1867, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gaming and lotteries, Act III. of 1867, ...	...	965	193	760	12	
Wandering and dangerous lunatics, ...	...	3	...	...	...	3 transferred.
Cattle trespass, Act III. of 1857, ...	...	1,143	392	748	3	
Possession of arms, Act XXXI. of 1860, ...	...	260	70	188	2	
Foreigners, Act III. of 1864, ...	...	3	2	...	1	
Emigration, Act XIII. of 1864, ...	...	7	4	3	...	
Contempt of court, ...	C. P. C. 435 and 436	40	...	40	...	
Proceeding to compel payment of penalty by accused, ...	C. P. C. 396	23	...	23	...	
Ditto ditto ditto by sureties, ...	C. P. C. 397	18	3	15	...	
Personal recognizance to keep the peace, ...	C. P. C. 489 and 490	1,764	167	1,597	...	
Security to ditto ditto, ...	C. P. C. 490 and 491	1,946	231	1,715	...	
Default to enter into bond, forfeiture of recognizance, ...	C. P. C. 497	678	72	606	...	
Security for good behaviour, ...	C. P. C. 505	766	183	563	20	
Breach of the peace, ...	C. P. C. 530	93	2	91	...	
Recovery of penalty from principal, ...	C. P. C. 502	73	8	65	...	
Maintenance to wife and children, ...	C. P. C. 536	404	114	290	...	
Proceeding connected with disputed land or water, ...	C. P. C. 530	185	71	114	...	
Buying property of European soldiers, ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Vagrancy Europeans, ...	Act XXI. of 1869	5	...	5	...	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873—(continued).

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Mutiny, ...	Act XXV. of 1857	...	...	...	...	
Cruelty to animals, ...	„ XLVIII. of 1860	27	2	25	...	
Eunuchs, ...	„ XXVII. of 1871	17	3	14	...	
Escape of prisoner from Jail, ...	Regulation XII. of 1818	...	...	...	...	
Income tax, ...	Act XVI. of 1870	...	...	...	...	
Breach of cantonment rules, ...	„ XXII. of 1864	1,923	60	1,863	...	
Octroi tax, ...	„ VI. of 1868	3	...	3	...	
Mukhtar rules, ...	...	2	2	...	...	
Registration, ...	Act VIII. of 1871	12	6	6	...	
Lock-hospital rules, ...	„ XXVI. of 1868	245	13	232	...	
Infanticide, ...	„ VIII. of 1870	770	182	588	...	
Breach of contract of service by artizans, ...	„ XIII. of 1859	3	3	...	...	
Neglect of duty, ...	„ V. of 1861	81	10	69	2	
Court Fees Act, ...	„ XLVII. of 1870	1	...	1	...	
Being found drunk, &c., ...	Section 34, Act V. of 1861	884	60	824	...	
Total, ...	...	128,208	36,251	90,337	1,215	405 died, escaped, and transferred.

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

3.—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

	By Honorary Magistrates.	By Sub-Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates.	By Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.
Fined, ...	5,908	21,798	18,606	1,776	22	...	48,110
Imprisoned, ...	608	6,000	14,540	1,571	1,928	...	24,647
Flogged, ...	255	1,220	4,383	692	12	...	6,562
Ordered to find security, ...	36	...	5,203	647	1	...	5,887
Imprisoned and fined, ...	139	1,264	1,527	184	162	...	3,276
Ditto and flogged, ...	35	166	492	91	9	...	793
Death, ...	...	...	...	...	125	...	125
Total persons punished, ...	6,981	30,448	44,751	4,961	2,259	...	89,400

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

3.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873.

	By Honorary Magistrates.	By Sub-Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates.	By Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.
Fines not exceeding Rs. 5, ...	5,601	18,535	14,750	1,294	13	...	40,193
Ditto ditto „ 50, ...	451	3,352	6,098	594	103	...	10,598
Ditto ditto „ 200, ...	2	61	375	66	25	...	529
Ditto ditto „ 1,000, ...	...	...	43	6	29	...	78
Fines exceeding „ 1,000, ...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
Total number of fines, ...	6,054	21,948	21,266	1,960	184	...	51,412
Total amount of fines, ...	13,879 7 9	78,981 7 2	2,03,804 15 3	25,271 2 3	30,251 13 0	...	3,51,188 13 5
Amount realized, ...	11,971 3 4	19,926 2 6	1,95,862 9 11	17,363 7 3	11,596 0 9	...	2,56,719 7 9
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or compromise, „	847 8 0	3,348 10 3	8,933 1 6	1,302 0 6	674 7 3	...	15,105 11 6

Sentences or Imprisonments.								
Not exceeding 15 days, ...	Rigorous, ...	182	2,459	827	125	1	...	3,594
	Simple, ...	34	243	233	50	6	...	566
Ditto 6 months, ...	Rigorous, ...	518	4,598	8,369	924	41	...	14,390
	Simple, ...	21	88	476	35	27	...	647
Ditto 2 years, ...	Rigorous, ...	26	38	6,666	709	489	...	7,928
	Simple, ...	1	...	18	1	8	...	28
Ditto 7 years, ...	Rigorous, ...	...	...	11	31	1,100	...	...
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding 7 years, ...	Rigorous, ...	...	...	...	...	290	...	290
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	Rigorous,	726	7,093	15,813	1,789	1,841	...	27,264
	Simple, ...	56	331	727	86	41	...	1,241
Penal servitude, ...	For terms, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	For life, ...	...	...	...	...	215	...	215
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment to	Solitary, ...	...	...	123	2	...	...	125
	Confinement, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Forfeiture of property, ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

4.—Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873.

Tribunals.	Number of appellants, or persons whose cases were called for revision.	Number of Persons.					
		Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.
Magistrates of Districts, { Appeals from Honorary Magistrates, ...	403	24	212	67	88	...	12
Magistrates of Districts, { Appeals from Magistrates,	2,535	158	1,448	333	474	58	64
Sessions Courts, ... { Appeals from Honorary Magistrate, ...	23	1	19	...	2	...	1
Sessions Courts, ... { Appeals from Magistrates,	3,549	464	2,129	347	464	37	108
High Court, ...	908	177A.	541	199	127	8	33

A.—These cases were not called for by the High Court. Almost all of them have been received by post and rejected.

III.—PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1873.

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Remaining on the 31st December, 1872.		3. Imprisoned during the year and received from other jails.		Number.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	CENTRAL PRISONS.					
1	Meerut, ...	764	43	1,035	77	1
2	Bareilly,...	1,105	39	929	16	2
3	Agra, ...	1,444	96	1,518	88	3
4	Fatehgarh, ...	929	...	734	1	4
5	Allahabad, ...	1,880	91	1,927	71	5
6	Benares,...	1,355	...	1,015	...	6
	DISTRICT JAILS.					
7	Dehra Dún, ...	48	...	111	4	7
8	Saháranpur, ...	225	2	860	9	8
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	84	...	448	22	9
10	Meerut, ...	431	...	825	...	10
11	Bulandshahr, ...	72	4	710	24	11
12	Aligarh, ...	402	12	898	20	12
13	Bijnor, ...	135	1	623	20	13
14	Moradabad, ...	263	9	1,227	37	14
15	Bareilly, ...	599	10	1,689	78	15
16	Budaun, ...	181	6	1,104	21	16
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	211	6	1,114	40	17
18	Muttra, ...	145	5	891	17	18
19	Agra, ...	288	...	1,157	...	19
20	Etáwah, ...	230	5	903	27	20
21	Mainpuri, ...	379	3	767	17	21
22	Etah, ...	187	5	898	11	22
23	Fatehgarh, ...	318	13	1,066	36	23
24	Cawnpore, ...	291	16	1,504	126	24
25	Fatehpur, ...	270	4	929	69	25
26	Allahabad, ...	651	61	1,703	191	26
27	Bánda, ...	321	13	1,121	148	27
28	Hamírpur, ...	211	21	797	133	28
29	Jaunpur,...	347	27	1,163	97	29
30	Mirzapur, ...	236	10	1,044	113	30
31	Benares,...	331	131	1,351	133	31
32	Gházipur, ...	464	27	1,111	85	32
33	Azamgarh, ...	294	13	1,624	123	33
34	Gorakhpur, ...	662	51	1,653	181	34
35	Basti, ...	359	6	998	81	35
36	Almora, ...	149	8	117	11	36
37	Orai, ...	151	5	570	33	37
38	Jhánsi, ...	200	15	676	146	38
39	Lalitpur,...	92	5	316	49	39
	Total, ...	16,704	763	39,126	2,357	

III.—PRO

C.—

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Convicts in*

Number.	1. Jails.	4. Total Population.			5. Daily average number.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	CENTRAL PRISONS.						
1	Meerut, ...	1,799	120	1,919	952·75	50·75	1,003·50
2	Bareilly, ...	2,034	55	2,089	1,203·00	35·00	1,238·00
3	Agra, ...	2,962	184	3,146	1,768·75	82·75	1,851·50
4	Fatehgarh, ...	1,663	1	1,664	958·50	...	958·50
5	Allahabad, ...	3,807	162	3,969	1,989 25	91·50	2,080·75
6	Benares, ...	2,370	...	2,370	1,502·00	...	1,502·00
	DISTRICT JAILS.						57·00
7	Dehra Dún, ...	159	4	163	56·25	0·75	
8	Sahárunpur, ...	1,085	11	1,096	263 75	1·75	265·50
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	532	22	554	114·25	2·00	116·25
10	Meerut, ...	1,256	...	1,256	379·00	...	379·00
11	Bulandshahr, ...	782	28	810	128·25	5·75	134·00
12	Aligarh, ...	1,300	32	1,332	417·00	12 00	429·00
13	Bijnor, ...	758	21	779	154·50	4·00	158·50
14	Moradabad, ...	1,490	46	1,536	238·00	8·00	246·00
15	Bareilly, ...	2,288	88	2,376	628·00	12·00	640·00
16	Budaun, ...	1,285	27	1,312	284·25	3·25	287·50
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1,325	46	1,371	233·50	6·00	239·50
18	Muttra, ...	1,036	22	1,058	165·50	3 00	168·50
19	Agra, ...	1,445	...	1,445	416·25	...	416·25
20	Etáwah, ...	1,133	32	1,165	248·75	4·25	253·00
21	Mainpuri, ...	1,146	20	1,166	408·00	2·75	410·75
22	Etah, ...	1,085	16	1,101	206·00	1·50	207·50
23	Fatehgarh, ...	1,384	49	1,433	338·50	17·50	356·00
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,795	142	1,937	309 00	22 00	331·00
25	Fatehpur, ...	1,199	73	1,272	322·50	13·25	335·00
26	Allahabad, ...	2,354	252	2,606	575·00	83 00	658·00
27	Bánda, ...	1,442	161	1,603	333·50	23·75	357·25
28	Hamírpur, ...	1,008	156	1,164	178·25	16·50	194·75
29	Jaunpur, ...	1,510	124	1,634	340·50	24·50	365 00
30	Mirzapur, ...	1,280	123	1,403	229·50	16·25	245·75
31	Benares, ...	1,682	264	1,946	365·00	121·25	486·25
32	Gházipur, ...	1,575	112	1,687	490.50	34·25	524·75
33	Azamgarh, ...	1,918	136	2,054	364·00	19·00	383·00
34	Gorakhpur, ...	2,315	232	2,547	602·75	62·25	665·00
35	Basti, ...	1,357	87	1,444	390·50	12·50	403·00
36	Almora, ...	266	19	285	131·25	8·75	140·00
37	Orai, ...	721	38	759	169·50	6·00	175·50
38	Jhánsi, ...	876	161	1,037	191·00	20·00	211·00
39	Lalitpur, ...	408	54	462	88·75	5·75	94·50
	Total, ...	55,830	3,120	58,950	18,136·00	833·00	18,969·00

TECTION.

PRISONS.

the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873.

6.		7.								8.		9.	
TRANSFERRD TO OTHER JAILS.		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
		A.		B.		C.							
						By order of Govt.							
						D.		E.					
To undergo sentence and for transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence and payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		For good conduct.		Transportation beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
29	14	20	2	414	48	...	...	5	3	...	...	1	1
53	11	27	2	476	10	5	..	5	...	...	...	1	2
85	8	43	...	645	61	2	...	63	10	...	...	1	3
67	1	11	...	498	...	1	...	54	...	...	...	...	4
865	42	21	...	831	9	6	4	33	3	70	10	...	5
92	...	15	...	671	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	..	...	90	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
123	...	19	...	680	9	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	8
112	12	13	1	276	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	9
215	...	21	...	639	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
146	8	9	...	504	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
73	5	42	...	727	16	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	12
56	1	42	...	492	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
309	10	18	2	864	26	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	14
198	...	13	...	1,366	76	4	...	11	...	...	...	1	15
256	5	38	...	683	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16
212	2	18	1	849	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
123	...	40	1	642	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18
21	...	29	...	923	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	19
151	...	26	...	647	24	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	20
66	1	28	...	614	15	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	21
221	6	17	...	631	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
208	2	24	...	791	25	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	23
528	2	24	1	884	108	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	24
52	2	24	...	731	49	4	...	3	...	...	...	1	25
347	38	12	...	1,304	151	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	26
238	8	1	...	757	111	64	10	3	...	...	...	...	27
75	6	7	...	763	188	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28
76	1	25	2	1,013	88	14	1	3	...	...	...	...	29
318	20	45	1	675	78	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	30
256	37	46	2	935	103	40	7	18	5	...	...	1	31
203	...	32	1	807	67	2	...	21	1	...	...	...	32
663	23	13	...	843	77	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	33
755	23	22	2	926	139	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	34
121	5	10	...	806	67	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
5	...	8	1	126	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	36
56	...	18	...	491	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
152	6	9	...	528	124	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	38
34	...	28	...	239	39	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	39
7,560	299	858	19	26,781	1,816	177	27	318	26	70	10	8	...

III.—PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1873.

Number.	1. Jails.	10. Escaped.	11. Executed.	12. Died.	13. Remaining on the 31st December, 1873.	Number.
	CENTRAL PRISONS.					
1	Meerut, ...	2	5	77	1,299	1
2	Bareilly, ...	1	...	108	1,390	2
3	Agra, ...	1	1	51	2,175	3
4	Fatehgarh, ...	...	...	23	1,009	4
5	Allahabad, ...	3	...	73	2,000	5
6	Benares, ...	2	...	64	1,504	6
	DISTRICT JAILS.					
7	Dehra Dún, ...	...	3	...	68	7
8	Saháranpur, ...	1	...	2	255	8
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	...	4	126	9
10	Meerut, ...	2	...	40	337	10
11	Bulandshahr, ...	...	2	6	117	11
12	Aligarh, ...	...	1	7	460	12
13	Bijnor, ...	...	1	6	163	13
14	Moradabad, ...	...	5	3	295	14
15	Bareilly, ...	1	11	39	656	15
16	Budaun, ...	...	3	2	306	16
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	...	7	21	226	17
18	Muttra, ...	2	8	3	221	18
19	Agra, ...	1	...	11	451	19
20	Etáwah, ...	...	1	2	308	20
21	Mainpuri, ...	...	9	6	419	21
22	Etah, ...	...	...	1	216	22
23	Fatehgarh, ...	1	3	11	361	23
24	Cawnpore, ...	...	5	20	359	24
25	Fatehpur, ...	...	3	22	381	25
26	Allahabad, ...	...	3	17	713	26
27	Bánda, ...	1	3	38	369	27
28	Hamírpur, ...	...	6	5	163	28
29	Jaunpur, ...	1	3	26	381	29
30	Mirzapur, ...	1	4	20	228	30
31	Benares, ...	1	1	14	480	31
32	Gházipur, ...	1	1	11	540	32
33	Azamgarh, ...	1	3	16	412	33
34	Gorakhpur, ...	...	2	50	615	34
35	Basti, ...	...	...	58	371	35
36	Almora, ...	...	1	3	131	36
37	Orai, ...	...	1	3	162	37
38	Jhánsi, ...	...	4	2	211	38
39	Lalitpur, ...	...	1	...	120	39
	Total, ...	22	101	865	19,998	

III.—PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Statement showing the Jail offences committed by, and the punishments inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1873.

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Daily average number of prisoners.	3. Criminal offences committed by prisoners when in Jail.	4. *Offences against Prison discipline.* A. Wilful disobedience.	B. Assault or criminal force.	C. Insulting or threatening language.	Number.
	CENTRAL PRISONS.						
1	Meerut, ...	1,003·50	...	52	7	12	1
2	Bareilly, ...	1,238·00	2	19	10	6	2
3	Agra, ...	1,851·50	...	20	5	1	3
4	Fatehgarh, ...	958·50	...	7	2	1	4
5	Allahabad, ...	2,080·75	10	241	6	5	5
6	Benares, ...	1,502·00	10	86	11	2	6
	DISTRICT JAILS.						
7	Dehra Dún, ...	57·00	...	4	1	...	7
8	Sahárunpur, ...	265·50	...	68	...	3	8
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	116·25	...	...	...	...	9
10	Meerut, ...	379·00	...	10	3	..	10
11	Bulandshahr, ...	134·00	...	3	3	...	11
12	Aligarh, ...	429·00	...	3	...	2	12
13	Bijnor, ...	158·50	...	55	4	...	13
14	Moradabad, ...	246·00	...	11	3	...	14
15	Bareilly, ...	640·00	...	11	3	2	15
16	Budaun, ...	287·50	...	41	14	2	16
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	239·50	...	14	12	...	17
18	Muttra, ...	168·50	...	12	2	...	18
19	Agra, ...	416·25	...	8	...	1	19
20	Etáwah, ...	253·00	...	18	...	1	20
21	Mainpuri, ...	410·75	...	10	1	3	21
22	Etah, ...	207·50	...	59	...	3	22
23	Fatehgarh, ...	356·00	...	10	...	1	23
24	Cawnpore, ...	331·00	...	24	...	3	24
25	Fatehpur, ...	335·75	...	6	...	...	25
26	Allahabad, ...	658·00	...	43	...	2	26
27	Bánda, ...	357·25	...	16	...	5	27
28	Hamírpur, ...	194·75	...	12	2	...	28
29	Jaunpur, ...	365·00	...	52	...	3	29
30	Mirzapur, ...	245·75	3	31	6	1	30
31	Benares, ...	486·25	8	44	22	4	31
32	Gházipur, ...	524·75	...	73	...	2	32
33	Azamgarh, ...	383·00	...	72	...	...	33
34	Gorakhpur, ...	665·00	3	18	2	3	34
35	Basti, ...	403·00	1	23	3	1	35
36	Almora, ...	140·00	1	4	...	...	36
37	Orai, ...	175·50	...	1	...	...	37
38	Jhánsi, ...	211·00	...	26	1	2	38
39	Lalitpur, ...	94·50	...	9	...	2	39
	Total, ...	18,969·00	38	1,216	123	73	

III.—PRO

C.—

2.—*Statement showing the Jail offences committed by, and the punish*

Provinces during

Number.	1. Jails.	4. Offences against					
		D. Indecent or disorderly behaviour.	E. Wilfully disabling himself to avoid labor.	F. Contumaciously refusing to work.	G. Filing or cutting irons or bars.	H. Idleness or negligence at work.	I. Wilful mismanagement of work.
	CENTRAL PRISONS.						
1	Meerut, ...	6	8	39	1	22	21
2	Bareilly, ...	2	...	4	...	21	10
3	Agra, ...	2	1	1	1	41	4
4	Fatehgarh, ...	1	6	32	...	20	26
5	Allahabad, ...	8	16	20	...	69	1
6	Benares, ...	4	5	5	...	14	...
	DISTRICT JAILS.						
7	Dehra Dún, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Saháranpur, ...	...	5	6	...	126	4
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
10	Meerut, ...	3	1	13	...	1	4
11	Bulandshahr, ...	1	...	4	...	2	...
12	Aligarh, ...	...	...	...	...	21	...
13	Bijnor, ...	4	..	1	...	5	4
14	Moradabad, ...	2	5	...	...	1	...
15	Bareilly, ...	2	...	3	...	6	11
16	Budaun, ...	2	...	...	...	15	...
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1	...	1	...	3	3
18	Muttra, ...	7	...	...	...	...	...
19	Agra, ...	...	9	2	...	5	...
20	Etáwah, ...	...	1	12	1	2	...
21	Mainpuri, ...	8	..	1	...	8	2
22	Etah, ...	24	2	1	...	9	...
23	Fatehgarh, ...	4	2	37	...	...	5
24	Cawnpore, ...	5	2	18	...	14	9
25	Fatehpur, ...	2	1	3	...	5	...
26	Allahabad, ...	7	3	27	...	81	3
27	Bánda, ...	14	2	4	6	6	7
28	Hamírpur, ...	1	...	2	...	12	...
29	Jaunpur, ...	8	...	6	...	...	...
30	Mirzapur, ...	...	...	12	...	6	...
31	Benares, ...	5	1	10	...	37	2
32	Gházipur, ...	...	7	4	...	...	1
33	Azamgarh, ...	...	2	...	...	9	2
34	Gorakhpur, ...	...	...	1	...	9	...
35	Basti, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
36	Almora, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Orái, ...	...	4	...	...	2	...
38	Jhánsi, ...	1	...	1	...	4	...
39	Lalitpur, ...	1	4	...	...	8	1
	Total, ...	125	88	271	9	584	127

TECTION.

PRISONS.

ments inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western the year 1873.

			5.							
PRISON DISCIPLINE.			PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.							
J.	K.	L.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	
Wilful damage to prison property.	Conspiring to escape or to assist in escaping or to commit any other of the offences aforesaid.	Total offences against prison discipline.	Solitary confinement.	Confinement in irons.	Close confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Hard labour when the prisoner is not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	Additional imprisonment.	Total punishment.	Number.
27	1	196	35	4	16	140	...	1	196	1
9	2	83	...	6	24	53	...	2	85	2
27	2	105	...	...	6	99	...	...	105	3
5	...	100	...	...	5	95	...	...	100	4
7	3	376	74	3	170	130	...	9	386	5
13	2	142	...	...	33	115	...	4	152	6
3	...	8	...	...	2	6	...	...	8	7
6	...	218	116	...	30	63	9	...	218	8
...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	9
8	1	44	10	...	4	28	2	...	44	10
...	...	13	4	...	4	5	...	...	13	11
...	...	26	5	...	2	19	...	...	26	12
...	...	73	6	...	4	58	5	...	73	13
...	1	23	6	...	1	16	...	...	23	14
10	3	51	...	6	10	34	...	1	51	15
11	1	86	3	1	61	21	...	...	86	16
3	...	37	3	...	5	23	6	...	37	17
...	...	21	13	...	...	8	...	...	21	18
...	1	26	1	...	2	22	1	...	26	19
11	1	47	8	1	3	35	...	...	47	20
1	...	34	5	4	1	24	...	...	34	21
4	...	102	...	...	17	78	7		102	22
...	1	60	...	...	6	51	...	...	60	23
7	1	83	4	...	14	65	...	...	83	24
7	...	24	...	...	4	20	...	...	24	25
46	1	213	69	3	54	87	...	...	213	26
3	3	66	...	...	4	62	...	...	66	27
8	...	37	...	...	...	35	1	1	37	28
32	8	110	55	...	12	43	...	...	110	29
1	2	59	...	4	4	50	2	2	62	30
2	...	127	...	...	62	68	...	5	135	31
63	2	152	...	...	86	66	...	...	152	32
60	...	145	5	3	77	60	...	...	145	33
5	4	42	5	...	1	36	...	3	45	34
3	3	34	2	...	4	28	...	1	35	35
1	...	5	1	1	...	4	...	...	6	36
3	1	11	...	...	...	10	...	1	11	37
13	...	48	2	...	1	45	...	...	48	38
...	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	39
399	44	3,059	432	36	729	1,837	33	30	3,097	

III.—PRO

C.—

3.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the guarding and vinces during the year* 1873, *excluding the cost of building*

Number.	1 Jails.	2 Rations. A. Total Cost.			2 Rations. B. Cost per head of average strength.			Fixed Superintendence. A. Total Cost.			Fixed Superintendence. B. Cost per head of average strength.		
	CENTRAL PRISONS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Meerut, ...	15,178	12	2	15	2	0	8,395	13	4	8	5	10½
2	Bareilly,...	24,150	3	7	19	8	1½	10,200	0	0	8	3	9¾
3	Agra, ...	34,533	7	7	18	10	5	11,400	0	0	6	2	6¼
4	Fatehgarh, ...	17,167	3	7	17	14	6¾	8,580	0	0	8	15	2¾
5	Allahabad, ...	41,546	3	10	19	15	5¾	11,167	14	4	5	5	10½
6	Benares,... ...	29,897	7	9	19	14	6	10,062	14	5	6	11	2½
	DISTRICT JAILS.												
7	Dehra Dún, ...	1,012	11	9	17	12	3½	600	0	0	10	8	5
8	Saháranpur, ...	3,818	10	0	14	6	1½	900	0	0	3	6	2¾
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1,743	8	5	14	15	11¾	600	0	0	5	2	7
10	Meerut, ...	5,506	6	9	14	8	5¾	600	0	0	1	9	3¾
11	Bulandshahr, ...	1,920	11	4	14	5	4	900	0	0	6	11	5¾
12	Aligarh, ...	7,579	7	11	17	10	8	1,800	0	0	4	3	1¾
13	Bijnor, ...	2,774	6	9	17	8	1	475	0	0	2	15	11¼
14	Moradabad, ...	4,482	8	6	18	3	6½	1,200	0	0	4	14	0½
15	Bareilly,... ...	12,166	12	8	19	0	2	1,751	9	9	2	11	9½
16	Budaun, ...	4,969	12	4	17	4	7	900	0	0	3	2	1
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	4,189	10	6	17	7	10¾	900	0	0	3	12	1½
18	Muttra, ...	2,840	15	6	16	13	9½	892	13	1	5	4	9½
19	Agra, ...	7,533	14	10	18	1	7	600	0	0	1	7	0¾
20	Etáwah, ...	4,336	0	7	17	2	2¾	875	0	0	3	7	4
21	Mainpuri, ...	6,747	2	8	16	6	10	899	15	11	2	3	0¾
22	Etah, ...	3,377	0	6	16	4	5½	862	14	0	4	2	6¼
23	Fatehgarh, ...	6,110	2	9	17	2	7½	600	0	0	1	10	11¾
24	Cawnpore, ...	5,881	11	2	17	12	3¾	1,200	0	0	3	10	0
25	Fatehpur, ...	6,538	4	1	19	7	6¾	900	0	0	2	10	10¾
26	Allahabad, ...	12,257	4	7	18	10	0¾	1,200	0	0	1	13	2¼
27	Bánda, ...	7,241	6	10	20	4	3¾	1,200	0	0	3	5	9
28	Hamírpur, ...	3,896	12	1	20	0	1¾	900	0	0	4	9	11¼
29	Jaunpur, ...	6,827	14	4	18	11	3¾	800	0	0	2	3	0¾
30	Mirzapur, ...	4,873	12	4	19	13	4	900	0	0	3	10	7
31	Benares, ...	9,211	2	8	18	15	1¼	1,775	12	11	3	10	5¼
32	Gházipur, ...	11,695	10	3	22	4	7½	1,800	0	0	3	6	10¾
33	Azamgarh, ...	7,767	5	1	20	4	5¾	1,193	5	4	3	1	10¼
34	Gorakhpur, ...	13,727	10	8	20	10	3½	1,345	0	0	2	0	4½
35	Basti, ...	8,075	14	4	20	0	7½	705	0	0	1	11	11¾
36	Almora, ...	4,160	8	11	29	11	6	900	0	0	6	6	10¼
37	Orai, ...	3,601	15	6	19	15	3¼	600	0	0	3	6	8¼
38	Jhánsi, ...	4,147	1	5	19	10	5½	195	15	5	0	14	10¼
39	Lalitpur, ...	2,124	14	0	22	7	9¼	798	3	5	8	7	1¾
	Total, ...	3,55,512	10	6	18	11	10½	91,577	3	11	4	13	3

TECTION.

PRISONS.

maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Pro-new Jails and of additions, alterations and repairs.

3

ESTABLISHMENT.

Office Establishment.						*Hospital Establishment.*						*Intramural Guards.*						Number.
A.			B.			A.			B.			A.			B.			
Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			
Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
7,911	14	10	7	14	1¾	847	8	6	0	13	6¼	5,429	8	4	5	6	6¾	1
8,844	9	10	7	2	4	1,057	8	0	0	13	8	5,350	8	7	4	5	1¾	2
7,358	14	9	4	3	11	540	0	0	0	4	8	6,700	12	6	3	9	10¾	3
4,474	4	10	4	10	8½	239	0	0	0	3	11¾	1,571	10	6	1	10	2¾	4
8,233	14	1	3	15	3¾	960	0	0	0	7	4½	7,423	14	7	3	9	1	5
8,493	0	5	5	10	5¾	1,135	0	0	0	12	1	6,066	6	11	4	0	7½	6
848	8	8	14	14	2¼	300	0	0	5	4	2½	768	0	0	13	7	7	7
1,690	10	0	6	5	10½	300	0	0	1	2	1	1,546	7	10	5	13	2	8
1,132	8	0	9	11	10½	180	0	0	1	8	9½	1,133	3	3	9	11	11½	9
1,637	9	5	4	5	1¾	240	0	0	0	10	1¾	2,022	2	2	5	5	4½	10
949	14	8	7	1	5	240	0	0	1	12	8	1,209	7	8	9	0	5	11
1,807	4	8	4	3	5	300	0	0	0	11	2¼	2,077	4	0	4	13	5½	12
1,173	6	2	7	6	5½	240	0	0	1	8	2¾	1,276	11	3	8	0	10½	13
1,636	4	6	6	10	5	360	0	0	1	7	5	1,563	5	2	6	5	8	14
2,202	15	0	3	7	1	367	0	0	0	9	2	2,354	11	4	3	10	10¼	15
1,148	11	0	3	15	11	300	0	0	1	0	8¼	1,474	0	8	5	2	0¾	16
1,152	13	8	4	13	0¼	240	0	0	1	0	0¼	1,377	13	3	5	12	0½	17
1,106	9	9	6	9	1	240	0	0	1	6	9½	1,315	2	6	7	12	10½	18
2,160	0	0	5	3	0½	240	0	0	0	9	2¾	1,965	7	3	4	11	6½	19
1,161	1	0	4	9	5	360	0	0	1	6	9½	1,696	3	7	6	11	3¼	20
1,683	11	0	4	1	7	478	0	0	1	2	7¼	1,867	2	8	4	8	9	21
1,764	14	10	8	8	1	240	0	0	1	2	6	1,085	13	8	5	3	8¾	22
1,634	2	11	4	9	5¼	264	12	7	0	11	10¾	1,756	1	7	4	14	11	23
1,581	4	2	4	12	5½	294	2	8	0	14	2¾	1,705	1	3	5	2	5	24
1,703	7	5	5	1	1¾	360	0	0	1	1	2¼	1,860	6	8	5	8	8	25
2,263	0	7	3	7	0¼	720	0	0	1	1	6	2,836	8	8	4	4	11¾	26
1,641	0	0	4	9	5¾	480	0	0	1	5	6	1,777	4	4	4	15	7	27
1,078	10	0	5	8	7½	621	15	5	3	3	1	1,189	13	3	6	1	9	28
1,632	0	0	4	7	6½	480	0	0	1	5	0¾	1,728	1	6	4	11	9	29
1,096	13	0	4	7	4¾	360	0	0	1	7	5¼	1,465	6	9	5	15	5	30
2,021	11	0	4	2	6	360	0	0	0	11	10	2,527	6	6	5	3	2	31
2,150	10	5	4	1	6¾	484	0	0	0	14	9½	2,185	0	0	4	2	7	32
1,503	3	1	3	14	9¾	480	0	0	1	4	0¾	2,109	12	6	5	8	1¾	33
2,234	7	4	3	5	9	316	6	9	0	7	7¾	3,102	4	6	4	10	7½	34
1,350	2	0	3	5	7½	375	0	0	0	14	10¾	1,314	0	0	3	4	2	35
1,152	0	0	8	3	7¾	240	0	0	1	11	5	1,538	8	2	10	15	10	36
1,170	12	0	6	10	8¾	293	0	0	1	10	8½	1,030	4	0	5	13	11	37
1,181	3	8	5	9	7	360	0	0	1	11	3¾	1,303	8	9	6	2	10	38
1,141	10	10	12	1	3½	193	3	5	2	0	8¼	1,173	14	8	12	6	9	39
95,609	11	6	5	0	7¾	16,086	9	4	0	13	6¾	87,879	4	3	4	10	1½	

III.—PRO

C.—

3.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the guarding and vinces during the year* 1873, *excluding the Cost of building*

Number.	1. Jails.	4. Hospital Charges. A. Total Cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	C. Cost per head of average number sick.
	Central Prisons.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Meerut, ...	1,366 6 0	1 5 9½	23 6 9¼
2	Bareilly, ...	635 10 6	0 8 2½	17 4 0
3	Agra, ...	1,020 8 7	0 8 9¾	20 3 8¼
4	Fatehgarh, ...	455 8 5	0 7 7¼	15 7 0¾
5	Allahabad, ...	1,312 15 8	0 10 1	22 5 7
6	Benares, ...	1,417 6 3	0 15 1	20 15 8
	District Jails.			
7	Dehra Dún, ...	11 3 4	0 3 1¾	17 12 7¾
8	Saháranpur, ...	179 12 1	0 10 10	17 7 6
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	44 14 0	0 6 2	17 4 1¾
10	Meerut, ...	612 0 10	1 9 10	20 12 3¾
11	Bulandshahr, ...	59 9 1	0 7 0¼	14 6 9¼
12	Aligarh, ...	169 15 0	0 6 4	18 9 5¾
13	Bijnor, ...	59 15 5	0 6 1	23 1 0
14	Moradabad, ...	44 14 2	0 2 11	19 10 11¾
15	Bareilly, ...	338 13 1	0 8 5¾	16 14 11
16	Budaun, ...	70 4 2	0 3 11	21 3 7½
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	251 3 2	1 0 9½	26 11 1¼
18	Muttra, ...	66 7 6	0 6 3¾	21 2 8¼
19	Agra, ...	158 3 4	0 6 1¼	17 3 8¾
20	Etáwah, ...	53 8 2	0 3 4½	18 12 4¾
21	Mainpuri, ...	72 14 10	0 2 10	14 9 10
22	Etah, ...	72 10 2	0 5 7¼	13 2 11
23	Fatehgarh, ...	94 3 8	0 4 3	17 12 5¾
24	Cawnpore, ...	216 7 5	0 10 5½	22 11 5
25	Fatehpur, ...	180 3 8	0 8 7	23 6 11¾
26	Allahabad, ...	187 8 0	0 4 6¾	22 10 3¾
27	Bánda, ...	233 4 11	0 10 5¾	23 0 6
28	Hamírpur, ...	124 6 5	0 10 2¾	20 13 5
29	Jaunpur, ...	623 7 1	1 11 4	26 5 5
30	Mirzapur, ...	170 5 2	0 11 1	19 7 5¼
31	Benares, ...	339 3 11	0 11 2	16 14 11¾
32	Gházipur, ...	160 0 1	0 4 10½	36 9 9¾
33	Azamgarh, ...	239 11 0	0 10 0	25 2 0
34	Gorakhpur, ...	968 13 10	1 7 4	29 9 7½
35	Basti, ...	582 2 2	1 7 1¼	29 14 8½
36	Almora, ...	144 0 3	1 0 5½	39 3 10¼
37	Orai, ...	68 4 10	0 6 2¾	22 12 3¼
38	Jhánsi, ...	106 4 0	0 8 1	24 5 10¾
39	Lalitpur, ...	47 1 2	0 8 0	29 6 8½
	Total, ...	12,960 3 4	0 10 11¼	21 10 9

TECTION.

PRISONS.

maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Pro- new Jails, and of additions, alterations and repairs.

5.						6.						7.						
CLOTHING.						CONTINGENCIES.												
A.			B.			A.			B.			Grand Total expended.			Average cost per head of average strength.			Number.
Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.									
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
3,698	0	8	3	10	11½	2,002	2	6	1	15	11	44,830	2	4	44	10	9½	1
6,758	0	0	5	7	4	2,285	3	2	1	12	10½	59,231	11	8	47	13	6	2
4,052	0	9	2	3	0¼	4,999	6	1	2	11	2½	71,105	2	3	38	6	5½	3
3,000	0	0	3	2	1	3,866	15	3	4	0	6½	39,354	10	1	41	0	11¼	4
5,463	8	4	2	10	0¼	10,281	15	11	4	15	0¼	86,390	6	9	41	8	3½	5
3,829	2	1	2	8	9½	5,593	4	6	3	11	6¾	66,494	10	4	44	4	4	6
237	9	6	4	2	8¼	257	0	1	4	8	1¾	4,035	1	4	70	12	8	7
576	9	4	1	6	8¾	531	15	5	2	0	0¾	9,344	0	8	35	3	1¼	8
103	15	9	0	14	3¾	299	4	7	2	9	2¼	5,237	6	0	45	0	10	9
1,281	2	6	3	6	1	650	1	1	1	11	5¼	12,549	6	9	33	1	9½	10
191	8	9	1	6	10¼	322	10	9	2	6	6½	5,793	14	3	43	3	9¾	11
1,164	15	6	2	11	5½	562	9	11	1	5	0	15,461	9	0	36	0	8	12
572	1	1	3	9	8¾	263	3	0	1	10	6¾	6,834	11	8	43	1	11¼	13
468	12	0	1	14	5½	486	8	2	1	15	8½	10,242	4	6	41	10	2	14
4,182	0	0	6	8	6½	1,395	0	8	2	2	10½	24,758	14	6	38	10	11½	15
1,398	10	0	4	8	9¾	345	9	6	1	3	2¼	10,516	15	8	36	9	3½	16
765	15	9	3	3	2	926	4	8	3	13	10¾	9,803	13	0	40	14	11½	17
402	13	6	2	6	3	462	7	10	2	11	10¾	7,327	5	8	43	7	9¼	18
1,545	11	6	3	11	5	713	7	9	1	11	5	14,916	12	8	35	13	4½	19
755	6	11	2	15	9¼	619	14	10	2	7	2½	9,857	3	1	38	15	4½	20
1,144	2	7	2	12	6¾	226	15	11	0	8	10	13,120	1	7	31	15	0¾	21
650	11	0	3	2	2	481	1	6	2	5	1	8,535	1	8	41	2	1½	22
995	6	0	2	12	8¾	499	6	1	1	6	5½	11,954	3	7	33	9	3¼	23
915	14	9	2	12	3¼	1,864	6	9	5	10	1¾	13,659	0	2	41	4	3	24
679	1	10	2	0	4¼	588	1	8	1	12	0¾	12,809	9	4	38	2	5½	25
1,397	3	3	2	1	11½	929	14	8	1	6	7¼	21,791	7	9	33	1	10½	26
767	14	9	2	2	4¾	1,064	5	4	2	15	8	14,405	4	2	40	5	2	27
347	14	9	1	12	7	398	12	7	2	0	9¼	8,558	4	6	43	15	1½	28
1,217	4	6	3	5	4¼	491	8	6	1	5	6½	13,800	3	11	37	12	11¼	29
491	14	5	2	0	0¾	682	10	3	2	12	5½	10,040	13	11	40	13	8¾	30
1,369	4	6	2	13	0¾	860	9	8	1	12	3¾	18,465	3	2	37	15	7	31
1,081	14	10	2	1	0	1,143	2	9	2	2	10½	20,700	6	4	39	7	2	32
1,454	7	2	3	12	9	1,360	1	5	3	8	9¾	16,107	13	7	42	0	11	33
2,777	12	0	4	2	9¾	3,138	12	8	4	11	6	27,611	3	9	41	8	4	34
501	2	3	1	3	11	874	7	8	2	2	8½	13,777	12	5	34	3	0	35
182	3	4	1	4	9¾	400	6	0	2	13	9¼	8,717	10	8	62	4	3½	36
424	8	0	2	6	8½	426	0	0	2	6	10½	7,514	12	4	42	13	1¼	37
1,074	5	10	5	1	5½	947	2	2	4	7	9¾	9,315	9	3	44	2	4¾	38
225	3	0	2	6	1½	404	1	2	4	4	4¾	6,108	3	8	64	10	2¼	39
57,856	4	8	3	0	9½	53,597	0	4	2	13	2½	7,71,078	15	11	40	10	4¾	

III.—PRO

C.—

4.—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the Jails of*

estimated

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Average number sentenced to labor.	3. Jail servants. A. Average number of convicts employed.	3. Jail servants. B. Total estimated earnings for the year.	4. Buildings and repairing Jail. A. Average number of convicts employed.	4. Buildings and repairing Jail. B. Total estimated earnings for the year.
	CENTRAL PRISONS.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Meerut, ...	955·20	52·60	2,008 10 0	161·50	7,353 13 0
2	Bareilly, ...	1,209·80	65·10	2,448 15 0	708·20	33,065 12 0
3	Agra, ...	1,838·40	90·00	3,452 11 0	341·90	12,127 13 0
4	Fatehgarh, ...	958·50	52·30	2,098 12 0	557·90	26,175 8 0
5	Allahabad, ...	2,079·60	86·10	3,453 13 0	908·30	40,634 15 0
6	Benares, ...	1,502·00	89·30	3,515 7 0	605·00	24,705 15 0
	DISTRICT JAILS.					
7	Dehra Dún, ...	55·00	10·00	317 11 0	3·80	131 7 0
8	Saháranpur, ...	249·60	18·90	733 7 0	20·20	725 7 0
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	111·60	10·80	412 15 0	23·40	931 12 0
10	Meerut, ...	358·50	27·60	1,067 10 0	200·90	6,963 8 0
11	Bulandshahr, ...	124·50	15·10	577 3 0	27·40	938 5 0
12	Aligarh, ...	411·90	33·20	1,244 7 0	115·50	4,041 7 0
13	Bijnor, ...	143·60	14·00	549 13 0	13·50	726 13 0
14	Moradabad, ...	229·00	22·50	873 7 0	54·60	2,491 13 0
15	Bareilly, ...	539·50	45·80	1,713 4 0	327·00	15,012 5 0
16	Budaun, ...	255·30	17·40	741 8 0	38·00	1,732 3 0
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	227·10	25·30	993 11 0	95·80	4,459 4 0
18	Muttra, ...	149·90	19·20	703 0 0	8·00	363 7 0
19	Agra, ...	407·50	21·40	812 13 0	206·40	8,363 1 0
20	Etáwah, ...	249·20	11·70	449 2 0	55·90	2,593 13 0
21	Mainpuri, ...	397·00	18·20	689 10 0	7·50	256 10 0
22	Etah, ...	193·80	15·70	618 5 0	70·20	2,894 15 0
23	Fatehgarh, ...	330·10	16·70	712 7 0	131·00	4,660 10 0
24	Cawnpore, ...	329·10	30·60	1,168 0 0	82·10	3,877 0 0
25	Fatehpur, ...	328·60	21·00	798 7 0	158·40	6,883 4 0
26	Allahabad, ...	634·20	36·00	1,384 13 0	234·90	8,455 7 0
27	Bánda, ...	355·40	34·90	1,372 3 0	132 20	6,049 14 0
28	Hamírpur, ...	186·50	20·20	795 0 0	57·90	2,145 8 0
29	Jaunpur, ...	352·50	28·80	949 0 0	167 80	7,784 12 0
30	Mirzapur, ...	237·10	23·30	946 12 0	83·40	3,757 4 0
31	Benares, ...	470·90	42·90	1,643 10 0	87·40	4,161 6 0
32	Gházípur, ...	509·20	41·00	1,642 8 0	16 00	637 3 0
33	Azamgarh, ...	352·30	30·10	1,165 12 0	115·80	5,283 12 0
34	Gorakhpur, ...	600·10	54·90	2,139 13 0	241·80	10,351 6 0
35	Basti, ...	392·60	29·70	1,108 11 0	180·70	6,184 9 0
36	Almora, ...	180·70	11·20	440 5 0	19·60	688 0 0
37	Orai, ...	172·00	21·40	803 0 0	70 40	3,209 12 0
38	Jhánsi, ...	195·20	21·50	828 2 0	47·90	2,183 3 0
39	Lalitpur, ...	87·00	9·60	378 11 0	12·80	630 0 0
	Total, ...	18,310·00	1,231·00	47,806 4 0	6,391·00	2,73,637 12 0

TECTION.

PRISONS.

the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873, *and their earnings.*

5.				6.				7.				
Grinding wheat and making clothing or other articles for prisoners.				*On the roads employed by Public Works Department or by municipalities.*				*Prisoner-warders, lumbardars, and in cleaning Jail and other miscellaneous work.*				
A.	B.			A.	B.			A.	B.			
Average number of convicts employed.	Total estimated earnings for the year.			Average number of convicts employed.	Total estimated earnings for the year.			Average number employed.	Total estimated earnings for the year.			Number.
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
77·20	2,906	5	0	...	0	0	0	64·20	2,904	1	0	1
58·10	1,991	9	0	...	0	0	0	39·70	2,097	10	0	2
229·10	9,360	0	0	...	0	0	0	62·00	3,125	5	0	3
55·20	1,931	1	0	...	0	0	0	24·60	1,507	15	0	4
110·30	3,826	13	0	...	0	0	0	104·20	4,496	6	0	5
149·30	5,755	10	0	...	0	0	0	56·50	2,809	6	0	6
5·20	201	14	0	...	0	0	0	2·50	131	3	0	7
39·60	1,650	8	0	...	0	0	0	57·10	2,268	11	0	8
6·00	205	5	0	...	0	0	0	...	...			9
27·50	1,010	10	0	...	0	0	0	12·50	678	11	0	10
10·30	386	4	0	...	0	0	0	2·10	167	11	0	11
70·70	2,973	10	0	...	0	9	0	13·60	552	1	0	12
12·30	439	6	0	...	0	0	0	7·50	343	5	0	13
38·20	1,555	9	0	...	0	0	0	11·80	568	1	0	14
21·00	757	12	0	...	0	0	0	30·70	1,461	2	0	15
25·20	994	10	0	...	0	0	0	27·40	1,083	10	0	16
20·00	775	11	0	...	0	0	0	5·80	317	2	0	17
16·30	665	3	0	...	0	0	0	38·70	1,379	0	0	18
23·80	831	11	0	...	0	0	0	17·60	798	7	0	19
17·10	645	9	0	44·00	1,505	10	0	8·80	428	14	0	20
28·20	1,041	9	0	...	0	0	0	12·00	716	5	0	21
30·50	1,262	4	0	...	0	0	0	6·90	236	2	0	22
24·40	856	10	0	...	0	0	0	21·90	1,064	3	0	23
38·00	1,531	14	0	2·50	85	9	0	5·10	407	3	0	24
36·00	1,494	4	0	...	0	0	0	18·00	1,117	13	0	25
79·20	3,164	2	0	55·60	1,902	9	0	55·70	2,763	12	0	26
22·00	783	10	0	...	0	0	0	12·90	710	10	0	27
15·20	609	2	0	...	0	0	0	14·80	629	10	0	28
24·10	844	1	0	...	0	0	0	15·40	695	13	0	29
25·20	1,025	7	0	...	0	0	0	18·70	767	10	0	30
44·30	1,781	11	0	...	0	0	0	41·00	1,891	3	0	31
64·50	2,594	15	0	...	0	0	0	110·00	4,129	1	0	32
21·90	800	12	0	...	0	0	0	20·80	1,008	5	0	33
37·50	1,340	7	0	...	0	0	0	16·30	941	3	0	34
35·30	1,602	9	0	...	0	0	0	24·90	979	13	0	35
11·40	537	4	0	6·20	212	2	0	11·80	540	11	0	36
12·90	441	7	0	...	0	0	0	7·30	341	1	0	37
11·80	417	8	0	...	0	0	0	16·30	649	0	0	38
7·80	266	15	0	...	1	0	0	3·50	119	12	0	39
1,584·20	61,261	7	0	108·30	3,705	14	0	1,020·60	46,827	11	0	

III.—PRO

C.—PRI

4.—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of*

Number.	1. Jails.	8. On Jail Garden. A. Average number employed.	B. Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners.	C. Value of vegetables sold.	D. Total estimated earnings for the year.
	CENTRAL JAILS.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Meerut, ...	55·30	203 0 0	478 14 0	681 14 0
2	Bareilly, ...	19·90	369 2 0	84 11 0	453 13 0
3	Agra, ...	75·20	975 14 0	700 1 0	1,675 15 0
4	Fatehgarh, ...	34·70	334 13 0	438 4 0	773 1 0
5	Allahabad, ...	21·90	1,385 3 0	247 10 0	1,632 13 0
6	Benares, ...	40·10	968 3 0	812 8 0	1,780 11 0
	DISTRICT JAILS.				
7	Dehra Dún, ...	6·50	41 14 0	83 10 0	125 8 0
8	Saháranpur, ...	12·10	130 14 0	398 10 0	529 8 0
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	3·00	247 13 0	36 10 0	284 7 0
10	Meerut, ...	9·30	153 3 0	96 4 0	249 7 0
11	Bulandshahr, ...	7·00	137 2 0	33 8 0	170 10 0
12	Aligarh, ...	13·00	103 4 0	138 13 0	242 1 0
13	Bijnor, ...	13·80	179 0 0	244 11 0	423 11 0
14	Moradabad, ...	3·60	92 12 0	35 8 0	128 4 0
15	Bareilly, ...	10·70	143 10 0	103 2 0	246 12 0
16	Budaun, ...	9·20	198 14 0	12 7 0	211 5 0
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	8·10	94 10 0	16 10 0	111 4 0
18	Muttra, ...	13·40	97 13 0	137 8 0	235 5 0
19	Agra, ...	6·10	327 3 0	106 1 0	433 4 0
20	Etáwah, ...	10·10	247 3 0	139 1 0	386 4 0
21	Mainpuri, ...	34·50	403 3 0	598 3 0	1,001 6 0
22	Etah, ...	8·00	112 8 0	72 7 0	184 15 0
23	Fatehgarh, ...	17·50	121 13 0	375 4 0	497 1 0
24	Cawnpore, ...	9·30	222 12 0	69 3 0	291 15 0
25	Fatehpur, ...	5·00	115 10 0	139 15 0	255 9 0
26	Allahabad, ...	23·00	421 7 0	679 9 0	1,101 0 0
27	Bánda, ...	15·00	186 0 0	166 1 0	352 1 0
28	Hamírpur, ...	17·90	145 3 0	190 15 0	336 2 0
29	Jaunpur, ...	5·30	125 1 0	3 8 0	128 9 0
30	Mirzapur, ...	8·60	167 11 0	51 4 0	218 15 0
31	Benares, ...	15·90	413 7 0	117 0 0	530 7 0
32	Gházipur, ...	22·00	376 6 0	235 2 0	611 8 0
33	Azamgarh, ...	12·10	326 12 0	129 14 0	456 10 0
34	Gorakhpur, ...	8·30	654 15 0	268 11 0	923 10 0
35	Basti, ...	10·70	99 15 0	13 15 0	113 14 0
36	Almora, ...	4·20	149 13 0	5 3 0	155 0 0
37	Orai, ...	11·30	320 9 0	7 0 0	327 9 0
38	Jhánsi, ...	4·30	123 3 0	8 5 0	131 8 0
39	Lalitpur, ...	6·90	122 13 0	11 14 0	134 11 0
	Total, ...	612·80	11,040 7 0	7,487 12 0	18,528 3 0

TECTION.

SONS.

the N.-W. P., during the year 1873, *and their estimated Earnings.*

9.				10.			
On Manufactures.				Total.			
A.	B.	C.		A.	B.		Number.
Average number employed.	Estimated profits of the year.	Average profits per head of those so employed.		Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor.	Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labor.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
310·40	8,434 3 0	27 3 0		24,288 14 0	25 7 0		1
93·40	8,548 14 0	91 8 0		48,606 9 0	40 3 0		2
627·70	35,517 5 0	56 9 0		65,259 1 0	35 8 0		3
80·00	2,144 3 0	26 13 0		34,630 8 0	36 2 0		4
464·40	12,741 8 0	27 7 0		69,786 4 0	32 2 0		5
283·70	6,574 4 0	23 3 0		45,141 5 0	30 1 0		6
20·80	476 11 0	22 15 0		1,437 6 0	26 2 0		7
38·90	1,527 0 0	39 4 0		7,434 9 0	29 13 0		8
40·50	1,443 5 0	35 10 0		3,277 12 0	29 6 0		9
...	...	...		9,969 14 0	27 13 0		10
43·10	988 6 0	22 15 0		3,228 7 0	25 15 0		11
72·90	2,668 7 0	36 10 0		11,722 1 0	28 7 0		12
56·50	786 8 0	13 15 0		3,269 8 0	22 12 0		13
36·70	819 4 0	22 5 0		6,436 6 0	28 2 0		14
...	...	...		19,191 3 0	35 9 0		15
85·20	2,037 4 0	23 15 0		6,800 8 0	26 10 0		16
22·60	492 2 0	21 12 0		7,149 2 0	31 8 0		17
39·40	810 14 0	20 9 0		4,156 13 0	27 12 0		18
70·40	2 247 1 0	31 15 0		13,486 5 0	33 2 0		19
58·40	1,503 9 0	25 12 0		7,512 13 0	33 12 0		20
229·10	2,594 9 0	11 5 0		6,300 1 0	15 14 0		21
18·80	527 13 0	28 1 0		5,724 6 0	29 9 0		22
69·90	2,331 9 0	33 6 0		10,122 8 0	30 11 0		23
74·50	2,269 1 0	30 7 0		9,630 10 0	29 4 0		24
33·40	1,803 8 0	54 0 0		12,357 13 0	37 10 0		25
29·80	1,481 8 0	49 11 0		20,253 3 0	31 15 0		26
80·10	1,167 5 0	14 9 0		10,435 11 0	29 6 0		27
29 50	185 4 0	6 4 0		4,700 10 0	25 3 0		28
28 80	696 7 0	24 3 0		11,098 10 0	31 8 0		29
33·40	960 4 0	28 12 0		7,696 4 0	32 6 0		30
137·30	3,324 0 0	24 3 0		13,332 5 0	28 5 0		31
134·50	2,155 13 0	16 0 0		11,770 15 0	23 2 0		32
85·50	1,556 13 0	18 3 0		10,272 0 0	29 3 0		33
105·20	4,698 5 0	44 10 0		20,394 12 0	34 0 0		34
...	...	...		9,989 8 0	25 7 0		35
45·90	648 1 0	14 2 0		3,221 7 0	24 10 0		36
25·60	536 0 0	20 15 0		5,658 13 0	32 14 0		37
70·40	3,092 13 0	43 15 0		7,302 2 0	37 7 0		38
30·40	380 7 0	12 8 0		1,910 8 0	21 15 0		39
3,707·10	1,20,170 3 0	32 7 0		5,71,937 6 0	31 4 0		

III.—PRO

C.—

5.—*Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Number remaining at the close of the previous year.	3. Number received during the year.	4. Total population.
	Central Jails.			
1	Meerut, ...	4	78	82
2	Bareilly, ...	...	...	...
3	Agra, ...	...	...	...
4	Fatehgarh, ...	...	...	...
5	Allahabad, ...	...	...	...
6	Benares, ...	...	...	...
	District Jails.			
7	Dehra Dún, ...	2	20	22
8	Saháranpur, ...	5	67	72
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	17	17
10	Meerut, ...	...	...	...
11	Bulandshahr, ...	5	97	102
12	Aligarh, ...	9	132	141
13	Bijnor, ...	1	62	63
14	Moradabad, ...	8	107	115
15	Bareilly, ...	22	172	194
16	Budaun, ...	1	27	28
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	2	12	14
18	Muttra, ...	7	43	50
19	Agra, ...	2	96	98
20	Etáwah, ...	6	79	85
21	Mainpuri, ...	2	74	76
22	Etah, ...	7	99	106
23	Fatehgarh, ...	8	100	108
24	Cawnpore, ...	6	62	68
25	Fatehpur, ...	2	37	39
26	Allahabad, ...	11	126	137
27	Bánda, ...	5	86	91
28	Hamírpur, ...	4	28	32
29	Jaunpur, ...	5	54	59
30	Mirzapur, ...	5	100	105
31	Benares, ...	6	75	81
32	Gházipur, ...	...	60	60
33	Azamgarh, ...	1	34	35
34	Gorakhpur, ...	5	96	101
35	Basti, ...	...	21	21
36	Almora, ...	...	10	10
37	Orai, ...	2	35	37
38	Jhánsi, ...	...	26	26
39	Lalitpur, ...	...	11	11
	Total, ...	143	2,143	2,286

TECTION.

PRISONS.

in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873.

5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
Daily average number.	Released during the year.	Escaped.	Transported.	Died.	Remaining on the 31st December, 1873.	Number.
4·95	75	...	...	...	7	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1·93	22	...	...	...	...	7
5·34	69	...	...	...	3	8
2·36	17	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	10
6·71	95	...	...	...	7	11
12·23	132	...	...	...	9	12
5·52	53	...	...	...	10	13
9·00	106	...	...	...	9	14
23·55	176	...	...	...	18	15
1·54	28	...	...	...	...	16
1·08	10	...	...	...	4	17
3·10	48	...	...	...	2	18
5·71	93	...	...	...	5	19
5·59	82	...	...	...	3	20
3·47	73	...	...	...	3	21
7·93	102	...	...	...	4	22
10·12	101	...	...	...	7	23
6·12	65	...	...	1	3	24
2·82	35	...	...	...	3	25
9·93	125	...	...	...	12	26
9·54	80	...	..	...	11	27
3·35	31	...	...	...	1	28
4·48	56	...	...	...	3	29
7·28	102	...	...	...	3	30
5·04	76	...	...	...	5	31
4·46	58	...	...	...	2	32
5·60	30	...	...	...	5	33
10·67	85	...	...	...	16	34
2·01	18	...	...	...	3	35
0·55	9	...	...	...	1	36
3·00	37	...	...	...	...	37
1·23	24	...	...	...	2	38
0·50	10	...	...	...	1	39
176·71	2,123	...	...	1	162	

III.—PRO

C.—

6.—*Statement showing the results of the Manufactories in the*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Cash. Debits. A. Balance at close of previous year.			B. Cash receipts during the year.			C. Total cash debits (against the Superintendent).		
	CENTRAL JAILS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Meerut, ...	779	1	2	27,941	2	8	28,720	3	10
2	Bareilly, ...	19	11	1	56,868	9	8	56,883	4	9
3	Agra, ...	3,140	9	1	97,658	9	10	1,00,799	2	11
4	Fatehgarh, ...	291	1	0	12,558	5	4	12,849	6	4
5	Allahabad, ...	599	4	4	51,741	2	8	52 340	7	0
6	Benares, ...	249	6	6	36,684	2	11	36,933	9	5
	DISTRICT JAILS.									
7	Dehra Dún, ...	116	5	0	1,457	7	7	1,573	12	7
8	Saháranpur, ...	115	12	5	4,660	8	11	4,776	5	4
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	343	1	3	3,252	3	2	3,595	4	5
10	Meerut, ...	39	8	9	48	2	3	87	11	0
11	Bulandshahr, ...	193	8	7	1,623	14	8	1,817	7	3
12	Aligarh, ...	81	9	9	7,907	0	4	7,988	10	1
13	Bijnor, ...	14	6	5	2,742	1	3	2,756	7	8
14	Moradabad, ...	8	7	9	2,862	7	9	2,870	5	6
15	Bareilly, ...	...			...			...		
16	Budaun, ...	51	10	6	2,428	12	2	2,480	6	8
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	166	5	11	687	5	0	853	10	11
18	Muttra, ...	112	3	8	2,485	2	2	2,597	5	10
19	Agra, ...	351	5	7	4,837	6	0	5,188	11	7
20	Etáwah, ...	173	10	1	4,595	0	4	4,768	10	5
21	Mainpuri, ...	110	15	9	6,679	14	11	6,790	14	8
22	Etah, ...	378	15	8	2,475	9	11	2,854	9	7
23	Fatehgarh, ...	296	13	4	8,081	15	4	8,378	12	8
24	Cawnpore, ...	15	8	1	8,217	4	0	8,232	12	1
25	Allahabad, ...	336	1	5	6,058	2	5	6,494	3	10
26	Fatehpur, ...	1,447	8	10	15,449	2	3	16,896	11	1
27	Bánda, ...	22	2	9	2,288	9	6	2,310	12	3
28	Hamírpur, ...	139	1	3	1,069	3	6	1,208	4	9
29	Jaunpur, ...	82	1	7	2,538	3	6	2,620	5	1
30	Mirzapur, ...	113	10	11	2,580	7	11	2,694	2	10
31	Benares, ...	27	13	0	12,701	0	0	12,728	13	0
32	Gházipur, ...	99	7	4	7,946	14	2	8,046	5	6
33	Azamgarh, ...	131	2	1	5,870	10	9	6,001	12	10
34	Gorakhpur, ...	2,294	11	9	14,674	2	1	16,968	13	10
35	Basti, ...	313	0	11	522	1	0	835	1	11
36	Almora, ...	25	12	10	1,161	15	3	1,187	12	1
37	Orai, ...	0	12	4	1,726	2	3	1,726	14	7
38	Jhánsi, ...	97	15	7	3,874	10	11	3,972	10	6
39	Lalitpur, ...	13	3	9	2,116	9	7	2,129	13.	4
	Total, ...	12,794	0	0	4,29,172	3	11	4,41,966	3	11

TECTION.

PRISONS.

Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873.

| | | |

III.—PRO

C.—

6.—*Statement showing the results of the Manufactories in the Jails*

Number.	1. Jails.	Stock. Raw Materials. A. Value at close of previous year.			Raw Materials. B. Value at close of this year.			Manufac A. Value at close of previous year.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	CENTRAL JAILS.									
1	Meerut, ...	1,042	0	5	498	10	8	1,459	15	5
2	Bareilly, ...	1,229	4	5	1,180	5	2	7,583	13	8
3	Agra, ...	2,463	10	6	5,145	10	4	9,031	0	4
4	Fatehgarh, ...	269	0	5	131	2	6	299	3	9
5	Allahabad, ...	4,305	2	0	2,497	4	2	6,411	1	6
6	Benares, ...	1,319	7	2	1,469	13	3	12,144	3	8
	DISTRICT JAILS.									
7	Dehra Dún, ...	20	0	0	10	7	6	205	15	7
8	Sahárunpur, ...	324	3	8	263	4	6	1,402	0	1
9	Muzaffarnagar, ..	138	10	5	119	5	2	773	9	1
10	Meerut, ...	...			...			42	0	0
11	Bulandshahr, ...	...			72	15	4	3,288	4	11
12	Aligarh, ...	42	6	10	209	2	4	410	2	8
13	Bijnor, ...	128	4	10	102	2	4	453	8	0
14	Moradabad, ...	136	6	1	112	2	10	2,427	4	10
15	Bareilly, ...	...			...			...		
16	Budaun, ...	103	4	2	65	9	9	241	14	8
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	93	5	8	133	4	11	267	6	4
18	Muttra, ...	56	13	6	50	5	8	292	8	8
19	Agra, ...	291	3	4	109	13	0	702	6	6
20	Etáwah, ...	129	9	5	108	7	6	548	11	9
21	Mainpuri, ...	276	10	4	255	5	8	266	5	8
22	Etah, ...	210	5	4	319	7	4	624	0	2
23	Fatehgarh, ...	371	6	1	205	14	0	1,263	14	10
24	Cawnpore, ...	222	9	4	462	9	6	491	5	3
25	Fatehpur, ...	109	8	9	110	6	11	951	3	2
26	Allahabad, ...	286	12	9	305	11	4	1,627	10	10
27	Bánda, ...	52	5	11	27	2	5	1,139	15	2
28	Hamírpur, ...	48	1	5	57	3	0	11	4	1
29	Jaunpur, ...	114	11	10	87	7	2	457	7	1
30	Mirzapur, ...	1,788	0	10	1,447	5	7	2,695	3	10
31	Benares, ...	412	14	3	359	1	5	3,334	13	9
32	Gházipur, ...	588	6	5	969	15	6	972	3	0
33	Azamgarh, ...	388	12	2	402	4	9	1,514	15	0
34	Gorakhpur, ...	793	12	3	819	13	7	2,701	0	6
35	Basti, ...	...			66	14	7	...		
36	Almora, ...	319	4	0	30	0	5	879	2	0
37	Orai, ...	53	6	6	55	15	6	149	1	0
38	Jhánsi, ...	391	10	7	142	8	11	531	6	2
39	Lalitpur, ...	14	8	0	20	4	0	238	15	0
	Total, ...	18,535	14	10	18,425	6	6	67,835	1	11

TECTION.

PRISONS.

of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1873.—(contd).

4.						5.	
tured Goods.	*Plant and Machinery.*						
B.	A.			B.			
Value at close of this year.	Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.		Average actual cash remittances per head of average number of prisoners employed in earning them.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,863 1 10	1,015	12	9	33	0 0	19 5 3	1
7,062 5 5	5,655	0	0	5,715	4 0	23 14 9	2
8,083 13 6	5,080	0	0	5,700	0 0	42 3 2	3
446 4 6	127	10	0	107	3 4	31 4 0	4
7,397 15 2	53	6	1	88	0 0	10 12 3	5
12,608 15 7	2,565	11	1	2,676	4 8	22 14 7	6
220 11 2	176	15	6	47	5 5	21 10 2	7
1,377 8 9	250	0	0	265	15 4	82 2 2	8
1,541 2 4	100	0	0	100	0 0	12 6 0	9
30 0 0	1	12	0	2	0 0	...	10
2,832 5 4	161	6	0	156	4 0	13 14 9	11
69 12 7	478	13	9	496	5 9	34 4 8	12
463 9 2	200	0	0	200	0 0	14 2 6	13
2,086 4 2	...			25	7 0	19 2 1	14
...	...			...		...	15
720 9 3	19	2	3	25	5 6	11 11 9	16
142 4 10	35	4	0	35	8 0	...	17
48 5 6	95	4	0	77	13 0	25 6 1	18
1,475 13 9	76	5	0	55	8 9	28 6 6	19
241 12 0	12	0	0	15	1 0	29 1 9	20
759 6 7	178	1	2	202	11 2	9 9 8	21
289 11 7	96	0	0	110	0 0	37 3 9	22
716 13 6	1,210	11	6	1,201	6 0	35 12 3	23
302 6 11	204	0	0	231	5 0	13 6 9	24
593 4 6	6	5	0	154	3 9	62 14 0	25
1,906 3 0	100	7	2	86	0 8	73 13 2	26
1,164 14 6	535	9	3	539	6 3	9 15 9	27
169 10 6	...			10	11 3	8 7 7	28
229 15 2	10	0	0	10	0 0	41 10 8	29
2,580 7 11	100	0	0	95	0 0	23 15 3	30
1,636 8 6	169	2	0	156	0 0	25 7 10	31
890 8 10	1,643	14	1	1,703	4 10	7 6 11	32
1,417 5 1	48	0	0	112	2 0	13 7 2	33
3,191 9 7	5	8	0	2	0 0	38 0 4	34
...	2	2	0	12	0 0	...	35
863 10 6	168	7	0	168	7 0	3 14 9	36
143 8 9	70	0	0	77	7 0	11 11 6	37
595 10 3	40	0	0	55	15 0	18 7 5	38
230 10 0	...			...		9 13 11	39
65,900 0 6	20,692	9	7	20,750	5 8	23 6 2	

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7.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the construction and net cost of the Convicts in the North-Western Pro*

Number.	1 Jails.	2. *Expended on new Jails during the past year.* A. By Jail Department. Rs. a. p.	2. B. By P. W. Department. Rs. a. p.	3. *Expended during the past year on additions, alterations, and repairs.* A. By Jail Department. Rs. a. p.	3. B. By. P. W. Department. Rs. a. p.
	CENTRAL JAILS.				
1	Meerut, ...	...	...	3,688 2 1	8,042 9 5
2	Bareilly, ...	15,362 5 1	...	10 0 0	...
3	Agra, ...	5,998 10 0	...	1,415 0 0	...
4	Fatehgarh, ...	24,724 0 10	...	...	...
5	Allahabad, ...	25,228 0 11	...	...	...
6	Benares, ...	15,038 1 7	...	...	...
	DISTRICT JAILS.				
7	Dehra Dún, ...	...	...	870 0 0	...
8	Saháranpur, ...	...	...	324 12 10	...
9	Muzaffarnagar,...	...	...	952 11 3	...
10	Meerut, ...	161 2 5	33,648 15 9	...	...
11	Bulandshahr, ...	...	...	282 10 9	...
12	Aligarh, ...	...	...	18 11 6	...
13	Bijnor, ...	...	...	1,317 10 11	...
14	Moradabad, ...	...	...	446 2 4	...
15	Bareilly, ...	...	...	845 9 11	...
16	Budaun, ...	...	...	1,360 2 1	...
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	...	...	6,032 5 9	...
18	Muttra, ...	...	...	505 2 8	...
19	Agra, ...	8,072 0 0	...	...	...
20	Etáwah, ...	...	...	2,434 11 8	...
21	Mainpuri, ...	...	...	394 12 9	...
22	Etah, ...	...	...	1,580 13 5	...
23	Fatehgarh, ...	...	...	5,093 12 2	...
24	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	3,543 11 3	...
25	Fatehpur, ...	...	...	4,167 1 7	...
26	Allahabad, ...	...	...	12,400 15 4	...
27	Bánda, ...	...	...	977 2 6	...
28	Hamírpur, ...	...	...	2,063 15 6	...
29	Jaunpur, ...	...	...	34,918 11 4	...
30	Mirzapur, ...	...	...	3,364 12 1	...
31	Benares, ...	...	...	298 11 6	...
32	Gházipur, ...	...	...	810 4 3	...
33	Azamgarh, ...	...	...	6,677 1 3	...
34	Gorakhpur, ...	...	...	11,167 14 8	...
35	Basti, ...	8,443 7 0	...	134 0 0	...
36	Almora, ...	...	...	1,013 4 0	...
37	Orai, ...	...	...	1,022 1 0	...
38	Jhánsi, ...	...	...	8,045 6 9	...
39	Lalitpur, ...	...	...	1,300 10 10	...
	Total, ...	1,03,027 11 10	33,648 15 9	1,19,513 15 11	8,042 9 5
	Cost of General Superintendence, ...			...	...
	Cash Receipts other than remitted to Treasury (payment for prisoner's education),				
	GRAND TOTAL Rs., ...				

TECTION.

SONS.

of new Jails, and on additions, alterations and repairs, with the gross vinces during the year 1873, *including all charges.*

4. Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year.			5. Total expenditure on the prisoners of the Jails during the past year.			6. Deduct cash receipts remitted to the Treasury.			7. Net cost to Government during the year per convict.			Number.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
44,830	2	4	56,560	13	10	6,000	0	0	50	6	1⅔	1
59,231	11	8	74,604	0	9	2,234	7	2	58	7	3¾	2
71,105	2	3	78,553	12	3	26,489	3	3	28	1	11	3
39,354	10	1	64,078	10	11	2,500	0	0	64	3	11	4
86,390	6	9	1,11,618	7	8	5,000	0	0	51	3	10¼	5
66,494	10	4	81,532	11	11	6,500	0	0	49	15	3⅓	6
4,035	1	4	4,905	1	4	450	0	0	78	2	6⅓	7
9,344	0	8	9,668	13	6	1,250	0	0	31	11	2	8
5,237	6	0	6,190	1	3	500	0	0	48	15	1⅔	9
12,549	6	9	46,359	8	11	...			122	5	1⅔	10
5,793	14	3	6,076	9	0	600	0	0	40	13	11	11
15,461	9	0	15,480	4	6	2,500	0	0	30	4	1½	12
6,834	11	8	8,152	6	7	800	0	0	46	6	4⅔	13
10,242	4	6	10,688	6	10	702	1	1	40	9	6⅓	14
24,758	14	6	25,604	8	5	...			40	0	1⅓	15
10,516	15	8	11,877	1	9	1,000	0	0	37	13	4	16
9,803	13	0	15,886	2	9	...			46	10	5⅔	17
7,327	5	8	7,832	8	4	1,000	0	0	40	8	9⅓	18
14,916	12	8	22,988	12	8	2,000	0	0	50	6	9⅓	19
9,857	3	1	12,291	14	9	1,700	0	0	41	13	10	20
13,120	1	7	13,514	14	4	2,200	0	0	27	8	8⅔	21
8,535	1	8	10,115	15	1	700	0	0	45	6	0⅓	22
11,954	3	7	17,047	15	9	2,500	0	0	40	13	10	23
13,659	0	2	17,202	1	5	1,000	0	0	48	15	2⅓	24
12,809	9	4	16,976	10	11	2,100	0	0	44	4	11	25
21,791	7	9	34,192	7	1	2,200	0	0	48	9	11⅓	26
14,405	4	2	15,382	6	8	800	0	0	40	13	1	27
8,558	4	6	10,622	4	0	250	0	0	53	4	1⅔	28
13,800	3	11	48,718	15	3	1,200	0	0	130	3	0⅓	29
10,040	13	11	13,405	10	0	800	0	0	51	4	8½	30
18,465	3	2	18,763	14	8	3,500	0	0	31	6	3	31
20,700	6	4	21,510	10	7	1,000	0	0	39	1	4⅔	32
16,107	13	7	22,784	14	10	1,150	0	0	56	7	9⅔	33
27,611	3	9	38,779	2	5	4,000	0	0	52	4	9⅓	34
13,777	12	5	22,355	3	5	...			55	7	6⅓	35
8,717	10	8	9,730	14	8	180	0	0	68	3	6½	36
7,514	12	4	8,536	13	4	300	0	0	46	14	10⅔	37
9,315	9	3	17,361	0	0	1,300	0	0	76	1	10½	38
6,108	3	8	7,408	14	6	300	0	0	75	3	7⅓	39
7,71,078	15	11	10,35,312	4	10	86,705	11	6	50	0	1⅓	
...			45,715	0	10	...			...			
...			...			948	7	2	...			
...			10,81,027	5	8	87,654	2	8	..			

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8.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

Number	1. Jails.	2. Total population during the year. Male.	Female.	Total.
	CENTRAL JAILS.			
1	Meerut, ...	1,799	120	1,919
2	Bareilly, ...	2,034	55	2,089
3	Agra, ...	2,962	134	3,146
4	Fatehgarh, ...	1,663	1	1,664
5	Allahabad, ...	3,807	162	3,969
6	Benares, ...	2,370	...	2,370
	DISTRICT JAILS.			
7	Dehra Dún, ...	159	4	163
8	Saháranpur, ...	1,085	11	1,096
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	532	22	554
10	Meerut, ...	1,256	...	1,256
11	Bulandshahr,... ...	782	28	810
12	Aligarh, ...	1,300	32	1,332
13	Bijnor, ...	758	21	779
14	Moradabad, ...	1,490	46	1,536
15	Bareilly, ...	2,288	88	2,376
16	Budaun, ...	1,285	27	1,312
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1,325	46	1,371
18	Muttra, ...	1,036	22	1,058
19	Agra, ...	1,445	...	1,445
20	Etáwah, ...	1,133	32	1,165
21	Mainpuri, ...	1,146	20	1,166
22	Etah, ...	1,085	16	1,101
23	Fatehgarh, ...	1,384	49	1,433
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,795	142	1,937
25	Fatehpur, ...	1,199	73	1,272
26	Allahabad, ...	2,354	252	2,606
27	Bánda, ...	1,442	161	1,603
28	Hamírpur, ...	1,008	156	1,664
29	Jaunpur, ...	1,510	124	1,634
30	Mirzapur, ...	1,280	123	1,403
31	Benares, ...	1,682	264	1,946
32	Gházipur, ...	1,575	112	1,687
33	Azamgarh, ...	1,918	136	2,054
34	Gorakhpur, ...	2,315	232	2,547
35	Basti, ...	1,357	87	1,444
36	Almora, ...	266	19	285
37	Orai, ...	721	38	759
38	Jhánsi, ...	876	161	1,037
39	Lalitpur, ...	408	54	462
	Total, ...	55,830	3,120	58,950

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SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873.

3.			4.			
Number admitted into Hospital during the year.			*Daily average number of sick during the year.*			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number.
1,648	117	1,765	55·39	2·94	58·33	1
913	24	942	34·54	1·02	35·56	2
1,038	59	1,097	46·94	3·50	50·44	3
666	...	666	29·51	...	29·51	4
940	57	997	56·12	2·61	58·73	5
1,762	...	1,762	67·56	...	67·56	6
22	...	22	0·63	...	0·63	7
284	...	284	10·29	...	10·29	8
46	...	46	2·60	...	2·60	9
931	...	931	29·47	...	29·47	10
132	2	134	4·06	0·07	4·13	11
316	5	321	8·91	0·23	9·14	12
132	13	145	2·40	0·20	2·60	13
89	1	90	2·21	0·07	2·28	14
605	5	610	19·77	0·24	20·01	15
100	...	100	3·31	...	3·31	16
229	5	234	9·27	0·14	9·41	17
138	3	141	3·11	0·03	3·14	18
353	...	353	9·18	...	9·18	19
134	4	138	2·80	0·05	2·85	20
134	2	136	4·96	0·03	4·99	21
187	2	189	5·41	0·10	5·51	22
155	1	156	5·29	0·01	5·30	23
322	30	352	8·94	0·59	9·53	24
274	...	274	7·69	...	7·69	25
191	31	222	7·15	1·13	8·28	26
567	25	592	9·57	0·56	10·13	27
187	6	193	5·82	0·15	5·97	28
576	83	659	21·30	2·37	23·67	29
273	8	281	8·19	0·56	8·75	30
496	125	621	15·03	5·00	20·03	31
140	12	152	4·02	0·35	4·37	32
273	44	317	8·19	1·35	9 54	33
754	46	800	31·33	1·40	32·73	34
602	13	625	19·22	0·61	19·83	35
98	2	100	3·61	0·06	3·67	36
103	2	105	2·96	0·04	3·00	37
96	7	103	4·13	0·23	4·36	38
41	4	45	1·45	0·15	1·60	39
15,962	738	16,700	572·25	25·75	598·	

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

1.—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts.			Total.
	Small Cause Courts.	Munsifs' or other Subdivisional Courts.	District Courts.	
On written obligation for the sum certain (bond debt), ...	4,669	44,186	1,820	50,675
„ unwritten ditto (simple debt), ...	1,210	3,995	64	5,269
„ account stated ditto (ditto), ...	1,761	4,755	454	6,970
Money paid or received ditto (ditto), ...	796	892	60	1,748
Goods sold, ditto (ditto), ...	1,307	1,515	79	2,901
For breaches contract not included in above, ...	543	1,478	42	2,063
Suits for rent, ...	207	474	13	694

Suits for damages, For movable property or value thereof, ...	603	3,011	102	3,716
Suits for damages, For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damages, ...	34	84	22	140
Suits for damages, For injuries to property, ...	126	514	23	663
Suits for damages, For defamation, ...	...	205	15	220
For other injuries not included in above, ...	65	504	10	579
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts,...	...	44	26	70
„ to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident,	...	109	16	125
„ to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction, ...	...	60	3	63
„ to compel partnership and other account, ...	...	63	8	71
„ connected with religion and caste,...	7	3	...	10
„ relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments, ...	...	13	2	15
„ relating to marriage dower and divorce, ...	2	168	17	187
„ to establish or dispute adoption, ...	...	6	2	8
„ regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics, ...	...	...	...	...
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights, ...	...	267	50	317
Suits for immovable property or conveyance by sale, ...	...	1,271	112	1,383
Ditto ditto ditto by gift, ...	...	74	6	80
„ to contest sales for arrears of Government revenue, ...	...	46	...	46

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

1.—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873.

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts.				Total.
	Small Cause Courts.	Munsifs' or other Subdivisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	
Suits to contest sales or summary orders passed in execution of decree, ...	...	501	14	...	515
„ to establish or contest wills, ...	...	20	3	...	23
Claim to inheritance, ... Under Hindú Law, ...	...	456	25	...	581
Claim to inheritance, ... Under Muhammadan Law, ...	...	342	45	...	387
Claim to inheritance, ... Under any other Law, ...	...	3	...	...	3
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindú widows, ...	...	17	1	...	18
„ relating to the revenue, ...	...	28	13	...	41
„ relating to mortgage of immovable property, ...	...	1,837	262	...	2,099
Claims in right of pre-emption, ...	...	670	91	...	761
Suits to recover or assess rent free lands, ...	...	3	...	...	3
„ regarding the relative right of superior and inferior holders of land other than rent suits.	...	613	11	...	624
„ for portion of immovable property, ...	...	70	17	...	87
„ regarding boundaries, ...	...	285	9	...	294
„ for or relative to immovable property not included in the above, ...	...	5,891	217	...	6,108
Total, ...	11,330	74,473	3,754	...	*89,557

* Note.—This statement contains only original suits; cases received back for review of judgment and cases remanded for re-trial are not included in this return, hence the difference between these figures and the total of the 3rd column of judicial civil statement No. 2.

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

2.—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

Class of Court.	Number of Cases on files.				Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	Cases in which Decree passed.				
						Without contest in Court.				
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.		Exparte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.
Small Cause Court, ...	312	11,330	...	11,642	1,938	2,306	2,995	600	292	6,193
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals, ...	4,516	73,636	426	78,578	8,799	14,871	16,316	9,968	1,284	42,439
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts, ...	641	4,424	513	5,578	674	806	721	432	97	2,056
Chief Courts of Districts, ...	10	21	58	89	9	3	6	3	2	14
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Admiralty, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Testamentary, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Matrimonial, ...	4	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Insolvent, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,... ...	5,483	89,415	997	95,895	11,420	17,986	20,038	11,003	1,675	50,702

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

2.—Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873.

Class of Court.	Cases in which Decree passed.				Cases pending at close of the year.	Average number of days during which each Case lasted.		Number of summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summonses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.
	Contested cases tried and decided in Court.										
	In favor of plaintiff.		In favor of defendant, objector, or insolvent.	Total.		Contested.	Uncontested.				
	In whole.	In part.									
Small Cause Courts, ...	1,549	622	942	3,113	398	14	13	18,044	14,000	15,840	12,983
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals, ...	12,749	3,518	7,657	23,924	3,416	43	23	34,273	83,102	1,30,866	1,33,072
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District, ...	1,027	391	705	2,123	725	75	39	4,910	4,536	15,336	13,091
Chief Courts of Districts, ...	14	8	12	34	32	97	35	24	79	355	190
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Admiralty, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Testamentary,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Matrimonial,	2	...	...	2	6	235	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Insolvent, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	15,341	4,539	9,316	29,196	4,577	93	27	57,251	1,01,717	1,62,397	1,59,336

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

3.—*Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

Class of Court.	Number of Decrees passed during the year.	Number of Applications for Execution.			Number of Decrees completely executed.	Number of Decrees partially executed.	Number of Cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of Cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of Processes in Execution.			
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Temporary alienation of movable property, Section 243, Act VIII. of 1859.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.
Small Cause Courts, ...	7,410	538	8,735	9,273	1,762	1,914	6,985	612	...	...	...	251	275
Local and Subdivisional Civil Courts, ...	71,094	11,478	97,406	1,08,884	23,189	21,457	52,525	11,713	...	8,130	111	3,113	989
Revenue Courts, ...	50,053	3,082	30,765	33,847	13,653	5,001	11,929	3,264	86	395	24	2,806	615
Superior Courts, ...	1,169	652	3,918	4,570	876	884	2,045	765	38	368	4	103	18
Total, ...	1,29,726	15,750	1,40,824	1,56,574	39,480	29,256	71,484	16,354	124	8,893	139	6,273	1,897

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

4.—Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873.

Value of suits.			Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.			Total value of suits.
			Small Cause Courts.	Munsifs' and other Subdivisional Courts.	District Courts.	
In Civil Courts.						Rs.
Not exceeding	Rs.	5	1,015	1,676	700	11,667
Ditto	„	20	3,504	13,434	2,277	2,73,121
Ditto	„	100	4,962	41,971	4,607	26,46,133
Ditto	„	500	1,546	18,717	2,554	46,95,264
Ditto	„	5,000	...	3,468	1,957	66,35,921
Ditto	„	10,000	...	108	174	42,90,912
Exceeding	„	1,00,000	...	1	6	16,99,272
Total in Civil Courts,...			11,027	79,375	12,275	2,02,52,290

III.—PROTECTION.

E.—Rent Suits.

1.—*Statement of Suits instituted, decided, and pending, under Acts X. of* 1859 *and XIV. of* 1863, *during Revenue year* 1872-73.

Districts.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Decided.		Pending at close of year.
			On their merits.	Otherwise than on their merits.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dehra Dún, ...	6	49	35	17	3
Saháranpur, ...	84	1,201	593	602	40
Muzaffarnagar, ...	217	1,370	380	1,136	71
Meerut, ...	220	4,197	1,416	2,936	66
Bulandshahr, ...	196	3,181	1,324	1,785	268
Aligarh, ...	102	2,212	959	1,220	135
Bijnor, ...	47	1,511	419	1,086	53
Moradabad, ...	442	3,157	1,246	2,131	222
Budaun, ...	295	4,462	1,508	3,009	240
Bareilly,...	138	4,098	1,476	2,566	194
Sháhjahánpur, ...	95	3,339	797	2,341	296
Muttra, ...	29	2,057	1,053	1,004	29
Agra, ...	93	2,849	1,036	1,838	68
Farukhabad, ...	441	5,045	1,581	3,770	135
Mainpuri, ...	21	1,920	759	1,030	152
Etáwah, ...	32	1,568	514	1,058	28
Etah, ...	45	1,935	614	1,300	66
Cawnpore, ...	91	2,189	657	1,553	70
Fatehpur, ...	26	1,133	304	812	43
Bánda, ...	64	1,120	286	880	18
Allahabad, ...	54	916	220	704	46
Hamírpur, ...	27	781	379	367	12
Jaunpur, ...	317	4,343	1,033	3,214	413
Gorakhpur, ...	115	2,071	940	1,122	124
Basti, ...	46	686	347	351	34
Azamgarh, ...	167	2,454	953	1,519	164
Mirzapur, ...	287	1,729	425	1,307	284
Benares,...	75	1,852	527	1,373	27
Gházipur, ...	268	2,944	981	1,803	428
Grand Total, 1872-73, ...	4,010	66,319	22,766	43,834	3,729

III.—PRO

F.—REGIS

1.—*Comparative Statement of Documents presented for Registra*
1872-73

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING

Compul

Number.	1. Office.	2 Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause I.) 1872-73.	2 Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause I.) 1873-74.	3. Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of Rs 100 and upwards (Section 17, Clause II.) 1872-73.	3. Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of Rs 100 and upwards (Section 17, Clause II.) 1873-74.
1	Dehra Dún, ...	1	3	220	248
2	Saháranpur, ...	46	30	3,333	3,538
3	Meerut, ...	60	69	6,067	5,536
4	Aligarh, ...	20	23	3,084	3,176
5	Agra, ...	43	52	4,971	5,520
6	Farukhabad, ...	18	20	1,742	1,737
7	Mainpuri, ...	16	15	2,967	3,089
8	Moradabad, ...	32	33	4,583	4,747
9	Bareilly, ...	26	30	1,506	1,520
10	Sháhjahánpur, ...	19	25	3,355	3,645
11	Tarái Parganas, ...	4	3	94	103
12	Allahabad, ...	26	17	2,436	1,966
13	Cawnpore, ...	48	44	2,320	2,295
14	Bánda, ...	21	10	1,333	1,422
15	Jaunpur, ...	5	6	1,204	1,215
16	Azamgarh, ...	25	22	2,792	2,923
17	Mirzapur, ...	17	16	1,252	1,597
18	Benares, ...	36	38	2,032	2,391
19	Ghazipur, ...	18	8	3,014	3,260
20	Gorakhpur, ...	30	30	4,524	5,146
21	Jalaun, ...	9	7	606	694
22	Jhánsi, ...	3	2	348	312
23	Lalitpur, ...	1	1	34	30
24	Kumaun, ...	6	9	347	362
25	Family Domains of Maháraja of Benares, ...	3	2	980	907
	Total, ...	533	515	55,144	57,379

TECTION.

TRATION.

tion in each district of the North-Western Provinces for the years and 1873-74.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

sory.

4.		5.		6.		7.		
Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto (Section 17, Clause III.)		Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause IV.)		All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause IV.		Total of compulsory registrations.		
1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Number.
2	7	4	5	3	22	230	285	1
1,347	1,288	6	72	310	431	5,042	5,359	2
19	18	56	76	1,460	2,025	7,662	7,724	3
12	9	16	21	500	594	3,632	3,823	4
422	509	43	61	666	1,020	6,145	7,162	5
461	498	5	2	159	184	2,385	2,441	6
66	95	17	58	188	210	3,254	3,467	7
68	60	22	54	919	1,035	5,624	5,929	8
907	865	2	...	272	263	2,713	2,678	9
65	48	17	32	329	440	3,785	4,190	10
...	4	...	...	31	42	129	152	11
2	2	18	30	561	76	3,643	2,091	12
17	25	5	7	37	35	2,427	2,406	13
29	33	...	1	30	37	1,413	1,503	14
7	4	44	62	204	200	1,464	1,487	15
27	6	9	5	33	38	2,886	2,994	16
186	149	12	...	133	132	1,600	1,894	17
...	7	183	174	113	101	2,369	2,711	18
10	2	66	42	90	186	3,198	3,498	19
33	38	9	9	265	313	4,861	5,536	20
5	1	...	...	...	2	620	704	21
...	...	1	3	...	1	352	318	22
...	...	...	...	3	3	38	34	23
4	2	2	2	2	8	361	383	24
2	4	1	2	235	223	1,221	1,138	25
3,691	3,674	543	718	6,543	7,621	66,454	69,907	

III.—PRO

F.—REGIS

1.—*Comparative Statement of Documents presented for Regis*
1872-73

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING

Opti

Number.	1. Office.	8. Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, Clause 1.) 1872-73.	8. 1873-74.	9. Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto, (Section 18, Clause 11.) 1872-73.	9. 1873-74.
1	Dehra Dún, ...	40	40	...	...
2	Saháranpur, ...	965	1,315	459	582
3	Meerut, ...	2,583	1,978	6	4
4	Aligarh, ...	1,690	1,886	4	-
5	Agra, ...	2,723	3,472	277	446
6	Farukhabad, ...	1,201	1,210	466	455
7	Mainpuri, ...	2,255	2,513	53	78
8	Moradabad, ...	2,375	2,785	14	3
9	Bareilly, ...	720	737	328	368
10	Sháhjahánpur, ...	2,276	2,493	38	13
11	Tarái Parganas, ...	64	94	...	...
12	Allahabad, ...	794	756	...	...
13	Cawnpore, ...	1,305	1,267	5	7
14	Bánda, ...	874	1,133	7	12
15	Jaunpur, ...	942	1,022	1	...
16	Azamgarh, ...	1,577	2,180	9	...
17	Mirzapur, ...	1,104	1,477	74	98
18	Benares, ...	1,949	2,073	1	...
19	Gházipur, ...	1,620	1,596	5	...
20	Gorakhpur, ...	1,438	1,922	2	3
21	Jalaun, ...	291	383	...	2
22	Jhánsi, ...	114	150	...	1
23	Lalitpur, ...	63	69	...	...
24	Kumaun, ...	337	335	...	9
25	Family Domains of Maháraja of Benares.	788	779	56	...
	Total, ...	30,088	33,665	1,800	2,082

TECTION.

TRATION.

tration in each district of the North-Western Provinces for the years and 1873-74.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

onal.

10.		11.		12.		
Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause III.) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.		Awards (Section 18, Clause IV.)		Miscellaneous documents registered under Section 18, Clause VII. other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		
1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Number.
...	3	...	2	2	5	1
72	139	3	9	34	56	2
687	995	26	36	39	61	3
424	281	2	6	17	18	4
459	624	23	24	538	928	5
21	14	5	11	423	476	6
35	18	2	4	73	63	7
133	238	17	29	104	137	8
33	53	7	14	53	22	9
38	26	11	20	46	61	10
4	1	...	...	4	8	11
59	16	3	7	15	20	12
8	1	4	8	245	194	13
5	7	11	6	66	55	14
11	5	...	1	24	43	15
14	9	...	1	21	28	16
23	13	8	11	212	228	17
21	55	9	9	34	37	18
15	16	...	1	10	22	19
1	8	7	5	8	16	20
...	...	...	...	5	6	21
...	...	...	...	1	11	22
...	...	...	...	2	1	23
3	17	...	...	27	14	24
50	49	9	...	29	33	25
2,116	2,588	147	204	2,032	2,543	

III.—PRO

F.—REGIS

2.—*Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts and during the years*

Number.	1. Districts.	2. Total number of documents registered in Books I., III., and IV.		3. Total amount of Ordinary Fees.					
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...			...		
2	Registrar of Dehra Dún,	50	51	259	0	0	237	0	0
3	Sub-Registrars, ...	383	431	766	12	0	798	4	0
4	Registrar of Saháranpur,...	32	20	104	0	0	69	0	0
5	Sub-Registrars, ...	8,872	10,096	14,745	12	0	15,469	0	0
6	Registrar of Meerut, ...	38	29	129	0	0	149	0	0
7	Sub-Registrars, ...	13,977	13,872	20,175	15	0	19,418	15	0
8	Registrar of Aligarh, ...	34	26	131	0	0	81	0	0
9	Sub-Registrars, ...	8,654	8,964	11,427	1	0	11,904	0	0
10	Registrar of Agra, ...	59	69	189	8	0	243	0	0
11	Sub-Registrars, ...	14,928	18,262	19,668	12	0	22,839	5	0
12	Registrar of Farukhabad,...	164	176	411	8	0	522	12	0
13	Sub-Registrars, ...	5,417	5,566	7,189	4	0	7,402	4	0
14	Registrar of Mainpuri, ...	17	7	54	0	0	25	0	0
15	Sub-Registrars, ..	8,016	8,559	10,608	12	0	11,294	4	0
16	Registrar of Moradabad,...	59	51	207	12	0	183	0	0
17	Sub-Registrars, ...	10,823	11,868	16,189	4	0	16,929	4	0
18	Registrar of Bareilly, ...	192	188	635	0	0	648	3	0
19	Special Sub-Registrar of do,	...	5,321	...			2,832	12	0
20	Sub-Registrars, ...	12,383	8,708	11,920	4	0	9,990	5	0
21	Registrar of Shábjahánpur,	29	51	108	4	0	175	8	0
22	Sub-Registrars, ...	10,711	11,648	12,967	12	0	13,914	8	0
23	Registrar of Tarái Parganas,	...	...	...			...		
24	Sub-Registrars, ...	269	324	350	0	0	388	0	0
25	Registrar of Allahabad, ...	123	98	408	4	0	296	4	0
26	Special Sub-Registrar of do.,	1,033	960	2,188	14	0	1,931	2	0
27	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,327	2,408	5,813	12	0	4,315	12	0
28	Registrar of Cawnpore, ...	152	167	495	0	0	588	0	0
29	Sub-Registrars, ...	4,616	4,616	8,342	8	0	8,097	0	0

TECTION.

TRATION.

Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces 1872-73 and 1873-74.

4.				5.				6.				Number.
Total of other Receipts.				Total Receipts.				Total Expenditure.				
1872-73.			1873-74.			1872-73.			1873-74.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
...			...			...			23,928	0	4	1
132	0	3	107	4	0	391	0	3	344	4	0	517	3	6	463	8	0	2
469	0	11	514	3	0	1,235	12	11	1,312	7	0	505	10	4	493	9	6	3
217	4	0	171	7	6	321	4	0	240	7	6	1,140	15	1	1,141	14	10	4
7,378	3	0	7,868	6	6	22,123	15	0	23,337	6	6	5,501	6	0	5,482	1	7	5
225	2	6	199	7	9	354	2	6	348	7	9	1,412	3	0	1,074	7	0	6
9,865	12	3	9,882	7	0	30,041	11	3	29,301	6	0	7,310	15	0	7,152	15	10	7
226	12	1	159	11	0	357	12	1	240	11	0	1,141	1	9	983	2	9	8
4,994	7	0	5,207	12	0	16,421	8	0	17,111	12	0	4,859	8	0	4,860	0	0	9
225	9	6	321	2	0	425	1	6	564	2	0	1,229	0	0	1,201	15	5	10
8,613	9	10	9,966	11	4	28,277	5	10	32,563	0	4	9,395	7	0	9,410	10	0	11
781	0	6	856	0	6	1,192	8	6	1,378	12	6	1,002	6	6	1,005	11	0	12
3,092	2	9	3,203	1	6	10,281	6	9	10,605	5	6	3,588	0	0	3,573	2	6	13
95	10	0	56	5	6	149	10	0	81	5	6	1,274	1	0	1,166	13	3	14
3,890	12	6	4,179	7	9	14,499	8	6	15,473	11	9	6,598	11	5	6,600	0	0	15
304	0	0	280	4	0	511	12	0	463	4	0	1,398	7	7	1,463	5	1	16
7,974	13	0	8,547	6	6	24,164	1	0	25,476	10	6	7,361	7	9	7,313	7	1	17
1,188	7	9	1,115	3	0	1,823	7	9	1,763	11	0	1,137	0	11	1,024	0	3	18
...			1,490	12	0	...			4,323	8	0	...			1,101	5	10	19
6,654	8	6	5,401	12	0	18,574	14	6	15,391	12	0	5,458	14	0	5,006	11	0	20
150	11	0	287	6	0	258	15	0	462	14	0	1,154	8	3	925	12	11	21
6,167	8	0	6,436	9	6	19,135	4	0	20,351	1	6	5,880	0	0	5,972	7	4	22
...			...			...			...			...			...			23
192	14	0	253	10	0	542	14	0	642	2	0	271	7	0	320	1	0	24
877	2	0	724	4	0	1,285	6	0	1,020	8	0	1,012	9	0	997	6	6	25
1,155	8	0	935	2	0	3,344	6	0	2,866	4	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	11	0	26
2,688	2	3	1,910	9	8	8,501	14	3	6,226	5	8	4,426	5	0	4,386	8	0	27
885	5	6	966	4	0	1,380	5	6	1,554	4	0	1,034	6	6	1,026	5	6	28
4,245	10	0	4,141	6	0	12,588	2	0	12,238	6	0	7,254	5	3	7,131	15	0	29

III.—PRO

F.—REGIS

2.—Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts and during the years

Number.	1. Districts.	2. Total number of documents registered in Books I., III., and IV.		3. Total amount of Ordinary Fees.					
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
30	Registrar of Bánda, ...	6	12	21	0	0	36	8	0
31	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,959	3,251	4,718	0	0	4,885	12	0
32	Registrar of Azamgarh, ...	47	49	153	8	0	184	0	0
33	Sub-Registrars, ...	5,318	6,018	8,555	0	0	8,944	12	0
34	Registrar of Jaunpur, ...	21	32	83	0	0	142	0	0
35	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,888	3,025	4,020	8	0	3,978	12	0
36	Registrar of Mirzapur, ...	27	18	84	8	0	58	12	0
37	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,823	4,565	5,561	0	0	6,616	0	0
38	Registrar of Benares, ...	32	43	144	4	0	158	12	0
39	Special Sub-Registrar of ditto.	2,709	2,741	4,606	0	0	4,910	4	0
40	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,254	3,658	3,749	12	0	4,426	0	0
41	Registrar of Gházipur, ...	113	102	315	4	0	301	12	0
42	Sub-Registrars, ...	5,502	5,813	8,815	4	0	9,610	4	0
43	Registrar of Gorakhpur,...	339	45	1,112	0	0	139	8	0
44	Sub-Registrars, ...	7,998	9,504	13,783	4	0	16,446	12	0
45	Registrar of Jhánsi, ...	7	5	20	0	0	14	0	0
46	Sub-Registrars, ...	556	545	1,030	8	0	1,001	4	0
47	Registrar of Jalaun, ...	16	24	58	6	0	71	8	0
48	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,155	1,304	2,017	4	0	2,198	8	0
49	Registrar of Lalitpur, ...	...	1	...			5	0	0
50	Sub-Registrars, ...	126	125	152	4	0	146	12	0
51	Registrar of Kumaun, ...	40	34	88	0	0	84	0	0
52	Sub-Registrars, ...	801	845	1,237	8	0	1,287	8	0
53	Registrar of Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	25	16	62	0	0	40	0	0
54	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,452	2,266	3,155	4	0	2,932	8	0
	Total, ...	1,44,772	1,56,577	2,09,030	4	0	2,19,120	10	0

TECTION.

TRATION.

Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

4.				5.				
Total of other Receipts.				Total Receipts.				
1872-73.		1873-74.		1872-73.		1873-74.		Number.
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		
37	2 0	67	10 6	58	2 0	104	2 6	30
1,815	10 9	1,998	5 9	6,533	10 9	6,884	1 9	31
281	9 0	342	12 0	435	1 0	526	12 0	32
3,131	2 0	3,223	7 9	11,686	2 0	12,168	3 9	33
119	10 0	186	15 0	202	10 0	328	15 0	34
1,912	14 0	1,926	3 0	5,933	6 0	5,904	15 0	35
149	1 0	141	7 6	233	9 0	200	3 6	36
1,682	12 6	2,074	10 3	7,243	12 6	8,690	10 3	37
242	6 0	348	4 0	356	10 0	507	0 0	38
2,848	11 0	2,806	0 0	7,454	11 0	7,716	4 0	39
1,627	9 0	2,045	4 0	5,407	5 0	6,471	4 0	40
554	14 0	470	4 0	870	2 0	772	0 0	41
3,342	13 0	3,268	9 0	12,158	1 0	12,818	13 0	42
1,681	1 11	260	12 0	2,793	1 11	400	4 0	43
4,985	8 2	5,526	9 0	18,768	12 2	21,973	5 0	44
18	14 0	20	12 0	38	14 0	34	12 0	45
267	8 0	263	9 0	1,298	0 0	1,264	13 0	46
68	7 9	106	10 0	126	13 9	178	2 0	47
589	3 9	603	4 3	2,606	7 9	2,801	12 3	48
...		18	0 0	...		23	0 0	49
73	12 0	67	8 0	226	0 0	214	4 0	50
168	5 0	132	14 0	256	5 0	216	14 0	51
413	1 0	353	0 3	1,650	9 0	1,640	8 3	52
120	0 0	74	6 0	182	0 0	114	6 0	53
1,462	3 0	1,264	13 0	4,617	7 0	4,197	5 0	54
1,00,286	3 11	1,02,715	14 3	3,09,321	7 11	3,21,836	8 3	

III.—PROTECTION.

F.—REGISTRATION.

2.—*Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts and Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces during the years* 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

Number.	1. Districts.	6. Total Expenditure. 1872-73. Rs. a. p.	1873-74. Rs. a. p.	Number.
30	Registrar of Bánda, ...	860 4 0	804 15 3	30
31	Sub-Registrars,...	4,108 0 0	3,619 6 0	31
32	Registrar of Azamgarh, ...	888 1 0	876 6 0	32
33	Sub-Registrars,...	3,264 0 0	3,266 0 0	33
34	Registrar of Jaunpur, ...	1,022 14 0	1,045 13 6	34
35	Sub-Registrars,...	2,652 0 0	2,585 8 6	35
36	Registrar of Mirzapur, ...	626 1 6	591 3 0	36
37	Sub-Registrars,...	2,400 0 0	2,407 8 0	37
38	Registrar of Benares, ...	848 11 9	872 15 6	38
39	Special Sub-Registrar of ditto, ...	2,770 13 0	2,067 5 10	39
40	Sub-Registrars,...	1,667 0 3	1,653 4 0	40
41	Registrar of Gházipur, ...	945 1 0	972 2 6	41
42	Sub-Registrars,...	3,705 0 0	3,771 8 0	42
43	Registrar of Gorakhpur, ...	1,418 13 9	1,310 2 6	43
44	Sub-Registrars,...	5,847 10 4	6,141 9 8	44
45	Registrar of Jhánsi, ...	420 12 6	431 6 8	45
46	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,159 4 0	1,075 3 0	46
47	Registrar of Jalaun, ...	322 12 3	356 8 6	47
48	Sub-Registrars,...	1,588 8 0	1,555 0 0	48
49	Registrar of Lalitpur, ...	300 13 6	299 4 0	49
50	Sub-Registrars, ...	136 2 0	122 8 0	50
51	Registrar of Kumaun, ...	645 1 9	631 7 7	51
52	Sub-Registrars, ...	733 15 0	738 9 0	52
53	Registrar of Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	472 12 9	408 4 6	53
54	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,767 1 3	1,728 0 0	54
	Total, ...	1,47,565 9 9	1,42,504 8 10	

MEMO.

	Rs. a. p.
Receipts according to Budget 1873-74, ...	2,95,000 0 0
Gross Receipts for 1873-74, ...	3,21,836 8 3
Increase, ...	26,836 8 3

III.—PROTECTION

F.—REGISTRATION.

3.—*Comparative Statement showing the aggregate value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces for the years* 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

Number.	Districts.	Grand Total of Documents.		Grand Total of Aggregate Value, &c.		Number.
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	
1	Dehra Dún, ...	427	479	9,77,313	8,56,636	1
2	Saháranpur, ...	8,902	10,104	32,36,803	30,63,792	2
3	Meerut, ...	13,994	13,863	44,15,821	57,16,634	3
4	Aligarh, ...	8,685	8,982	33,65,244	31,92,377	4
5	Agra, ...	14,978	18,315	38,98,380	54,44,126	5
6	Farukhabad, ...	5,571	5,726	15,35,828	20,50,773	6
7	Mainpuri, ...	8,028	8,563	23,40,437	24,29,761	7
8	Moradabad, ...	10,867	11,903	44,82,786	77,13,919	8
9	Bareilly, ...	12,571	14,214	40,69,563	39,96,636	9
10	Sháhjahánpur, ...	10,738	11,695	29,67,239	32,08,854	10
11	Tarái Parganas, ...	269	324	73,361	85,445	11
12	Allahabad, ...	4,467	3,443	31,82,217	23,55,781	12
13	Cawnpore, ...	4,960	4,773	22,58,407	32,22,631	13
14	Bánda, ...	2,965	3,263	8,17,472	9,67,198	14
15	Jaunpur, ...	2,904	3,056	17,53,239	12,20,274	15
16	Azamgarh, ...	5,364	6,064	17,62,819	18,35,057	16
17	Mirzapur, ...	3,783	4,526	14,97,081	20,39,238	17
18	Benares, ...	5,644	6,159	29,22,810	32,75,808	18
19	Gházipur, ...	5,614	5,911	19,93,478	20,93,485	19
20	Gorakhpur, ...	8,333	9,547	37,68,325	38,45,333	20
21	Jalaun, ...	1,171	1,327	4,03,641	4,60,430	21
22	Jhánsi, ...	560	550	1,79,009	1,91,895	22
23	Lalitpur, ...	126	125	26,140	50,325	23
24	Kumaun, ...	788	805	2,69,445	2,49,328	24
25	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	2,477	2,282	2,95,846	6,18,263	25
	Total, ...	1,44,183	1,55,999	5,28,93,304	6,01,83,999	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

1.—*Statement showing the income of Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Number.	Municipality.	Population.	No. of Members of Committee.				Amount of				
					Official.	Non-official. Elected.	Non-official. Nominated.	Total.	Octroi.	Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut.	Dehra Dún,	1	Dehra, ...	15,971	4	11	...	15	...	3,835	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	2	Mussooree, ...	8,000	3	11	...	14	...	5,612	...	...	...
	Saháranpur,	3	Saháranpur, ...	45,019	4	8	3	15	47,264	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	4	Deoband, ...	19,383	3	9	...	12	8,784	3,605	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	5	Hardwár Union,	19,782	4	12	...	16	15,854	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar.	6	Muzaffarnagar,	10,793	4	8	...	12	13,889	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	7	Shámli, ...	9,300	4	8	...	12	10,628	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	8	Kándhla, ...	11,026	4	10	...	14	1,847	...	...	...	...
	Meerut, ...	9	Meerut, ...	51,991	5	10	...	15	35,397	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	10	Ghaziabad, ...	10,366	3	5	1	9	3,772	...	...	...	2,449
	Ditto, ...	11	Baraut, ...	8,404	3	10	...	13	4,870	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	12	Págpat, ...	7,367	3	10	...	13	4,092	...	...	...	2,832
	Ditto, ...	13	Shahdara, ...	7,257	3	6	...	9	2,226	...	...	...	1,237
	Ditto, ...	14	Hápur, ...	14,544	3	6	...	9	11,127	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	15	Pilkhuwa, ...	6,239	3	0	...	9	2,987	..	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr,	16	Bulandshahr, ...	14,812	5	10	...	15	7,684	2,384	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	17	Anúpshahr, ...	9,334	3	6	...	9	4,693	756	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	18	Khurja, ...	26,858	3	6	...	9	2,843	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	19	Sikandarabad,	18,349	6	12	...	18	11,807	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh, ...	20	Koil, ...	55,197	5	10	...	15	43,444	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	21	Háthras, ...	32,300	3	6	...	9	*f*43,311	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	22	Atrauli, ...	15,941	3	3	3	9	8,036	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, .	23	Sikandra Rao,	12,530	3	3	3	9	6,415	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	24	Harduaganj, ...	5,200	3	3	3	9	3,391	...	...	...	...
			Total, ...	435,963	87	189	13	289	3,12,361	16,192	...	...	6,518

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

in the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.

INCOME OF 1873-74.

Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 16) per head of population.	Number.	REMARKS.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
...	3,835	1,972	1,924	7,731	0 3 10	1	*a* Includes Rs. 1,580, rent of Municipal Hall.
8,139	13,751	*a* 4,220	949	18,920	1 11 6	2	
...	47,264	*b* 29,485	12,641	89,390	1 0 9	3	*b* Of this Rs. 23,855 were on account of the loan for the drainage works, and Rs. 2,200 were derived from the sale of land.
...	12,389	1,561	3,147	17,097	0 10 2	4	
...	15,854	*c* 22,681	11,284	49,819	0 12 9	5	*c* Includes Rs. 10,367, collected at the Fair; Rs. 3,912 on account of rent of an escheated estate, and Rs. 6,395 from sale of land.
...	13,889	*d* 4,163	5,048	23,100	1 4 7	6	*d* Includes Rs. 3,072, balance of the old chaukidari tax.
...	10,628	265	1,024	11,917	1 2 3	7	The Act was in force for nine months only.
...	1,847	136	959	2,942	0 2 9	8	Do. do. four and a half months only.
...	35,397	8,061	3,289	46,747	0 10 10	9	
...	6,621	795	1,860	8,876	0 9 7	10	
...	4,870	374	2,493	7,737	0 9 3	11	
...	6,924	1,095	1,073	9,092	0 15 0	12	
...	3,463	772	5,622	9,857	0 7 7	13	
...	11,127	644	3,013	14,784	0 12 2	14	
...	2,987	465	3,777	7,229	0 7 8	15	
...	10,068	1,439	486	11,993	0 10 10	16	
...	5,449	862	1,259	7,570	0 9 4	17	
...	20,843	3,243	8,939	33,025	0 12 5	18	
...	11,807	770	5,361	17,938	0 10 3	19	
...	43,444	*e* 4,129	368	47,941	0 12 7	20	*e* Rs. 1,818 were derived from the sale of land.
...	40,311	*g* 25,982	26,075	95,368	1 5 5	21	*f* Of this Rs. 8,343 were refunded; the net receipt gave an incidence of Re. 1-1-4 per head.
							g Rs. 23,010 were derived from the sale of land.
...	8,036	628	32	8,696	0 8 0	22	
...	6,415	531	1,951	8,89$_{7}$	0 8 1	23	
...	3,391	332	74	3,79$_{7}$	0 10 4	24	
8,139	3,43,210	1,14,605	1,02,648	5,60,463	0 12 7		

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

1.—*Statement showing the Income of Municipalities in*

Division.	District.	Number.	Municipality.	Population.	No. of Members of Committee.				Amount of				
					Official.	Non-official.			Octroi.	Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	Tolls on carriages, carts, &c.
						Elected.	Nominated.	Total.					
1.	2.	3	4.	5.	6	7.	8	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra.	Muttra, ...	25	Muttra, ...	63,431	6	12	...	18	51,689	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	26	Kosi, ...	12,776	3	10	...	13	10,369	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	27	Brindaban, ...	21,004	4	8	...	12	19,549	...	...	...	...
	Agra, ...	28	Agra, ...	150,677	8	17	...	25	1,22,077	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	29	Fatehpur Síkri,	8,513	3	...	6	9	3,818	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	30	Firozabad, ...	13,788	3	6	...	9	6,298	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	31	Jalesar, ...	17,622	3	10	..	13	9,807	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri, ...	32	Mainpuri, ...	18,601	5	5	5	15	12,414	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah, ...	33	Etáwah, ...	30,386	5	10	5	20	20,178	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	34	Jaswantnagar,	5,310	3	...	6	9	3,876	...	...	...	...
	Farukhabad,	35	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	74,225	6	13	...	19	43,583	...	...	873	...
	Etah, ...	36	Etah, ...	8,044	5	10	...	15	7,807	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	37	Soron, ...	13,658	4	8	...	12	9,414	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	38	Kásganj, ...	15,764	4	8	...	12	13,532	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	39	Márehra, ...	9,214	5	12	...	17	3,695	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	40	Aliganj, ...	7,912	4	8	...	12	3,150	...	...	...	...
			Total, ...	470,925	71	137	22	230	3,41,206	...	...	873	...
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor, ...	41	Bijnor, ...	13,066	5	10	...	15	5,848	...	1,079	...	...
	Ditto, ...	42	Chándpur, ...	12,033	3	9	...	12	3,336	...	1,448	...	...
	Ditto, ...	43	Dhámpur, ...	6,555	3	12	...	15	3,500	...	1,421	...	...
	Ditto, ...	44	Nagina, ...	19,696	3	6	6	15	8,036	...	1,789	...	...
	Ditto, ...	45	Najíbabad, ...	17,418	3	6	6	15	18,656	...	...	...	...
	Moradabad,	46	Moradabad, ...	59,570	6	12	...	18	38,087	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	47	Dhanaura, ...	5,281	3	6	...	9	*b*935	...	...	...	3,680
	Ditto, ...	48	Chandausi, ...	23,518	3	6	...	9	17,543	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	49	Amroha, ...	34,896	3	6	...	9	13,673	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	50	Sambhal, ...	34,871	3	6	...	9	14,971	...	...	...	...
	Budaun, ...	51	Budaun, ...	31,227	3	9	..	12	14,122	...	1,882	...	...
	Ditto, ...	52	Bilsi, ...	6,115	3	6	...	9	5,105	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	53	Ujháni, ...	7,656	3	6	...	9	3,499	...	933	...	...
	Ditto, ...	54	Sahaswán, ...	17,061	3	6	...	9	...	2,163	6,004	...	...
	Bareilly, ...	55	Bareilly, ...	*c*91,410	8	16	...	24	61,733	*d*1,511	...	...	...
	Bareilly, ...	56	Bisalpur, ...	9,335	3	...	6	9	3,330	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	57	Pilibhít, ...	30,103	3	6	...	9	19,303	...	...	...	...
	Sháhjahánpur.	58	Sháhjahánpur,	79,487	6	16	...	22	40,837	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	59	Tilhar, ...	18,825	3	9	...	12	8,297	...	...	...	...
			Total, ...	518,118	70	153	18	241	2,73,811	3,674	14,556	...	3,680

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74—(concluded).

INCOME OF 1873-74.

Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 16) per head of population.			Number.	Remarks.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.			21.	22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.		
...	51,639	3,786	1,195	56,620	0	13	0	25	
...	10,369	a10,015	1,076	21,460	0	13	0	26	*a* Of this Rs. 8,000 was on account of a loan for a cotton market.
...	19,549	1,279	7,510	28,338	0	14	10	27	
...	1,22,077	15,806	1,718	1,39,601	0	12	11	28	
...	3,818	605	154	4,577	0	7	2	29	
...	6,298	627	1,367	8,292	0	7	4	30	
...	9,807	1,369	5,295	16,471	0	8	1	31	
...	12,414	1,625	2,534	16,573	0	10	8	32	
...	20,178	3,185	2,318	25,681	0	10	7	33	
...	3,876	264	1,292	5,432	0	11	8	34	
...	44,456	4,972	7,110	56,538	0	9	7	35	
...	7,807	1,845	790	10,442	0	15	6	36	
...	9,414	1,326	1,317	12,057	0	11	0	37	
...	13,532	2,563	1,849	17,944	0	13	8	38	
...	3,695	221	88	4,004	0	6	5	39	
...	3,150	179	469	3,798	0	6	4	40	
...	3,42,079	49,667	36,082	4,27,828	0	11	9		
...	6,927	1,254	4,230	12,411	0	8	6	41	
...	4,784	490	3,105	8,379	0	6	4	42	
...	4,921	179	1,946	7,046	0	12	0	43	
...	9,825	401	3,234	13,460	0	7	10	44	
...	13,656	1,305	2,989	17,950	0	12	4	45	
...	36,087	2,159	11,945	50,191	0	9	8	46	
...	4,615	366	8,177	13,158	0	13	11	47	
...	17,543	2,762	42,804	63,109	0	11	11	48	*b* Levied for two and a half months only, when the octroi was abolished.
...	13,673	708	5,172	19,553	0	6	3	49	
...	14,971	2,621	8,798	26,390	0	6	10	50	
...	16,004	8,929	11,384	36,317	0	8	2	51	
...	5,105	294	5,028	10,427	0	13	2	52	
...	4,432	570	2,032	7,034	0	9	8	53	
...	8,167	837	2,069	11,073	0	7	8	54	
...	63,244	2,543	10,553	76,340	0	11	0	55	
...	3,330	389	694	4,413	0	5	7	56	*c* This is the total population of the Municipality. Octroi is levied on a population of 88,050 only.
...	19,303	13,996	13,359	46,658	0	10	3	57	
...	40,837	6,673	1,674	49,184	0	8	3	58	
...	8,297	696	3,027	12,020	0	7	3	59	*d* On Civil Station only.
...	29,57,217	47,172	1,42,220	4,85,113	0	9	1		

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

1.—*Statement showing the Income of Municipalities in*

Division.	District.	Number.	Municipality.	Population.	No. of Members of Committee.				Amount of			
					Official.	Non-official. Elected.	Non-official. Nominated.	Total.	Octroi.	Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on Carriages, horses, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Allahabd.	Cawnpore, ...	60	Cawnpore, ...	98,476	6	12	...	18	...	...	69,598	831
	Fatehpur, ...	61	Fatehpur, ...	18,826	4	9	...	13	10,663	...	...	...
	Bánda, ...	62	Bánda, ...	27,913	4	11	...	15	14,966	...	...	...
	Allahabad, ...	63	Allahabad, ...	145,864	6	16	3	25	1,30,492	...	a1,580	9,390
	Jaunpur, ...	64	Jaunpur, ...	35,003	6	12	..	18	17,396	...	...	...
			Total, ...	326,082	26	60	3	89	1,73,517	...	71,178	10,221
	Gorakhpur ...	65	Gorakhpur,	50,239	6	12	...	18	27,982	...	b129	...
	Azamgarh, ...	66	Azamgarh, ...	15,980	6	6	6	18	9,235	...	...	...
	Gházipur, ...	67	Gházipur, ...	40,000	8	26	...	34	38,605	c 460	d 157	e 4
	Ditto, ...	68	Ballia, ...	9,270	4	10	..	14	...	180	3,090	...
	Benares, ...	69	Benares, ...	187,341	6	12	6	24	1,26,939	...	...	412
	Mirzapur, ...	70	Mirzapur, ...	76,360	6	12	...	18	55,562	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	71	Chunar, ...	9,779	4	6	...	10	5,721	...	...	...
			Total, ...	388,969	40	84	12	136	264,044	640	3,376	416
Jhánsi.	Jhánsi, ...	72	Jhánsi, ...	1,596	4	...	8	12	...	537	...	...
	Ditto, ...	73	Mau Ránipur,	23,123	3	12	...	15	12,279	...	g 564	...
	Jalaun, ...	74	Orai, ...	7,237	6	12	...	18	2,925	141	...	...
	Ditto, ...	75	Kálpi, ...	16,008	3	6	...	9	11,931	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	76	Kunch, ...	14,682	3	6	...	9	6,215	...	...	...
	Lalitpur, ...	77	Lalitpur, ...	8,976	4	...	8	12	4,818	...	..	...
			Total, ...	71,622	23	36	16	75	38,168	678	564	...
Kumaun.	Kumaun, ...	78	Almora, ...	4,125	4	8	...	12	i 247	2,117	...	...
	Ditto, ...	79	Naini Tal, ...	j 6,000	2	7	...	9	...	9,779	...	...
	Tarai, ...	80	Káshipur, ...	13,221	2	...	6	8	...	...	2,280	...
			Total, ...	23,346	8	15	6	29	247	11,896	2,280	...
												ABS
	Meerut Dn.,		24 towns, ...	435,963	87	189	13	289	3,12,361	16,192	...	...
	Agra do.,		16 „ ...	470,925	71	137	22	230	3,41,206	...	...	873
	Rohilkhand do.,		19 „ ...	518,118	70	153	18	241	2,73,811	3,674	14,556	...
	Allahabad do.,		5 „ ...	326,082	26	60	3	89	1,73,517	...	71,178	10,221
	Benares do.		7 „ ...	388,969	40	84	12	136	2,64,044	640	3,376	416
	Jhánsi do.,		6 „ ..	71,622	23	36	16	75	38,168	678	564	...
	Kumaun do.,		3 „ ...	23,346	8	15	6	29	247	11,896	2,280	...
	Grand Total.,		80 towns, ..	2,235,026	325	674	90	1,089	14,03,364	33,080	91,954	11,510

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(concluded).

INCOME OF 1873-74.

Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.	Special taxes under Section 11, Act, VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 16) per head of population.	Number.	REMARKS.
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
...	...	70,429	26,745	4,169	1,01,343	0 11 5	60	
...	...	10,663	990	1,523	13,176	0 9 1	61	
...	...	14,966	3,097	4,146	22,209	0 8 7	62	
...	...	1,41,462	40,749	1,068	1,83,279	0 12 1	63	*a* Levied on brick and tile makers and lime burners only.
...	...	17,396	4,654	1,980	24,030	0 7 11	64	
...	...	2,54,916	76,235	12,886	3,44,037	0 12 6		
...	...	28,111	1,466	6,998	36,575	0 8 11	65	*b* On brick and tile makers. Levied for one month only.
...	...	9,235	379	1,092	10,706	0 9 3	66	
...	...	39,226	4,279	8,494	51,999	0 13 2	67	*c, d, e* These taxes have been abolished. The figures entered represent the arrears collected on account of 1st half of 1872-73.
...	...	3,270	*f* 3,074	2,334	8,678	0 5 7	68	*f* Rs. 2,647 were collected at the Fair.
...	...	1,27,351	34,271	32,751	1,94,373	0 10 10	69	
...	...	55,562	6,515	2,809	64,886	0 11 7	70	
...	...	5,721	453	856	7,030	0 9 4	71	
...	...	2,68,476	50,437	55,334	3,74,247	0 11 5		
...	...	537	578	289	1,404	0 5 4	72	*g* Imposed on dalals only.
h 120	...	12,963	2,345	787	16,095	0 8 11	73	*h* These were abolished during the year.
146	...	3,212	901	267	4,380	0 7 1	74	
...	...	11,931	648	2,085	14,664	0 11 11	75	
...	...	6,215	1,214	6,510	13,939	0 6 9	76	
...	...	4,818	890	2,358	8,066	0 8 7	77	
266	...	39,676	6,576	12,296	58,548	0 8 10		
...	...	2,364	163	249	2,776	0 9 2	78	*i* On animals for slaughter only.
...	10,902	20,681	4,215	7,868	32,764	...	79	*j* The population is so variable that it is useless to calculate the incidence.
2,577	...	4,857	1,732	2,164	8,753	0 5 10	80	
2,577	10,902	27,902	6,110	10,281	44,293	...		
TRACT.								
6,518	8,139	3,43,210	1,14,605	1,02,648	5,60,463	0 12 7		
...	...	3,42,079	49,667	36,082	4,27,828	0 11 9		
3,680	...	2,95,721	47,172	1,42,220	4,85,113	0 9 1		
...	...	2,54,916	76,235	12,886	3,44,037	0 12 6		
...	...	2,68,476	50,437	55,334	3,74,247	0 11 5		
266	...	39,676	6,576	12,296	58,548	0 8 10		
2,577	10,902	27,902	6,110	10,281	44,293	...		
13,041	19,041	15,71,980	3,50,802	3,71,747	22,94,529	0 11 3		

III.—PRO.

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Collection.	Head Office.	Police.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún, ...	Dehra, ...	323	183	904
	Ditto, ...	Mussooree, ...	96	756	959
	Saháranpur, ...	Saháranpur, ...	2,546	217	6,734
	Ditto, ...	Deoband, ...	1,626	57	3,163
	Ditto, ...	Hardwár Union, ...	1,861	70	4,025
	Muzaffarnagar,	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1,814	225	2,354
	Ditto, ...	Shámli, ...	1,056	190	1,587
	Ditto, ...	Kándhla, ...	514	71	780
	Meerut, ...	Meerut, ...	2,567	200	11,897
	Ditto, ...	Gháziabad, ...	675	72	1,722
	Ditto, ...	Baraut, ...	706	52	1,648
	Ditto, ...	Bágpat, ...	876	73	1,680
	Ditto, ...	Shahdara, ...	1,289	65	1,776
	Ditto, ...	Hápur, ...	1,616	60	3,427
	Ditto, ...	Pilkhuwa, ..	518	36	895
	Bulandshahr, ...	Bulandshahr, ...	1,300	133	2,466
	Ditto, ...	Anúpshahr, ...	695	288	1,447
	Ditto, ...	Khúrja, ...	2,788	462	4,903
	Ditto, ...	Sikandarabad, ...	1,551	132	2,445
	Aligarh, ...	Koil, ...	5,021	402	14,415
	Ditto, ...	Háthras, ...	3,911	494	5,699
	Ditto, ...	Atrauli, ...	1,602	108	1,068
	Ditto, ...	Sikandra Rao, ...	1,172	141	1,267
	Ditto, ...	Harduaganj, ...	873	51	527
		Total, ...	36,996	4,538	77,788

TECTION.

ADMISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.

Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.	Total Establishment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
790	...	...	2,200	1,151	873	215
2,883	193	...	4,887	...	5,732	272
6,225	544	72	16,338	48,098	8,339	344
1,573	...	31	6,450	5,932	796	313
1,116	...	...	7,072	15,598	756	296
1,592	608	234	6,827	4,470	1,689	191
638	...	...	3,471	1,615	507	58
285	...	...	1,650	310	230	...
9,659	740	...	25,063	4,749	6,000	480
646	...	286	3,401	3,510	66	...
576	160	27	3,169	300	486	108
504	218	120	3,471	491	809	205
420	...	208	3,758	2,697	...	385
1,224	419	...	6,746	5,708	855	240
365	...	...	1,814	1,125	2,567	173
1,069	...	228	5,196	2,255	1,401	596
984	...	...	3,414	947	1,716	144
3,637	1,565	317	13,672	9,624	1,454	498
902	...	...	5,030	2,458	268	219
4,251	1,269	473	25,831	10,331	2,791	2,392
2,972	1,690	226	14,892	19,849	5,560	3,485
791	434	36	4,089	643	205	258
541	17	...	3,188	3,501	778	300
498	388	...	2,337	...	122	318
44,141	8,195	2,258	1,73,916	1,45,362	44,000	11,490

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Vaccination.	Dispensary.	Other Charities.
1.	2.	3.	14.	15.	16.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún, ...	Dehra, ...	50	450	...
	Ditto, ...	Mussooree, ...	60	150	...
	Saháranpur, ...	Saháranpur, ...	120	368	725
	Ditto, ...	Deoband, ...	107	60	...
	Ditto, ...	Hardwár Union, ...	160	60	...
	Muzaffarnagar,	Muzaffarnagar, ...	96	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Shámli, ...	70	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Kándhla, ...	58	...	...
	Meerut, ...	Meerut, ...	175	815	...
	Ditto, ...	Gháziabad, ...	47	2	...
	Ditto, ...	Baraut, ...	120	150	...
	Ditto, ...	Bágpat, ...	180	107	...
	Ditto, ...	Shahdara, ...	130	250	...
	Ditto, ...	Hápur, ...	42	450	...
	Ditto, ...	Pilkhuwa, ...	32	20	...
	Bulandshahr,...	Bulandshahr, ...	120	100	...
	Ditto, ...	Anúpshahr, ...	120	50	50
	Ditto, ...	Khúrja, ...	78	480	120
	Ditto, ...	Sikandarabad, ...	120	142	50
	Aligarh, ...	Koil, ...	235	600	...
	Ditto, ...	Háthras, ...	230	300	3
	Ditto, ...	Atrauli, ...	110	120	36
	Ditto, ...	Sikandra Rao, ...	120	120	60
	Ditto, ...	Harduaganj, ...	...	120	...
		Total, ...	2,589	4,914	1,044

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(continued).

Refunds of Excess Octroi collection.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Reserve.	REMARKS.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	413	5,352	2,379	
...	*a* 5,053	16,154	2,766	*a* Includes Rs. 2,000 paid in liquidation of a loan contracted for the purchase of a Municipal Hall, and Rs. 2,000 owing to the Roorkee Workshops.
18	*b* 4,826	79,176	10,214	*b* Rs. 4,025 were refunded to the Railway Company, the price of a piece of land, to the sale of which Government refused sanction.
...	409	14,067	3,030	
1,657	*c* 5,190	30,789	19,030	*c* Includes Rs. 4,775 spent on the Fair.
4,806	204	18,283	4,817	
3,278	35	9,034	2,883	
68	17	2,333	609	
173	410	37,865	8,382	
...	94	7,120	1,756	
4	141	4,478	3,259	
...	403	5,666	3,426	
...	94	7,314	2,543	
13	117	14,171	613	
...	40	5,771	1,458	
...	241	9,909	2,084	
...	225	6,666	904	
...	376	26,302	6,723	
260	152	8,699	9,239	
916	2,177	45,273	2,668	
8,343	*d* 8,131	60,793	34 575	
44	630	6,135	2,561	*d* Rs. 6,800 were invested in Government paper.
67	241	8,325	572	
16	82	2,995	802	
19,663	29,701	4,32,670	1,27,793	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Collection.	Head Office.	Police.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra.	Muttra, ...	Muttra, ...	5,975	600	12,095
	Ditto, ...	Kosi, ...	1,921	150	1,824
	Ditto, ...	Brindaban, ...	2,883	300	4,342
	Agra, ...	Agra, ...	13,603	3,524	41,286
	Ditto, ...	Fatehpur Síkri, ...	672	100	665
	Ditto, ...	Firozabad, ...	962	245	1,906
	Ditto, ...	Jalesar, ...	1,239	371	1,770
	Mainpuri, ...	Mainpuri, ...	1,999	319	3,487
	Etáwah, ...	Etáwah, ...	3,056	156	4,137
	Ditto, ...	Jaswantnagar, ...	752	42	967
	Farukhabad, ...	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	5,704	984	18,282
	Etah, ...	Etah, ...	923	322	1,022
	Ditto, ...	Soron, ...	1,225	198	2,433
	Ditto, ...	Kásganj, ...	1,884	234	2,399
	Ditto, ...	Márehra, ...	606	131	1,000
	Ditto, ...	Aliganj, ...	551	119	1,172
		Total, ...	43,955	7,795	98,187
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor, ...	Bijnor, ...	1,111	275	1,411
	Ditto, ...	Chándpur, ...	799	213	1,392
	Ditto, ...	Dhámpur, ...	689	165	1,227
	Ditto, ...	Nagina, ...	1,638	256	2,375
	Ditto, ...	Najíbabad, ...	2,265	350	2,575
	Moradabad, ...	Moradabad, ...	3,719	248	10,863
	Ditto, ...	Dhanaura, ...	803	90	1,102
	Ditto, ...	Chandausi, ...	2,656	368	5,113
	Ditto, ...	Amroha, ...	2,568	140	4,551
	Ditto, ...	Sambhal, ...	2,992	150	4,211
	Budaun, ...	Budaun, ...	2,210	286	5,361
	Ditto, ...	Bilsi, ...	862	150	1,179
	Ditto, ...	Ujháni, ...	712	125	1,337
	Ditto, ...	Sahaswán, ...	285	125	2,232
	Bareilly, ...	Bareilly, ...	6,840	597	24,237
	Ditto, ...	Bísalpur, ...	713	110	984
	Ditto, ...	Pilibhít, ...	2,485	500	7,990
	Sháhjahánpur,	Sháhjahánpur, ...	6,046	730	11,196
	Ditto, ...	Tilhar, ...	1,810	158	2,347
		Total, ...	41,203	5,036	91,683

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(continued).

Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.	Total Establishment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,041	5,300	500	29,511	8,410	3,307	1,419
1,116	570	...	5,581	12,087	1,669	429
2,136	2,318	176	12,155	8,209	3,149	574
19,943	5,326	3,145	86,827	7,058	17,303	1,200
636	...	...	2,073	1,540	96	150
1,426	...	...	3,930	2,303	104	375
1,028	743	50	5,201	2,931	984	369
2,375	102	48	8,330	5,833	321	248
2,713	1,093	...	11,155	3,292	2,848	679
424	...	...	2,185	1,311	791	75
10,352	...	1,000	36,322	2,583	3,956	1,200
933	460	20	3,680	3,089	607	234
809	...	...	4,665	3,995	299	451
1,772	795	100	7,184	2,883	1,421	601
618	...	...	2,355	692	125	150
419	...	...	2,261	556	143	181
51,741	16,707	5,039	2,23,424	66,772	37,123	8,335
900	114	...	3,811	1,369	1,023	192
521	96	...	3,021	1,556	540	102
643	166	...	2,890	603	701	220
894	234	...	5,397	2,700	385	188
1,426	100	50	6,766	4,204	1,322	320
5,349	546	426	21,151	2,195	6,220	928
552	208	...	2,755	3,637	825	120
1,326	402	392	10,257	9,959	2,078	380
1,187	361	...	8,807	1,577	1,771	1,234
1,633	399	24	9,409	7,751	1,436	1,082
3,334	915	43	12,149	6,762	5,365	1,739
544	182	...	2,917	4,360	1,043	93
332	83	...	2,589	1,478	314	201
1,102	59	...	3,803	2,403	252	475
5,732	1,166	240	38,812	10,848	11,685	8,093
264	...	...	2,071	504	100	38
2,140	432	...	13,547	6,830	5,609	2,790
7,055	...	...	25,027	6,501	6,181	2,760
1,053	...	...	5,368	2,052	446	350
35,987	5,463	1,175	1,80,547	77,289	47,292	20,605

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Vaccination.	Dispensary.	Other Charities.
1.	2.	1,	14.	15.	16.
			Rs.	Rs	Rs.
AGRA.	Muttra, ...	Muttra, ...	120	940	100
	Ditto, ...	Kosi, ...	120	254	110
	Ditto, ...	Brindaban, ...	120	412	...
	Agra, ...	Agra,... ...	360	2,681	2,950
	Ditto, ...	Fatehpur Síkri, ...	60	207	...
	Ditto, ...	Firozabad, ...	130	166	...
	Ditto, ...	Jalesar, ...	120	341	...
	Mainpuri, ...	Mainpuri, ...	120	200	...
	Etawah, ...	Etáwah, ...	121	509	...
	Ditto, ...	Jaswantnagar, ...	...	170	...
	Farukhabad, ...	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	240	800	610
	Etah, ...	Etah, ...	60	150	...
	Ditto, ...	Soron, ...	60	367	...
	Ditto, ...	Kásganj, ...	120	300	6
	Ditto, ...	Márehra, ...	51	150	...
	Ditto, ...	Aliganj, ...	...	338	...
		Total, ...	1,802	7,985	3,776
ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor, ...	Bijnor, ...	120	50	...
	Ditto, ...	Chándpur, ...	118	25	...
	Ditto. ...	Dhámpur, ...	113	25	165
	Ditto, ...	Nagina, ...	120	122	...
	Ditto, ...	Naíjbabad, ...	120	400	...
	Moradabad, ...	Moradabad, ...	294	480	1,079
	Ditto, ...	Dhanaura, ...	120	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Chandausi; ...	115	400	29
	Ditto, ...	Amroha, ...	120	350	...
	Ditto, ...	Sambhal, ...	120	360	...
	Budaun, ...	Budaun, ...	120	1,200	...
	Ditto, ...	Bilsi, ...	70	180	...
	Ditto, ...	Ujháni, ...	120	50	...
	Ditto, ...	Sahaswán, ...	60	200	...
	Bareilly, ...	Bareilly, ...	481	222	317
	Ditto, ...	Bisalpur, ...	120	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Pilibhit, ...	132	493	...
	Sháhjahánpur,	Sháhjahánpur, ...	336	1,200	1,200
	Ditto, ...	Tilhar, ...	115	125	...
		Total, ...	2,914	5,882	2,790

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(continued).

Refunds of Excess Octroi collection.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Reserve.	REMARKS.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,425	*e* 9,000	56,232	388	*e* A loan of Rs. 8,700 was repaid.
184	402	20,836	624	
39	444	25,102	3,236	
2,324	*f* 13,631	1,34,334	5,267	*f* Rs. 8,989 were contributed to the Cantonment Fund and Rs. 3,283 were spent on a fête at the Taj Gardens given to the Viceroy when His Excellency visited Agra.
...	69	4,195	382	
3	50	7,070	1,222	
164	99	10,209	6,262	
11	149	15,212	1,361	
4,179	1,046	23,829	1,852	
641	91	5,264	168	
...	1,046	46,757	9,781	
694	397	8,911	1,531	
631	389	10,857	1,200	
1,068	947	14,530	3,414	
59	88	3,670	334	
...	84	3,563	235	
13,422	27,932	3,90,571	37,257	
...	170	6,735	5,676	
...	131	5,493	2,886	
...	78	4,795	2,251	
...	138	9,050	4,410	
144	612	13,888	4,062	
...	762	33,109	17,082	
...	*g* 5,320	12,777	381	*g* Rs. 5,207 were invested in Government paper.
...	*h* 36,671	59,889	3,220	*h* Rs. 36,180 were expended in the purchase of Government paper.
...	183	14,042	5,511	
...	1,675	21,833	4,557	
119	421	27,165	9,152	
94	86	8,849	1,578	
4	146	4,902	2,132	
...	78	7,271	3,802	
584	2,309	73,351	2,989	
89	156	3,028	1,385	
...	1,357	30,758	5,900	
289	2,908	46,402	2,782	
9	40	8,505	3,515	
1,282	53,241	3,91,842	93,271	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Collection.	Head Office.	Police.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	Cawnpore, ...	1,898	1,518	20,697
	Fatehpur, ...	Fatehpur, ...	1,954	274	1,944
	Bánda, ...	Bánda, ...	12,718	384	4,419
	Allahabad, ...	Allahabad, ...	13,954	4,512	22,075
	Jaunpur, ...	Jaunpur, ...	2,981	715	7,201
		Total, ...	23,505	7,403	56,336
Benares.	Gorakhpur, ...	Gorakhpur, ...	2,646	165	3,817
	Azamgarh, ...	Azamgarh, ...	1,700	457	2,187
	Gházipur, ...	Gházipur, ...	4,886	642	7,847
	Ditto, ...	Ballia, ...	298	50	1,384
	Benares, ...	Benares, ...	13,076	1,749	35,696
	Mirzapur, ...	Mirzapur, ...	5,206	1,710	18,571
	Ditto, ...	Chunar, ...	851	264	1,503
		Total, ...	28,663	5,037	71,005
Jhansi.	Jhánsi, ...	Jhánsi, ...	60	...	96
	Ditto, ...	Mau Ranipur, ...	1,690	341	3,691
	Jalaun, ...	Orai, ...	648	315	756
	Ditto, ...	Kálpi, ...	1,574	627	3,635
	Ditto, ...	Kúnch, ...	952	165	2,352
	Lalitpur, ...	Lalitpur, ...	1,093	271	1,066
		Total, ...	6,017	1,719	11,596

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(continued.)

Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.	Total Establishment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,497	1,093	1,485	46,188	10,260	21,485	37
3,873	...	...	8,045	1,614	349	281
4,531	1,527	...	13,579	1,004	3,471	350
49,637	465	10,218	1,00,861	18,159	41,960	2,356
3,738	333	...	14,968	1,189	539	200
81,276	3,418	11,703	1,83,641	32,226	67,804	3,224
3,896	2,500	...	13,024	12,407	2,991	996
1,956	204	24	6,528	376	1,449	240
4,224	509	179	18,287	3,209	3,758	3,060
411	...	...	2,143	...	237	120
23,494	9,132	4,852	87,999	63,101	11,814	2,510
15,853	...	1,322	42,662	3,596	5,972	901
1,421	...	...	4,039	120	146	51
51,255	12,345	6,377	1,74,682	82,809	26,367	7,878
699	...	...	855	...	75	...
876	185	60	6,843	6,153	1,014	209
712	...	...	2,431	413	294	87
1,400	...	...	7,236	1,080	1,481	388
1,015	...	...	4,484	4,952	1,200	631
803	...	...	3,233	1,519	1,455	264
5,505	185	60	25,082	14,117	5,519	1,579

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Vaccination.	Dispensary.	Other Charities.
1.	2.	1.	14.	15.	16.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore, ...	Cawnpore, ...	160	1,244	111
	Fatehpur, ..	Fatehpur, ...	116	39	...
	Bánda, ...	Bánda, ...	120	240	60
	Allahabad, ...	Allahabad, ...	456	5,006	3,000
	Jaunpur, ...	Jaunpur, ...	120	700	...
		Total, ...	972	7,229	3,171
BENARES.	Gorakhpur, ...	Gorakhpur, ...	232	240	100
	Azamgarh, ...	Azamgarh, ...	120	240	...
	Gházipur, ...	Gházipur, ...	110	632	1,004
	Ditto, ...	Ballia, ...	24	60	100
	Benares, ...	Benares, ...	432	3,031	1,200
	Mirzapur, ...	Mirzapur, ...	240	1,433	...
	Ditto, ...	Chunar, ...	48	120	...
		Total, ...	1,206	5,756	2,404
JHÁNSI.	Jhánsi, ...	Jhánsi, ...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Mau Ránipur, ...	120	550	284
	Jalaun, ...	Orai, ...	120	100	86
	Ditto, ...	Kálpi, ...	120	360	12
	Ditto, ...	Kúnch, ...	120	137	232
	Lalitpur, ...	Lalitpur, ...	118	130	...
		Total, ...	598	1,277	614

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(continued.)

Refunds of Excess Octroi collection.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Reserve.	REMARKS.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	*a* 20,850	1,00,335	1,008	*a* Rs. 16,390 were paid towards the liquidation of the loan for the drainage scheme, and Rs. 2,045 in manuring and cultivating an experimental farm.
143	313	10,900	2,278	
3	991	19 818	2,391	
4,522	*b* 6,633	1,82,953	326	*b* Includes a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Alfred Park.
...	942	18,658	5,372	
4,668	29,729	3,32,664	11,373	
168	293	30,451	6,124	
321	219	9,493	1,213	
...	2,164	32,224	19,775	
...	*c* 1,228	3,912	4,766	*c* Rs. 1,031 were spent on the Fair.
6,055	*d* 7,660	1,83,802	10,571	*d* Rs. 2,045 were spent on the Public Gardens, Rs. 3,061 in the purchase of Government paper, and Rs. 1,876 in the purchase of a clock.
181	*f* 3,551	58,536	6,350	*f* Rs. 2,242 were spent on gardens.
...	56	4,580	2,450	
6,725	15,171	3,22,998	51,249	
...	348	1,278	126	
...	1,110	16,283	*g Nil.*	*g* The year ended with a deficit of Rs. 188.
...	543	4,074	306	
769	1,579	13,025	1,639	
...	206	11,962	1,977	
51	463	7,233	833	
820	4,249	53,855	4,881	
			—188	
			4,693	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Collection.	Head Office.	Police.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
KUMAUN.	Kumaun, ...	Almora, ...	...	181	612
	Ditto, ...	Naini Tal, ...	266	834	2,491
	Tarai, ...	Káshipur, ...	630	274	1,825
		Total, ...	896	1,289	4,928
					ABS
	Meerut Division,	24 towns, ...	36,996	4,538	77,788
	Agra Do.,	16 „ ...	43,955	7,795	98,187
	Rohilkhand Do.,	19 „ ...	41,203	5,036	91,683
	Allahabad Do.,	5 „ ...	23,505	7,403	56,336
	Benares Do.,	7 „ ...	28,663	5,037	71,005
	Jhánsi Do.,	6 „ ...	6,017	1,719	11,596
	Kumaun Do.,	3 „ ...	896	1,289	4,928
	GRAND TOTAL,	80 towns, ...	1,81,235	32,817	4,11,523

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(continued.)

Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.	Total Establishment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
720	...	...	1,513	90	677	...
7,463	191	...	11,245	3,753	4,823	500
554	157	...	3,440	1,249	756	300
8,737	348	...	16,198	5,092	6,256	800
TRACT.						
44,141	8,195	2,258	1,73,916	1,45,362	44,000	11,490
51,741	16,707	5,039	2,23,424	66,772	37,123	8,335
35,987	5,463	1,175	1,80,547	77,289	47,292	20,605
81,276	3,418	11,703	1,83,641	32,226	67,804	3,224
51,255	12,345	6,377	1,74,682	82,809	26,367	7,878
5,505	185	60	25,082	14,117	5,519	1,579
8,737	348	...	16,198	5,092	6,256	800
2,78,642	46,661	26,612	9,77,490	4,23,667	2,34,361	53,911

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Vaccination.	Dispensary.	Other Charities.
1.	2.	1.	14.	15	16.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
KUMAUN.	Kumaun, ...	Almora, ...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Naini Tal, ...	60	100	80
	Tarai, ...	Káshipur, ...	120	609	...
		Total, ...	180	709	80
					ABS
	Meerut Division,	24 towns, ...	2,580	4,914	1,044
	Agra Do.,	16 „ ...	1,802	7,985	3,776
	Rohilkhand Do.,	19 „ ...	2,914	5,882	2,790
	Allahabad Do.,	5 „ ...	972	7,229	3,171
	Benares Do.,	7 „ ...	1,206	5,756	2,404
	Jhánsi Do.,	6 „ ...	598	1,277	614
	Kumaun Do.,	3 „ ...	180	709	80
	GRAND TOTAL,	80 towns, ...	10,252	33,752	13,879

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.— (continued.)

Refunds of Excess Octroi collection.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Reserve.	REMARKS.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	76	2,356	420	
...	2,269	22,880	9,934	
...	250	6,724	2,029	
...	2,595	31,910	12,383	
TRACT.				
19,663	29,701	4,32,670	1,27,793	
13,422	27,932	3,90,571	37,257	
1,282	53,241	3,91,842	93,271	
4,668	29,729	3,32,664	14,373	
6,725	15,171	3,22,998	51,249	
820	4,249	53,855	4,693	
...	2,595	31,910	12,383	
46,580	1,62,618	19,56,510	3,38,019	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Gross					
		Population.	Grain.	Sugar.		Ghi.	Class L
				Refined.	Unrefined.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.
1	Saháranpur, ...	45,019	md.503,305	md. 25,798	md. 37,025	md. 4,172	md.592,794 rs. 47,654 nos.224,006
2	Hardwár Union,...	19,782	md.174,631	md. 5,568	md. 11,108	md.2,576	md.198,415 rs. 14,452
3	Deoband, ...	19,383	md. 70,971	md. 511	md. 10,307	md. 682	md. 84,416 rs. 16,793
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	10,793	rs. 2,56,364	rs. 1,05,173	rs. 1,93,530	rs. 35,308	rs. 6,09,657
5	Shámli, ...	9,300	md. 59,072	md. 6,991	md. 61,577	md. 923	md.132,879 rs. 4,470
6	Kándhla, ...	11,026	md. 6,087	md. 489	md. 7,933	md. 379	md. 19,585 rs. 2,245
7	Meerut, ...	51,991	md.255,499	...	md. 30,631	md.5,208	md. 328,049 rs. 17,455
8	Gháziabad, ...	10,366	...	...	md. 13,292	md. 688	md. 21,202
9	Baraut, ...	8,404	md. 51,976	md. 2,854	md. 5,526	md. 698	md. 65,609
10	Bágpat, ...	7,367	md. 71,205	md. 459	md. 4,670	md. 753	md. 90,810 rs. 19,110
11	Shahdara, ...	7,257	...	...	md. 47,552	md. 535	md. 49,333
12	Hápur, ...	14,544	md.109,022	md. 17	md. 24,925	md.1,168	md.145,949 rs. 1,728
13	Pilkhuwa, ...	6,239	md. 27,312	...	md. 4,612	md. 188	md. 35,615
14	Bulandshahr, ...	14,812	md. 96,278	rs. 24,767	rs. 30,630	rs. 33,155	md. 99,203 rs. 1,06,870

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class II.	Class III.			Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
	Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.				
7.	8.			9.	10.	11.	
hd. 11,553	md. 2,388	m. 16,358	m. 24,148 rs. 30,260	md. 7,033 rs. 1,94,332 scre. 21,740	rs. 88,794 dholis. 18,249	md. 11,452	1
hd. 2,366	md. 902	md. 3,874	md. 8,079 rs. 4,185	rs. 54,640	rs. 16,105	md. 2,510	2
hd. 1,263	md. 23	md. 10,418	md. 10,712 rs. 5,082	rs. 17,745	rs. 9,274	md. 1,791	3
hd. 3,207	rs. 8,808	rs. 18,004	rs. 27,603	rs. 30,540	rs. 29,610	rs. 18,702	4
hd. 241	md. 376	md. 2,932	md. 4,225 rs. 2,059	rs. 11,372	rs. 16,765	md. 206	5
hd. 300	md. 156	md. 369	md. 608 rs. 797	rs. 2,651	rs. 3,787	md. 118	6
...	md. 1,724	m. 12,392	m. 14,116 rs. 5,915	md. 5,165 rs. 2,03,526	md. 858 rs. 38,198	md. 8,407	7
...	...	m. 12,145	m. 12,499 rs. 26,342	md. 180 rs. 5,834	rs. 6,815	md. 804	8
hd. 65 rs. 766	md. 288	md. 526	rs. 15,151	rs. 7,475	md. 1,276	md. 445	9
hd. 1,219 rs. 160	md. 100	md. 4,771	md. 12,046	rs. 10,701	rs. 7,016	md. 573	10
...	...	...	md. 5,192 rs. 1,498	rs. 3,344	md. 897	md. 618	11
hd. 1,810	md. 82	md. 5,513	md. 5,603	rs. 30,373	rs. 20,958	md. 1,301	12
hd. 109	md. 140	md. 657	md. 796 cattle loads 5,004	rs. 2,205	rs. 5,360	md. 292	13
hd. 6,077	rs. 3,240	md. 6,156	md. 6,251 rs. 8,432	rs. 28,146	rs. 13,434	rs. 3,671	14

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles Provinces during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per*

Number.	Municipalities.	Gross Imports.			
		Class VII.			Class VIII.
		European Cloth.	Country Cloth.	Class VII.	
	1.	12.			13.
1	Saháranpur, ...	...	...	rs. 3,96,775	md. 10,520
2	Hardwár Union, ...	rs. 31,697	rs. 109,225	rs. 1,47,764	md. 1,439
3	Deoband, ...	rs. 37,670	rs. 51,417	rs. 95,204	rs. 25,930
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	...	rs. 1,44,169	rs. 32,890
5	Shámli, ...	...	...	rs. 44,019	md. 4,265 rs. 191
6	Kándhla, ...	...	...	rs. 23,881	mds. 54 rs. 2,412
7	Meerut, ...	...	...	rs. 2,12,532	rs. 23,432
8	Gháziabad, ...	...	...	rs. 58,733	rs. 2,526
9	Baraut, ...	rs. 66,005	rs. 29,684	rs. 95,689	md. 3,442
10	Bágpat, ...	rs. 26,712	rs. 11,764	rs. 38,476	rs. 10,926
11	Shahdara, ...	...	...	rs. 20,164	rs. 338
12	Hápur, ...	...	...	rs. 75,516	md. 2,784 rs. 1,649
13	Pilkhuwa, ...	...	...	rs. 57,451	md. 236
14	Bulandshahr, ...	rs. 70,190	rs. 12,451	rs. 82,641	rs. 22,846

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the North-Western head, and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

QUANTITY OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III. Class III.	Number.
14.	15.		16.	17.	18.	19.			
md. 542	...	...	...	md. 542	...	...	...	...	1
md. 14,351	md. 633	md. 2,210	md. 18	md. 17,636 rs. 117	hd. 701	md. 87	md. 71	md. 393	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
rs. 51,359	rs. 1,03,436	rs. 1,54,194	rs. 449	rs. 3,08,512	...	rs. 141	rs. 39	rs. 180	4
md. 3,320	md. 3,008	md. 39,950	md. 10	md. 46,407	...	md. 22	md. 1,119	md. 1,141	5
...	md. 2	md. 52	...	md. 54	hd. 60	...	...	...	6
md. 137	...	md. 111	md. 30	md. 278 rs. 288	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
md. 28	...	md. 156	...	md. 179	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Quantity or Value on which Refunds were given.						
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.			Class VIII.
					European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.	
	1.	20.	21.	22.	23.			24.
1	Sahárapur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	rs. 50	...
2	Hardwár Union,	rs. 4,982	rs. 5,847	md. 42	...	rs. 7,350	rs. 7,381	md. 69
3	Deoband, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Muzaffarnagar,	rs. 1,242	rs. 1,617	rs. 887	...	...	rs. 3,199	rs. 6,904
5	Shámli, ...	...	rs. 776	md. 17	...	...	rs. 800	md. 98
6	Kándhla, ...	...	...	...	...	...	rs. 1,209	md. 4 rs. 1,939
7	Meerut, ...	rs. 100	rs. 277	md. 13	...	...	rs. 7,232	rs. 79
8	Gháziabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Baraut, ...	...	...	md. 20	...	...	...	...
10	Bágpat, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Shahdara, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hápur, ...	rs. 34	...	...	...	...	rs. 79	...
13	Pilkhuwa, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bulandshahr, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

Net Imports.																				
Grain.		*Sugar.* Refined.		*Sugar.* Unrefined.		Ghi.			Class I.			Class II.			Number.
25.		26.				27.			28.			29.			
md.	502,763	md.	25,798	md.	37,025	md.	4,172	md. rs. nos.	592,252 47,654 224,006	hd.	11,553				1
md.	160,280	md.	4,935	md.	8,898	md.	2,558	md. rs.	180,779 14,335	hd.	1,665				2
md.	70,971	md.	511	md.	10,307	md.	682	md. rs.	84,416 16,793	hd.	1,263				3
rs.	2,05,005	rs.	1,737	rs.	39,336	rs.	34,859	rs.	3,00,145	hd.	3,207				4
md.	55,752	md.	3,983	md.	21,627	md.	913	md. rs.	86,472 4,470	hd.	241				5
md.	6,087	md.	487	md.	7,881	md.	379	md. rs.	19,531 2,245	hd.	240				6
md.	255,362	...		md.	30,520	md.	5,178	md. rs.	327,771 17,167	...					7
...		...		md.	13,292	md.	683	md.	21,202	...					8
md.	51,976	md.	2,854	md.	5,526	md.	698	md.	65,609	hd. rs.	65 766				9
md.	71,205	md.	459	md.	4,670	md.	753	md. rs.	90,810 19,110	hd. rs.	1,219 160				10
...		...		md.	47,552	md.	535	md.	49,333	...					11
md.	108,999	md.	17	md.	24,769	md.	1,168	md. rs.	145,770 1,728	hd.	1,810				12
md.	27,312	...		md.	4,612	md.	188	md.	35,615	hd.	109				13
md.	96,278	rs.	24,767	rs.	30,630	rs.	33,155	md. rs.	99,203 1,06,870	hd.	6,077				14

III—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per*

Number.	Municipalities.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
							NET
	I.	30.			31.	32.	33.
1	Saháranpur, ...	md. 2,388	m. 16,358	m. 24,148 rs. 30,260	md. 7,033 rs. 1,94,332 score 21,740	rs. 88,794 dholis. 18,249	m. 11,452
2	Hardwár Union, ...	md. 815	m. 3,803	md. 7,686 rs. 4,185	rs. 49,658	rs. 10,258	md. 2,468
3	Deoband, ...	md. 23	m. 10,415	md. 10,712 rs. 5,082	rs. 17,745	rs. 9,274	md. 1,791
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	rs. 8,667	rs. 12,965	rs. 27,428	rs. 29,298	rs. 27,993	rs. 12,815
5	Shámli, ...	md. 354	m. 1,813	md. 3,084 rs. 2,059	rs. 11,372	rs. 16,009	md. 189
6	Kándhla, ...	md. 156	m. 369	md. 608 rs. 797	rs. 2,651	rs. 3,787	md. 118
7	Meerut, ...	md. 1,724	m. 12,392	md. 14,116 rs. 5,915	md. 5,165 rs. 2,03,426	md. 858 rs. 37,921	m. 8,394
8	Gháziabad, ...	...	m. 12,145	md. 12,499 rs. 26,342	md. 180 rs. 5,834	rs. 6,815	md. 804
9	Baraut, ...	md. 288	m. 526	md. 15,151	rs. 7,475	md. 1,276	md. 425
10	Bágpat, ...	md. 100	m. 4,771	md. 12,046	rs. 10,701	rs. 7,016	md. 573
11	Shahdara, ...	...	...	md. 5,192 rs. 1,498	rs. 3,344	md. 897	md. 618
12	Hápur, ...	md. 82	m. 5,513	md. 5,603	rs. 30,339	rs. 20,958	md. 1,301
13	Pilkhuwa, ...	md. 140	m. 657	md. 796 cattle loads 5,004	rs. 2,205	rs. 5,360	md. 292
14	Bulandshahr, ...	rs. 3,240	m. 6,156	md. 6,251 rs. 8,432	rs. 28,146	rs. 13,434	md. 3,671

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. head, and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.					AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.			
Class VII.						*Sugar.*		
European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Number.
34.			35.	36.	37.	38.	
...	...	rs. 3,96,725	md. 10,520	mds. 11 7 2	md. 0 22 14	md. 0 33 4	1
rs. 31,697	rs. 1,01,875	rs. 1,40,383	md. 1,370	md. 8 4 1	md. 0 10 0	md. 0 12 13	2
rs. 37,670	rs. 51,417	rs. 95,204	rs. 25,930	md. 3 26 7	md. 0 1 0	md. 0 21 4	3
...	...	rs. 1,40,970	rs. 25,986	rs. 18 15 10	rs. 0 2 0	rs. 3 10 8	4
...	...	rs. 43,219	{ md. 4,167 rs. 191	md. 5 39 12	md. 0 17 2	md. 2 13 0	5
...	...	rs. 22,672	{ md. 50 rs. 473	md. 0 19 7	md. 0 1 12	md. 0 28 9	6
...	...	rs. 2,05,300	rs. 23,353	md. 4 36 6	...	md. 0 23 7	7
...	...	rs. 58,733	rs. 2,526	...	...	md. 1 11 6	8
rs. 66,005	rs. 29,684	rs. 95,689	md. 3,442	md. 6 7 6	md. 0 13 9	md. 0 26 4	9
rs. 26,712	rs. 11,764	rs. 38,476	rs. 10,926	md. 9 26 10	md. 0 2 8	md. 0 24 9	10
...	...	rs. 20,164	rs. 338	...	...	md. 6 22 1	11
...	...	rs. 75,437	{ md. 2,784 rs. 1,649	md. 7 19 11	md. 0 0 ¾	md. 1 28 2	12
...	...	rs. 57,451	md. 236	md. 4 16 5	...	md. 0 29 9	13
rs. 70,190	rs. 12,451	rs. 82,641	rs. 22,846	rs. 6 7 13	rs. 1 10 9	rs. 2 1 1	14

III.—PRO-

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or		
		Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.
	1.	39.	40.	41.
1	Sahāranpur, ...	md. 0 3 11 / rs.	md. 14 6 14 / rs. 1 0 11	hd. ¼
2	Hardwār Union, ...	md. 0 5 3 / rs.	md. 9 5 9 / rs. 0 11 7	hd. 1/10
3	Deoband, ...	md. 0 1 6 / rs.	md. 4 14 3 / rs. 0 13 10	hd. 1/16
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	rs. 3 3 8	rs. 27 12 11	hd. ⅛
5	Shāmli, ...	md. 0 3 14 / rs.	md. 9 11 15 / rs. 0 7 8	hd. ¼
6	Kāndhla, ...	md. 0 1 6 / rs.	md. 1 31 1 / rs. 0 3 3	hd. 1/16
7	Meerut, ...	md. 0 3 15 / rs.	md. 6 12 2 / rs. 0 5 3	...
8	Gháziabad, ...	md. 0 2 1	md. 2 2 4	...
9	Baraut, ...	md. 0 3 5	md. 7 32 4	rs. 0 1 5
10	Bāgpat, ...	md. 0 4 1 / rs.	md. 12 13 1 / rs. 2 9 6	hd. 1/7 / rs. 0 0 4
11	Shahdara, ...	md. 0 2 15	md. 6 32 5	...
12	Hāpur, ...	md. 0 3 3 / rs.	md. 10 0 14 / rs. 0 1 10	hd. ⅛
13	Pilkhuwe, ...	md. 0 1 3	md. 5 28 5	hd. 1/27
14	Bulandshahr, ...	rs. 2 3 9 / rs.	md. 6 27 14 / rs. 7 3 5	hd. ⅛

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Class III.				Class IV.	Number.
Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.			
42.	43.	44.		45.	
md. 0 2 2	md. 0 14 8	md. 0 21 6 rs. 0 10 9		md. 0 6 3 rs. 4 5 0	1
md. 0 1 10	md. 0 7 11	md. 0 15 8 rs. 0 3 4		rs. 2 11 5	2
md. 0 0 ¾	md. 0 21 7	md. 0 22 2 rs. 0 4 2		rs. 0 15 5	3
rs. 0 13 1	rs. 1 3 2	rs. 2 8 0		rs. 2 11 5	4
md. 0 1 8	md. 0 7 13	md. 0 13 4 rs. 0 3 6		rs. 1 3 6	5
md. 0 0 9	md. 0 1 0	md. 0 1 13 rs. 0 1 2		rs. 0 3 10	6
md. 0 1 5	md. 0 9 8	md. 0 10 13 rs. 0 1 4		md. 0 3 15 rs. 3 14 1	7
...	md. 1 6 13	md. 1 8 3 rs. 2 8 8		md. 0 0 10 rs. 0 9 9	8
md. 0 1 6	md. 0 2 8	md. 1 30 0		rs. 0 14 3	9
md. 0 0 9	md. 0 25 9	md. 1 4 2		rs. 1 7 0	10
...	...	md. 0 28 9 rs. 0 2 4		rs. 0 7 4	11
md. 0 0 4	md. 0 15 2	md. 0 15 6		rs. 2 1 6	12
md. 0 0 14	md. 0 4 4	md. 0 5 2		rs. 0 5 8	13
rs. 0 3 6	md. 0 16 10	md. 0 16 14 rs. 0 9 1		rs. 1 14 5	14

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expenditure																	
		Class V.				Class VI.				Class									
										European cloth.				Native cloth.					
	1.	46.				47.				48.									
1	Sahárunpur, ...	rs.	1	15	5	md.	0	5	10	...				...					
2	Hardwár Union,	rs.	0	8	5	md.	0	4	15	rs.	1	9	7	rs.	5	2	5		
3	Deoband, ...	rs.	0	10	7	md.	0	3	12	rs.	1	15	1	rs.	2	10	5		
4	Muzaffarnagar,	rs.	2	9	5	rs.	1	2	11	...				...					
5	Shámli, ...	rs.	1	11	6	md.	0	0	13	...				...					
6	Kándhla, ...	rs.	0	5	5	md.	0	0	7	...				...					
7	Meerut, ...	md. rs.	0 0	0 11	10 8	md.	0	6	7	...				...					
8	Gháziabad, ...	rs.	0	9	10	md.	0	3	1	...				...					
9	Baraut, ...	md.	0	6	1	md.	0	2	0	rs.	7	13	7	rs.	3	8	6		
10	Bágpat, ...	rs.	0	15	2	md.	0	3	1	rs.	3	9	1	rs.	1	10	5		
11	Shahdara, ...	md.	0	4	15	md.	0	3	6	...				...					
12	Hápur, ...	rs.	1	7	1	md.	0	3	9	...				...					
13	Pilkhuwa, ...	rs.	0	13	9	md.	0	2	0	...				...					
14	Bulandshahr, ...	rs.	0	14	6	rs.	0	3	11	rs.	4	11	10	rs.	0	13	5		

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—*(continued.)*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

VII. Class VII.	Class VIII.	*Incidence of taxation per head of population.* Class I.	Total Octroi.	Remarks.
	49.	50.		51.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
rs. 8 12 11	md. 0 9 5	0 10 2	1 0 9	
rs. 7 2 0	md. 0 2 12	0 7 3	0 11 6	
rs. 4 14 7	rs. 1 5 5	0 4 5	0 7 3	
rs. 13 1 5	rs. 2 6 6	0 6 8	0 13 5	
rs. 4 10 4	md. 0 17 4 rs. 0 0 4	0 8 0	0 12 7	For 9 months only.
rs. 2 0 10	md. 0 0 3 rs. 0 0 8	0 1 7	0 2 7	For 4½ months only
rs. 3 15 2	rs. 0 7 2	0 5 7	0 10 10	
rs. 5 10 7	rs. 0 3 10	0 2 6	0 5 10	
rs. 11 1 1	md. 0 16 6	0 5 7	0 9 3	
rs. 5 3 6	rs. 1 7 9	0 5 3	0 8 10	
rs. 2 12 4	rs. 0 0 9	0 3 2	0 4 11	
rs. 5 3 0	md. 0 7 10 rs. 0 1 9	0 7 7	0 12 2	
rs. 9 3 3	md. 0 1 9	0 4 5	0 7 8	
rs. 5 9 3	rs. 1 8 3	0 5 2	0 8 3	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Population.	Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghi.	Gross Class I.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
15	Anúpshahr, ...	9,334	md. 57,171	md. 3,237	md. 4,692	md. 635	md. 68,656 rs. 4,751
16	Khúrja, ...	26,858	md. 277,533	rs. 1,53,197	rs. 1,08,504	rs. 64,903	m. 287,223 rs. 381,416
17	Sikandarabad,...	18,349	md. 177,254	rs. 87,417	rs. 35,647	rs. 37,173	m. 184,830 rs. 191,461
18	Koil, ...	55,197	md. 486,802	md. 14,455	md. 64,321	md. 5,696	m. 6,90,745
19	Háthras, ...	32,300	md. 4,36.421	md. 67,221	md.220,422	m. 11,011	m. 740,690
20	Atraulí, ...	15,941	md. 78,966	md. 2,058	md. 8,373	md. 787	m. 120,829
21	Sikandra Rao,	12,580	md. 68,939	md. 1,952	md. 8,741	md. 822	md. 99,384
22	Harduaganj, ...	5,200	md. 36,605	md. 2,281	md. 5,538	md. 395	md. 58,163
	Total, ...	411,992	m 3,045,049 rs. 2,56,364	md.133,891 rs. 3,70,554	md.571,245 rs. 368,211	m. 37,316 rs. 1,70,539	m.4,114,879 rs.1,418,062

AGRA DIVI

1	Muttra, ...	63,431	m. 561,985	md. 30,301	md. 57,118	m. 13,416	m. 665,280 rs. 91,647
2	Kosi, ...	12,776	m. 121,490	md. 5,155	md. 35,589	m. 1,497	m. 170,159 rs. 11,579
3	Brindaban, ...	21,004	m. 166,845	md. 7,046	md. 8,254	md 5,794	m. 1,93,094 rs. 21,457
4	Agra, ...	150,677	m. 2,065,363	m. 193,654	m. 106,239	m. 33,137	m.2,431,000 rs. 114,299

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
8.	9.			10.	11.	12.	
hd. 1,132	md. 277	md. 3,216	md. 3,508 / rs. 866	rs. 9,158	rs. 5,909	md. 781 / rs. 1,639	15
hd. 6,068	rs. 8,763	rs. 61,190	md. 279 / rs. 73,564	rs. 59,984	rs. 48,966	rs. 4,781	16
hd. 2,559	rs. 2,153	rs. 51,399	md. 1,073 / rs. 59,338	rs. 26,634	rs. 24,016	rs. 5,496	17
...	md. 4,564	m. 60,269	m. 201,135	rs. 92,321	rs. 62,404	md. 6,902	18
hd. 264	md. 5,246	m. 38,736	md. 56,888	rs. 99,554	...	m. 16,009	19
...	md. 199	md. 3,453	md. 28,042	rs. 12,009	rs. 7,961	m. 4,834	20
...	md. 236	md. 5,225	md. 20,399	rs. 11,132	rs. 10,653	m. 1,228	21
hd. 582	md. 590	md. 2,289	md. 11,152	rs. 28,126	rs. 3,841	mds. 688	22
hd. 38,815 / rs. 926	md. 17,291 / rs. 22,964	m. 189,296 / rs. 125,593	m. 4,71,902 / rs. 2,45,941 / Cattle loads 5,004	md. 12,378 / rs. 9,41,802 / score 21,740	md. 3,031 / rs. 4,20,783 / dholis 18,249	m. 58,959 / rs. 29,289	

SION.

hd. 16,171	md. 1,888	m. 32,747	md. 42,441 / rs. 39,202	rs. 98,877	rs. 78,150	md. 7,422	1
hd. 5,853	md. 248	m. 10,417	md. 17,730 / rs. 5,553	rs. 19,632	rs. 24,689	md. 1,683	2
hd. 1,426	md. 1,364	md. 8,997	md. 11,015 / rs. 23,676	rs. 37,902	rs. 13,167	md. 1,851	3
hd. 37,173 / rs. 7,125	md. 4,276	m. 85,779	m. 122,101 / rs. 46,122	rs. 1,71,067	md. 46,999	m. 28,278	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT DIVI

3.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipality.	Quantity or Value					
		Class VII.			Class VIII.	Grain.	
		European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.			
	1	13.			14.	15	
15	Anúpshahr, ...	rs. 33,731	rs. 2,629	rs. 36,360	rs. 6,619	...	
16	Khúrja, ...	rs. 1,84,503	rs. 54,601	rs. 241,445	rs. 43,492	...	
17	Sikandarabad,	rs. 93,415	rs. 89,811	rs. 183,226	rs. 26,822	md.	8,042
18	Koil, ...	rs. 6,57,608	rs. 1,52,709	rs. 810,317	rs. 60,597	md.	10,754
19	Háthras, ...	rs. 13,99,738	rs 3,64,878	rs. 17,64,616	...	md.	35,431
20	Atrauli, ...	rs. 38,856	rs. 16,808	rs. 55,664	rs. 13,941	md.	89
21	Sikandra Rao,	rs. 54,376	rs. 16,936	rs. 71,312	rs. 2,488	md.	215
22	Harduaganj, ...	...	...	rs. 15,985	md. 337	md.	49
	Total, ...	rs. 26,94,501	rs. 9,12,913	rs. 46,71,939	md. 23,077 rs. 2,77,099	md. 72,953 rs. 51,359	

AGRA DIVI

1	Muttra, ...	...	...	...	rs. 5,51,212	rs. 99,273	md.	22,699
2	Kosi, ...	...	...	...	rs. 2,02,997	rs. 44,108	md.	1,736
3	Brindaban, ...	...	...	...	rs. 1,85,720	rs. 28,375	md.	276
4	Agra, ...	...	...	...	rs. 16,36,870	rs. 1,66,801	md.	12,304

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

Sugar.		Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.	*Class III.*			Number.
Refined.	Unrefined.				Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	
16		17	18	19	20			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16
rs. 1,506	rs. 372	rs. 1,602	md. 8,042 rs. 3,480	...	...	rs. 264	rs. 264	17
md. 166	md. 1,317	md. 8	md. 12,423	...	...	md. 714	rs. 788	18
md. 14,152	md. 13,738	md. 2,237	md. 65,558	...	md. 32	md. 378	md. 410	19
...	md. 67	...	md. 156	...	...	...	...	20
...	md. 202	...	md. 458	...	...	...	...	21
...	md. 83	...	md. 132	...	...	...	...	22
md. 17,961 rs. 1,04,942	md. 57,886 rs. 1,54,566	md. 2,303 rs. 2,051	md. 151,865 rs. 3,13,397	hd. 761	md. 141 rs. 141	md. 2,282 rs. 303	md. 2,732 rs. 444	

SION.—(*continued*).

md. 4,316	md. 9,869	md. 1,120	md. 38,004 rs. 1,670	hd. 453	md. 76	md. 1,909	md. 2,033	1
md. 30	md. 290	...	md. 2,056 rs. 416	...	md. 9	...	md. 9	2
md. 48	md. 36	...	md. 362	...	...	...	...	3
md. 102	md. 686	md. 2,392	md. 15,707 rs. 253	rs. 8	...	...	md. 34	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Quantity or Value on which Refunds were					
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.		
					European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.
	1.	21.	22.	23.	24.		
15	Anúpshahr, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Khúrja, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Sikandarabad,	...	rs. 103	rs. 72	rs. 160	...	rs. 160
18	Koil, ...	rs. 393	rs. 1,705	md. 108	rs. 48,575	...	rs. 48,575
19	Háthras, ...	rs. 83,346	...	md. 3,372	rs. 89,169	...	rs. 89,169
20	Atrauli, ...	...	rs. 200	md. 22	rs. 1,077	...	rs. 1,077
21	Sikandra Rao,	rs. 51	rs. 283	md. 5	rs. 3,944	...	rs. 3,944
22	Harduaganj, ...	rs. 854	rs. 42	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	rs. 91,002	rs. 10,850	md. 3,599 rs. 959	rs. 1,42,925	rs. 7,350	rs. 1,62,875

AGRA DIVI

1	Muttra, ...	rs. 3,454	rs. 2,032	md. 462	...	...	rs. 23,551
2	Kosi, ...	rs. 112	rs. 644	md. 280	...	...	rs. 1,365
3	Brindaban, ...	...	...	md. 11	...	...	...
4	Agra, ...	rs. 219	md. 255	md. 2,563	...	...	rs. 1,490

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

GIVEN.	NET IMPORTS.							
Class VIII.	Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.	Number.
25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.	
...	mds. 57,171	mds. 3,237	mds. 4,692	mds. 635	m. 68,656 rs. 4,751	hd. 1,132	15
...	m. 277,533	rs. 1,53,197	rs. 1,08,504	rs. 64,903	m. 287,223 rs. 3,81,416	hd. 6,068	16
...	m. 169,212	rs. 85,911	rs. 35,175	rs. 35,571	m. 176,788 rs. 1,87,981	hd. 2,559	17
rs. 380	m. 476,048	m. 14,289	m. 63,004	rs. 5,688	m. 678,322	...	18
...	m. 400,990	m. 53,069	m. 206,684	m. 8,774	m. 675,132	hd. 264	19
...	m. 78,877	m. 2,058	m. 8,306	m. 787	m. 120,673	...	20
...	m. 68,724	m. 1,952	m. 8,539	m. 822	m. 98,926	...	21
...	m. 36,556	m. 2,281	m. 5,455	m. 395	m. 58,031	hd. 582	22
md. 171 rs. 9,302	m 2,972,096 rs. 2,05,005	m. 115,930 rs. 2,65,612	m. 513,859 2,13,645	m. 35,013 r. 1,68,488	m. 3,962,514 rs. 11,04,665	hd.38,054 rs. 926	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	

SION—(*continued*).

rs. 2,681	m. 539,286	m. 25,985	m. 47,249	m. 12,296	m. 627,276 rs. 89,977	h. 15,718	1
rs. 1,635	m. 119,754	m. 5,125	m. 35,299	m. 1,497	m. 168,103 rs. 11,163	hd. 5,853	2
...	m. 166,569	m. 6,997	m. 8,218	m. 5,794	m. 192,732 rs. 21,457	hd. 1,426	3
rs. 1,206	m 2,053,059	m. 193,552	m. 105,55[illegible]	m. 30,745	m 2,415,293 rs. 1,14,046	h. 37,173 rs. 7,117	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

NET IM

Number.	Municipalities.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oil seeds.	Class III. Class III.	Class IV.
	I.	31.			32.
15	Anúpshahr, ...	m. 277	m. 3,216	m. 3,508 / rs. 866	rs. 9,158
16	Khúrja, ...	rs. 8,763	rs. 61,190	m. 279 / rs. 73,564	rs. 59,984
17	Sikandarabad, ...	rs. 2,153	rs. 51,135	m. 1,073 / rs. 59,074	rs. 26,634
18	Koil, ...	m. 4,564	m. 59,555	m. 200,347	rs. 91,928
19	Háthras, ...	m. 5,214	m. 38,358	m. 56,478	rs. 16,208
20	Atrauli, ...	m. 199	m. 3,453	m. 28,042	rs. 12,009
21	Sikandra Rao, ...	m. 236	m. 5,225	m. 20,399	rs. 11,081
22	Harduaganj, ...	m. 590	m. 2,289	m. 11,152	rs. 27,272
	Total, ...	m. 17,150 / rs. 22,823 / ...	m 187,014 / r. 1,25,290 / ...	m. 469,170 / rs 2,45,497 cattle loads / 5,004	m. 12,378 / rs. 8,50,800 scores / 21,740

AGRA DIVI

1	Muttra, ...	m. 1,812	m. 30,838	m. 40,408 / rs. 39,202	rs. 95,423
2	Kosi, ...	m. 239	m. 10,417	m. 17,721 / rs. 5,553	rs. 19,520
3	Brindabun, ...	m. 1,364	m. 8,997	m. 11,015 / rs. 23,676	rs. 37,902
4	Agra, ...	m. 4,276	m. 85,779	m. 122,067 / rs. 46,122	rs. 1,70,848

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

PORTS.

Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.			Class VIII.	Number.
		European cloth.	Native cloth.			
33.	34.	35.			36.	
rs. 5,909	mds. 781 rs. 1,639	rs. 33,731	rs. 2,629	rs. 36,360	rs. 6,619	15
rs. 48,966	rs. 4,781	rs. 184,503	rs. 54,601	rs. 241,445	rs. 43,492	16
rs. 23,913	rs. 5,424	rs. 93,255	rs. 89,811	rs. 1,83,066	rs. 26,822	17
rs. 60,699	m. 6,794	rs. 609,033	rs. 1,52,709	rs. 7,61,742	rs. 60,217	18
...	m. 12,637	rs. 13,10,569	rs. 3,64,878	rs. 16,75,447	...	19
rs. 7,761	m. 4,812	rs. 37,779	rs. 16,808	rs. 54,587	rs. 13,941	20
rs. 10,370	m. 1,223	rs. 50,432	rs. 16,936	rs. 67,368	rs. 2,488	21
rs. 3,799	m. 688	...	...	rs. 15,985	m. 337	22
m. 3,031 rs. 4,09,933 dholis 18,249	m. 55,360 rs. 28,330 ...	r. 25,51,576 ...	rs. 9,05,563 ...	rs. 45,09,064 ...	m. 22,900 rs. 267,797 ...	

SION—(*continued*).

rs. 76,118	m. 6,960	...	...	rs. 5,27,661	rs. 96,592	1
rs. 24,045	m. 1,403	...	...	rs. 2,01,652	rs. 42,473	2
rs. 13,167	m. 1,840	...	...	rs. 1,85,720	rs. 28,375	3
m. 46,744	m. 25,710	...	...	rs. 16,35,380	rs. 165,595	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expenditure			
		Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghí.
	1.	37.	38.		39.
15	Anúpshahr, ...	md. 6 4 10	md. 0 13 3	md. 0 20 1	md. 0 2 11
16	Khúrja, ...	md. 10 12 13	rs. 5 11 4	rs. 4 0 7	rs. 2 6 8
17	Sikandarabad,	md. 9 8 14	rs. 4 10 10	rs. 3 14 8	rs. 1 15 0
18	Koil, ...	md. 8 25 0	md. 0 10 5	md. 1 5 10	md. 0 4 2
19	Háthras, ...	md. 12 16 9	md. 1 25 11	md. 6 15 15	md. 0 10 14
20	Atrauli, ...	md. 4 37 14	md. 0 5 2	md. 0 20 13	md. 0 1 15
21	Sikandra Rao,	md. 5 27 10	md. 0 6 3	md. 0 27 4	md. 0 2 10
22	Harduaganj,	md. 7 1 3	md. 0 17 3	md. 1 1 15	md. 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Total, ...	md. 7 8 9 rs. 0 8 0	md. 0 11 4 rs. 0 10 4	md. 1 9 13 rs. 0 8 3	md. 0 3 6 rs. 0 6 7

AGRA DIVI

1	Muttra, ...	md. 8 19 7	md. 0 16 14	md. 0 29 12	md. 0 7 12
2	Kosi, ...	md. 9 16 8	md. 0 16 1	md. 2 30 0	md. 0 4 11
3	Briudaban, ...	md. 7 37 2	md. 0 13 4	md. 0 15 10	md. 0 11 0½
4	Agra, ...	md. 18 26 0	md. 0 11 6	md. 0 28 0	md. 0 8 2

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.			Number.
		Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	
40.	41.	42.			
md. 7 14 3 rs. 0 8 1	hd. ⅛	md. 0 1 3	md. 0 13 12 rs. 2 4 5	md. 0 15 0 rs. 0 9 1	15
md. 10 27 12 rs. 14 3 2	hd. ¼	rs. 0 5 2		md. 0 0 6 rs. 2 11 9	16
md. 9 25 6 rs. 10 3 10	hd. ⅐	rs. 0 1 10	rs. 2 11 8	md. 0 2 5 rs. 3 3 6	17
md. 12 11 9	...	md. 0 3 4	md. 1 3 2	md. 3 25 3	18
md. 20 36 1	...	md. 0 6 7	md. 1 7 8	md. 1 30 0	19
md. 7 22 12	...	md. 0 0 8	md. 0 8 10	md. 1 30 6	20
md. 7 35 14	...	md. 0 0 12	md. 0 16 11	md. 1 25 2	21
md. 11 7 11	hd. ⅙	md. 0 4 8	md. 0 17 9	md 2 5 12	22
md. 9 24 11 rs. 2 10 11	hd. $\frac{1}{11}$ rs. 0 0 0½	md. 0 2 0 rs. 0 0 11	md. 0 18 3 rs. 0 4 10	md. 1 5 9 rs. 0 9 6	

SION—(*continued*).

md. 9 33 10 rs. 1 6 8	hd. ⅓	md 0 1 1	md. 0 19 7	md. 0 27 0 rs. 0 9 10	1
md. 13 6 5 rs. 0 14 0	hd. ½	md. 0 0 12	md. 0 32 10	md. 1 11 7 rs. 0 6 11	2
md. 9 7 0 rs. 1 0 4	$\frac{1}{14}$ of a hd.	md. 0 2 9	md. 0 17 2	md. 0 20 14 rs. 1 2 0	3
md. 16 1 3 rs. 0 12 1	hd. $\frac{1}{20}$ rs. 0 0 9	md. 0 1 2	md. 0 28 12	md. 0 32 6 rs. 0 4 9	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expendi			Class
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	European cloth.
	1.	43.	44.	45.	
15	Anupshahr, ...	rs. 0 15 2	rs. 0 9 12	md. 0 3 5 rs. 0 2 8	rs.3 9 9
16	Khúrja, ...	rs. 1 15 5	rs. 1 13 0	rs. 0 2 10	rs. 6 13 11
17	Sikandarábad, ...	rs. 1 7 2	rs. 1 4 10	rs. 0 4 8	rs. 5 1 3
18	Koil, ...	rs. 1 10 4	rs. 1 1 7	md. 0 4 14	rs. 10 13 7
19	Háthras, ...	rs. 0 8 0	...	md. 0 15 10	rs. 40 9 2
20	Atrauli, ...	rs. 0 12 1	rs. 0 8 0	md. 0 12 1	rs. 2 5 11
21	Sikandra Rao, ...	rs. 0 14 1	rs. 0 13 11	md. 0 3 14	rs. 4 0 4
22	Harduaganj, ...	rs. 5 4 0	rs. 0 11 8	md. 0 5 4	...
	Total, ...	md. 0 1 3 rs. 2 1 5	mds. 0 0 5 rs. 0 15 11	md. 0 5 6 rs. 0 1 1	... rs. 6 3 1
					AGRA DIVI
1	Muttra,... ...	rs. 1 8 0	rs. 1 3 2	md. 0 4 5	...
2	Kosi, ...	rs. 1 8 5	rs. 1 14 1	md. 0 4 11	...
3	Brindaban, ...	rs. 1 12 9	rs. 0 10 0	md. 0 3 7	...
4	Agra, ...	rs. 1 12 1	md. 0 18 9	md. 0 6 13	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—*(concluded).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

TURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

VII.			*Incidence of taxation per head of population.*		
Native cloth.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class I.	Total Octroi.	REMARKS.
46.		47.	48.		49.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
rs. 0 4 10	rs. 3 14 7	rs. 0 11 2	0 5 8	0 8 0	
rs. 2 0 6	rs. 9 0 10	rs. 1 9 10	0 7 11	0 12 5	
rs. 4 14 3	rs. 9 15 6	rs. 1 7 4	0 6 2	0 10 1	
rs. 2 12 3	rs. 13 9 10	rs. 1 1 5	0 7 11	0 12 3	
rs. 11 4 9	rs. 51 13 11	...	0 10 6	1 1 4	
rs. 1 0 10	rs. 3 6 9	rs. 0 13 7	0 5 0	0 8 0	
rs. 1 5 8	rs. 5 6 0	rs. 0 3 2	0 5 2	0 8 1	
...	rs. 3 1 2	md. 0 2 9	0 7 7	0 10 4	
...	...	md. 0 3 4	...	...	
rs. 2 3 2	rs. 10 13 1	rs. 0 10 5	0 7 0	0 11 4	

SION—*(continued.)*

...	rs. 8 5 1	rs. 1 8 3	0 8 2	0 12 2	
...	rs. 15 12 6	rs. 3 5 2	0 6 6	0 12 8	
...	rs. 8 5 9	rs. 1 5 6	0 10 3	0 14 10	
...	rs. 10 13 7	rs. 1 1 7	0 9 3	0 12 8	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Population.	Gross				
			Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghí.	Class I.
	1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.
5	Jalesar, ...	17,622	m. 102,090	m. 8	m. 17,819	m. 1,169	m. 121,086 rs. 11,937
6	Fatehpur Síkri,...	8,513	m. 66,574	m. 1,846	m. 2,541	m. 224	m. 71,345
7	Firozabad, ...	13,788	m. 75,283	m. 2,243	m. 5,426	m. 1,132	m. 84,084
8	Mainpuri, ...	18,601	m. 115,949	m. 2,851	m. 8,657	m. 1,856	m. 130,781 rs. 3,080
9	Etáwah, ...	30,386	m. 261,867	m. 4,537	m. 14,211	m. 14,162	m. 300,366 rs. 26,575
10	Jaswantnagar, ...	5,310	m. 40,506	m. 577	m. 6,315	m. 891	m. 48,784 rs. 3,232
11	Farukhabad, ...	74,225	m. 432,957	rs. 91,067	m. 240 rs. 94,310	m. 6,716	m. 439,914 rs. 332,547
12	Etah, ...	8,044	m. 62,372 rs. 7,805	m. 2,760	m. 9,388	m. 984	m. 95,369 rs. 15,523
13	Soron, ...	13,658	m. 82,811	m. 1,974	m. 16,837	m. 1,821	m. 104,369 rs. 25,020
14	Kásganj, ...	15,764	m. 135,440	m. 8,804	m. 60,729	m. 1,841	m. 211,773 rs. 35,422
15	Márehra, ...	9,214	m. 44,531 rs. 5,446	m. 994	m. 2,110	m. 533	m. 54,635 rs. 16,267
16	Aliganj, ...	7,912	m. 41,175 rs. 2,716	m. 615	m. 4,500	m. 319	m. 51,699 rs. 11,221
	Total, ...	470,925	m. 4,377,238 rs. 16,067	m. 263,365 rs. 91,067	m. 355,973 rs. 94,310	m. 85,492	m. 5,173,732 rs. 719,806

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class II.	Class III.			Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
	Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.				
7.	8.			9.	10.	11.	
} rs. 7,149	m. 155	...	{ m. 1,496 rs. 6,701	} rs. 5,335	rs. 14,746	m. 1,310	5
hd. 3,722	m. 103	m. 860	m. 963	...	rs. 12,470	m. 558	6
rs. 11,695	...	...	m. 2,896	rs. 8,251	rs. 17,300	m. 1,157	7
} hd. 4,340	m. 788	m. 4,577	{ m. 5,365 rs. 1,902	m. 7,767 rs. 12,442	} m. 1,062	m. 1,500	8
} ...	m. 361	m. 19,909	m. 21,512	{ m. 21,410 rs. 11,684	} rs. 20,249	m. 4,845	9
} ...	m. 21	m. 1,981	m. 2,070	rs. 963	rs. 4,977	m. 902	10
} h. 11,488	m. 2,644	m. 34,022	{ m. 38,666 rs. 55,476	} rs. 53,367	rs. 1,27,316	m. 2,731	11
} hd. 1,280	m. 775	m. 2,171	m. 33,785	rs. 9,675	rs. 15,207	m. 1,882	12
} rs. 2,965	m. 374	m. 2,719	{ m. 3,093 rs. 5,958	} rs. 6,932	{ m. 795 rs. 1,654	} m. 1,052	13
} rs. 4,032	m. 761	m. 7,710	{ m. 8,471 rs. 10,057	m. 1,106 rs. 11,752	m. 4,782 rs. 4,006	} m. 3,053	14
} hd. 3,830	m. 525	m. 1,068	{ m. 1,716 rs. 3,972	} rs. 5,564	rs. 4,202	m. 659	15
} hd. 1,536	m. 50	m. 1,358	{ m. 1,479 rs. 978	m. 51 rs. 1,861	} rs. 5,343	m. 738	16
hd. 86,819 rs. 32,966	} m. 14,333	m. 214,310	{ m. 312,799 rs. 199,597	m. 30,328 rs. 455,304	m. 53,638 rs. 343,476	} m. 59,616	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities,	Gross Imports.				Quantity
		Class VII.				
		European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.
	1.	12.			13.	14.
5	Jalesar, ...	...	...	rs. 1,00,607	rs. 1,30,638	rs. 84
6	Fatehpur Síkri, ...	...	...	rs. 28,222	rs. 1,503	...
7	Firozabad, ...	...	...	rs. 1,19,936	rs. 15,362	...
8	Mainpuri, ...	...	...	rs. 1,38,976	rs. 1,31,792	md. 18
9	Etáwah, ...	...	...	rs. 1,74,645	rs. 15,629	md. 21,208
10	Jaswantnagar,	rs. 1,82,968	rs. 98,120	rs. 2,81,008	rs. 2,368	md. 2,333
11	Farukhabad, ...	rs. 1,707,758	rs. 2,42,939	rs. 20,34,735	rs. 4,19,361	...
12	Etah, ...	rs. 1,01,864	rs. 39,607	rs. 1,41,471	rs. 37,510	m. 2,098 rs. 1,286
13	Soron, ...	rs. 63,235	rs. 22,831	rs. 86,066	rs. 35,155	md. 47
14	Kásganj, ...	rs. 1,97,377	rs. 78,346	rs. 2,75,723	rs. 54,044	md. 499
15	Márehra, ...	rs. 21,539	rs. 13,424	rs. 34,963	rs. 5,095	rs. 64
16	Aliganj, ...	rs. 28,516	rs. 10,489	rs. 39,005	rs. 3,964	...
	Total, ...	r. 28,03,257	rs. 5,05,756	rs. 60,32,156	rs. 11,90,978	m. 63,302 rs. 1,360

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

Sugar.					*Class III.*			
Refined.	Unrefined.	Ghí.	Class I.	Class II.	Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	Number.
15.		16.	17.	18.	19.			
...	md. 1,127	...	md. 1,211 rs. 34	...	...	...	...	5
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	md. 55	...	md. 73	...	...	...	...	8
md. 461	md. 3,200	m. 4,701	md. 30,224 rs. 2,230	...	...	md. 19,909	md. 23,317	9
md. 63	md. 952	md. 510	md. 3,858	...	...	md. 131	md. 131	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
md. 766	md. 2,508	md. 3	md. 6,969 rs. 1,312	...	md. 7	md. 341	md. 348	12
md. 623	md. 123	md. 10	md. 803 rs. 149	...	...	...	...	13
md. 4,718	md. 1,063	md. 2	md. 6,282 rs. 7,491	...	...	md. 50	md. 50	14
...	md. 32	...	md. 32 rs. 64	...	...	md. 44	md. 44	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
md. 11,128	md. 19,941	m. 8,738	m. 105,581 rs. 13,619	hd. 453 rs. 8	md. 92	md. 22,384	m. 25,966	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Quantity or Value on which refunds were given.					
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.		
					European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.
	1.	20.	21.	22.	23.		
5	Jalesar, ...	...	rs. 84	md. 24	...	...	rs. 135
6	Fatehpur Síkri, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Firozabad, ...	...	rs. 190	...	...	...	...
8	Mainpuri, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Etáwah, ...	rs. 228	rs. 1,030	md. 669	...	...	rs. 9,245
10	Jaswantnagar, ...	...	rs. 719	md. 35	rs. 24,794	rs. 18,112	rs. 42,906
11	Farukhabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Etah, ...	rs. 405	rs. 542	md. 107	rs. 7,545	rs. 1,129	rs. 8,674
13	Soron, ...	rs. 75	md. 19 rs. 486	md. 26	rs. 15,886	...	rs. 15,886
14	Kásganj, ...	md. 16 rs. 164	md. 214 rs. 862	md. 156	rs. 2,149	rs. 3,700	rs. 5,849
15	Márehra, ...	...	rs. 116	...	...	rs. 1,948	rs. 1,948
16	Aliganj, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	md. 16 rs. 4,657	md. 488 rs. 6,705	m. 4,331	rs. 50,374	rs. 24,889	rs. 1,11,049

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

Class VIII.	Net Imports.						Number.
	Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghí.	Class I.	Class II.	
24.	25.	26.		27.	28.	29.	
...	md. 102,006	md. 8	md. 16,692	md. 1,169	md. 119,875 rs. 11,903	md. 7,149	5
...	md. 66,574	md. 1,846	md. 2,541	md. 224	md. 71,345	hd. 3,722	6
...	md. 75,283	md. 2,243	md. 5,426	md. 1,132	md. 84,084	rs. 11,695	7
...	md. 115,931	md. 2,851	md. 8,602	md. 1,856	md. 130,708 rs. 3,080	hd. 4,340	8
rs. 200	md. 240,659	md. 4,076	md. 11,011	md. 9,461	md. 270,142 rs. 24,345	...	9
rs. 244	md. 38,173	md. 514	md. 5,363	md. 381	md. 44,926 rs. 3,232	...	10
...	md. 432,957	rs. 91,067	md. 240 r. 94,310	md. 6,716	md. 439,914 rs. 332,547	hd 11,488	11
rs. 1,525	md. 60,274 rs. 6,619	md. 1,994	md. 6,880	md. 981	md. 88,400 rs. 14,211	hd. 1,280	12
rs. 16,300	md. 82,764	md. 1,351	md. 16,714	md. 1,811	md. 103,566 rs. 24,871	rs. 2,965	13
rs. 15,026	md. 184,941	md. 4,086	md. 59,666	md. 1,839	md. 205,491 rs. 27,931	rs. 4,082	14
rs. 1,936	md. 44,531 rs. 5,382	md. 994	md. 2,078	md. 533	md. 54,603 rs. 16,203	hd. 830	15
...	md. 41,175 rs. 2,716	md. 615	md. 4,500	md. 319	md. 51,693 rs. 11,221	hd. 1,536	16
rs. 40,753	m. 4,313,936 rs. 14,717	m. 252,237 rs. 91,067	md. 336,032 rs. 94,310	m. 76,754	m. 5,068,151 rs. 7,06,187	hd. 86,366 rs. 32,958	

III.— PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

NET

Number.	Municipalities.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III. Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
	1.	30.			31.	32.	33.
5	Jalesar, ...	md. 155	...	md. 1,496 rs. 6,701	rs. 5,335	rs. 14,662	md. 1,286
6	Fatehpur Síkri,	md. 103	md. 860	md. 963	...	rs. 12,470	md. 558
7	Firozabad, ...	...	...	md. 2,896	rs. 8,251	rs 17,110	md. 1,157
8	Mainpuri, ...	md. 788	md.4,577	md. 5,365 rs. 1,902	md. 7,767 rs. 12,442	md.1,062	md 1,500
9	Etáwah, ...	md. 361	...	md. —1,805	md. 21,410 rs. 11,456	rs.19,219	md. 4,176
10	Jaswantnagar,	md. 21	md. 1,850	md. 1,939	rs 963	rs. 4,258	md. 869
11	Farukhabad, ...	md. 2,644	m. 34,022	md. 36,666 rs. 55,476	rs.53,367	rs. 1,27,316	md. 2,731
12	Etah, ...	md. 768	md. 1,830	md. 33,437	rs. 9,270	rs. 14,665	md. 1,775
13	Soron, ...	md. 374	md.2,719	md. 3,093 rs. 5,958	rs. 6,857	md. 776 rs. 1,168	md 1,026
14	Kásganj, ...	md. 761	md.7,660	md. 8,421 rs. 10,057	md. 1,084 rs. 11,588	md. 4,568 rs. 3,144	md.2,897
15	Márehra, ...	md. 525	md.1,024	md. 1,672 rs. 3,972	rs. 5,564	rs. 4,086	md. 659
16	Aliganj, ...	md. 50	md.1,353	md. 1,479 rs. 978	md. 51 rs. 1,861	rs. 5,343	md. 738
	Total, ...	md. 14,241	md. 191,926	md.286,833 rs. 1,99,597	md. 30,312 rs. 450,647	md. 53,150 rs. 3,36,771	m.55,285

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.						AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.		
Class VII.								
European cloth.		Native cloth.		Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.		Number.
34.					35.	36.		
...		...	rs.	1,00,472	rs. 1,30,638	md.	5 31 8	5
...		...	rs.	28,222	rs. 1,503	md.	7 3 4	6
...		...	rs.	119,936	rs. 15,362	md.	5 18 6	7
...		...	rs.	138,976	rs. 1,31,792	md.	6 9 4	8
...		...	rs.	165,400	rs. 15,429	md.	7 36 12	9
rs.	1,58,174	rs. 80,008	rs.	238,102	rs. 2,124	md.	7 6 14	10
rs.	17,07,758	rs. 2,42,939	rs.	20,34,735	rs. 4,19,361	md.	5 33 5	11
rs.	94,319	rs. 38,478	rs.	1,32,797	rs. 35,985	md. rs.	7 19 10 0 13 2	12
rs.	47,349	rs. 22,831	rs.	70,180	rs. 16,855	md.	6 2 7	13
rs.	1,95,228	rs. 74,646	rs.	2,69,874	rs. 39,018	md.	8 23 7	14
rs.	21,539	rs. 11,476	rs.	33,015	rs. 3,159	md. rs.	4 33 4 0 9 4	15
rs.	28,516	rs. 10,489	rs.	39,005	rs. 3,964	md. rs.	4 38 2 0 5 5	16
rs.	22,52,883	rs. 4,80,867	rs.	59,21,107	rs. 11,50,225	md. rs.	9 6 7 0 0 6	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expendi		
		Sugar.		
		Refined.	Unrefined.	Ghí.
	1.	37.		38.
5	Jalesar, ...	...	md. 0 37 14	md. 0 2 10
6	Fatehpur Síkri,... ...	md. 0 8 10	md. 0 11 15	md. 0 1 0
7	Firozabad, ...	md. 0 6 8	md. 0 15 8	md. 0 3 4
8	Mainpuri, ...	md. 0 6 2	md. 0 18 8	md. 0 3 15
9	Etáwah, ...	md. 0 5 5	md. 0 14 7	md. 0 12 7
10	Jaswantnagar, ...	md. 0 3 14	md. 1 0 6	md. 0 2 14
11	Farukhabad, ...	rs. 1 3 7	md. 0 0 2 rs. 1 4 4	md. 0 3 10
12	Etah, ...	md. 0 9 14	md. 0 34 4	md. 0 4 14
13	Soron, ...	md. 0 3 15	md. 1 9 2	md. 0 5 5
14	Kásganj, ...	md. 0 10 6	md. 3 32 3	md. 0 4 3
15	Márehra, ...	md. 0 4 4	md. 0 9 0	md. 0 2 5
16	Aliganj, ...	md. 0 3 2	md. 0 22 8	md. 0 1 9
	Total, ...	md. 0 21 7 rs. 0 3 1	md. 0 28 9 rs. 0 3 3	md. 0 6 8

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION.—*(continued).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

TURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.			Number.
		Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	
39.	40.	41.			
md. 6 32 2 rs. 0 10 9 md. 7 25 8	rs. 0 6 5 hd. ½	md. 0 0 5 md. 0 0 8	...	md. 0 3 6 rs. 0 6 0 md. 0 4 8	5 6
md. 6 8 10	rs. 0 13 7	...	...	md. 0 7 13	7
md. 6 37 13 rs. 0 2 7	hd. ½	md. 0 1 11	md. 0 9 13	md. 0 11 8 rs. 0 1 7	8
md. 8 35 9 rs. 0 12 9	...	md. 0 1 10	...	md. 0 1 12	9
md. 8 17 10 rs. 0 10 9	...	md. 0 0 2	md. 0 13 15	md. 0 14 9	10
md. 5 39 1 rs. 4 13 6	hd. ⅛	md. 0 1 6	md. 0 18 4	md. 0 19 10 rs. 0 11 7	11
md. 10 39 9 rs. 1 12 3	hd. ⅐	md. 0 3 12	md. 0 9 1	md. 4 6 1	12
md. 7 23 5 rs. 1 13 2	rs. 0 3 6	md. 0 1 1	md. 0 7 15	md. 0 9 0 rs. 0 4 7	13
md. 13 1 7 rs. 1 12 4	rs. 4 1	md. 0 1 12	md. 0 19 6	md. 0 21 2 rs. 0 10 2	14
md. 5 37 0 rs. 1 12 1	hd. ½	md. 0 2 4	md. 0 4 7	md. 0 7 9 rs. 0 6 10	15
md. 6 22 1 rs. 1 6 8	hd. ¼	md. 0 0 4	md. 0 6 13	md. 0 7 7 rs. 0 1 11	16
md. 10 30 8 rs. 1 8 0	hd. 1/16 rs. 0 1 1	md. 0 1 3	md. 0 16 5	md. 0 24 6 rs. 0 6 9	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expen			
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	European cloth.
	1.	42.	43.	44.	
5	Jalesar, ...	rs. 0 4 10	rs. 0 13 3	md. 0 2 14	...
6	Fatehpur Síkri,	...	rs. 1 7 5	md. 0 2 9	...
7	Firozabad, ...	rs. 0 9 6	rs. 1 3 10	md. 0 3 5	...
8	Mainpuri, ...	md. 0 16 11 rs. 0 6 8	md. 0 2 4	md. 0 3 3	...
9	Etáwah, ...	md. 0 28 2 rs. 0 5 9	rs. 0 9 10	md. 0 5 8	...
10	Jaswantnagar,	rs. 0 2 11	rs. 0 12 10	md. 0 6 9	rs. 29 12 7
11	Farukhabad, ...	rs. 0 11 6	rs. 1 11 4	md. 0 1 7	rs. 28 0 2
12	Etah, ...	rs. 1 2 4	rs. 1 13 2	md. 0 8 12	rs. 11 10 6
13	Soron, ...	rs. 0 8 0	md. 0 2 4 rs. 0 1 4	md. 0 2 15	rs. 3 7 4
14	Kásganj, ...	md. 0 2 12 rs. 0 11 9	md. 0 11 9 rs. 0 3 2	md. 0 7 6	rs. 12 6 2
15	Márehra, ...	rs. 0 9 6	rs. 0 7 1	md. 0 2 10	rs. 2 5 4
16	Aliganj, ...	md. 0 0 4 rs. 0 3 9	rs. 0 10 3	md. 0 3 10	rs. 3 9 8
	Total, ...	md. 0 2 9 rs. 0 15 4	md. 0 4 8 rs. 0 11 5	md. 0 4 7	rs. 4 12 6

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION.—*(concluded).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

DITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Class VII.				*Incidence of taxation per head of population.*		REMARKS.
Native cloth.	Class VII.	Class VIII.		Class I.	Total Octroi.	
45.		46.		47.		48.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	rs. 5 11 2	rs. 7 6 7		0 5 4	0 8 9	
...	rs. 3 5 0	rs. 0 2 9		0 4 5	0 7 2	
...	rs. 8 11 2	rs. 1 1 9		0 4 6	0 7 4	
...	rs. 7 7 6	rs. 7 1 3		0 5 10	0 10 8	
...	rs. 5 7 1	rs. 0 8 1		0 5 10	0 8 6	
rs. 15 1 1	rs. 44 13 8	rs. 0 6 4		0 5 1	0 9 9	
rs. 3 5 6	rs. 27 6 9	rs. 5 10 5		0 5 9	0 9 4	
rs. 4 12 6	rs. 16 7 0	rs. 4 7 6		0 8 7	0 14 1	
rs. 1 10 0	rs. 5 1 4	rs. 1 6 1		0 8 2	0 10 3	
rs. 4 11 9	rs. 17 1 11	rs. 2 7 9		0 8 1	0 12 8	
rs. 1 3 10	rs. 3 9 2	rs. 0 5 6		0 4 2	0 6 4	
rs. 1 5 2	rs. 4 14 10	rs. 0 7 11		0 4 8	0 6 4	
rs. 1 0 4	rs. 12 9 2	rs. 2 7 1		0 7 6	0 11 2	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Gross					
		Population.	Grain.	Sugar.		Ghí.	Class I.
				Refined.	Unrefined.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.
1	Bijnor, ...	13,066	md. 77,007	md. 320	md. 7,411	md. 769	md. 109,862 rs. 9,331
2	Chándpur, ...	12,033	md. 53,077	md. 180	md. 4,299	rs. 6,452	md. 65,175 rs. 12,100
3	Dhámpur, ...	6,555	md. 38,897	md. 116	md. 11,190	md. 265	md. 53,403 rs. 2,995
4	Nagína, ...	19,696	md. 117,360	md. 96	md. 17,538	md. 354	md. 142,052 rs. 10,289
5	Najíbabad, ...	17,418	md. 110,807	md. 206	md. 56,926	md. 1,055	md. 201,616 rs. 4,473
6	Moradabad, ...	59,570	rs. 7,27,530	rs. 37,363	rs. 91,238	rs. 96,336	rs. 10,47,805
7	Chandausí, ...	23,513	rs. 6,68,382	rs. 9,58,676	rs. 2,53,511	rs. 51,851	rs. 19,85,250
8	Amroha, ...	34,896	rs. 3,54,694	rs. 12,586	rs. 61,581	rs. 35,534	rs. 5,01,412
9	Sambhal, ...	34,871	rs. 3,83,158	rs. 20,792	rs. 53,914	rs. 30,040	rs. 5,53,193
10	Budaun, ...	31,227	md. 179,679	md. 1,838	md. 14,106	md. 1,500	md. 204,080 rs. 36,952
11	Bilsi, ...	6,115	md. 95,395	md. 1,566	md. 20,303	md. 244	md. 130,129 rs. 12,366
12	Ujháni, ...	7,656	md. 62,814	md. 393	md. 19,025	md. 162	md. 85,852 rs. 18,560
13	Bareilly, ...	91,410	md. 547,312	md. 4,850	md. 165,044	md. 6,876	md. 740,680 rs. 69,673
14	Bisalpur, ...	9,335	md. 23,628	md. 99	md. 10,254	md. 283	md. 42,424 rs. 2,756
15	Pilibhít, ...	30,103	md. 157,061	md. 2,488	md. 84,507	md. 1,702	md. 249,876 rs. 8,171
16	Dhanaura, ...	5,281	rs. 50,899	...	...	rs. 1,446	rs. 52,545

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III. Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.			9.	10.	11.	
hd. 1,838	md. 487	md. 1,277	md. 29,143	md. 4,341 / rs. 12,901	rs. 6,216	md. 817	1
hd. 1,195	rs. 2,553	rs. 3,296	md. 594 / rs. 5,879	md. 255 / rs. 5,662	rs. 8,395	md. 1,142	2
hd. 444	md. 359	md. 534	md. 4,238 / rs. 2,526	rs. 5,990	rs. 11,877	md. 440	3
hd. 1,494	md. 518	md. 4,307	md. 42,558	m. 18,629 / rs. 10,921	rs. 20,852	md. 1,193	4
hd. 2,321	md. 935	md. 2,200	m. 12,135 / rs. 9,070	rs. 47,991	rs. 1,15,300	md. 1,626	5
...	rs. 14,751	...	rs. 61,789	rs. 83,440	rs. 92,003	rs. 9,359	6
...	rs. 9,846	...	rs. 19,628	rs. 91,375	rs. 1,48,672	rs. 69,276	7
...	rs. 6,274	...	rs. 17,400	rs. 29,060	rs. 27,070	rs. 8,707	8
...	rs. 5,975	...	rs. 22,157	rs. 29,194	rs. 26,432	rs. 17,263	9
rs. 38,120	md. 603	md. 6,675	md. 21,322	m. 41,871 / rs. 30,599	md. 2,927 / rs. 34,774	md. 1,110	10
rs. 1,393	md. 119	md. 3,021	md. 3,769	md. 4,066 / rs. 6,348	md. 904 / rs. 6,738	md. 1,927	11
rs. 1,664	md. 207	md. 950	md. 2,308	md. 1,970 / rs. 4,562	md. 401 / rs. 3,562	md. 529	12
h. 24,522	md. 4,012	m. 23,954	m. 27,967 / rs. 3,673	rs. 58,777	rs. 1,50,170	md. 3,349	13
hd. 2,142	md. 216	md. 246	md. 639	md. 759 / rs. 3,387	rs. 6,277	md. 556	14
hd. 7,279	md. 857	md. 3,968	md. 7,023	md. 9,255 / rs. 47,683	rs. 3,14,379	md. 5,220	15
...	rs. 710	rs. 2,552	rs. 3,262	rs. 1,690	rs. 3,359	rs. 987	16

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Gross Imports.—(*concluded.*)					Quantity	
		Class VII.			*Class VIII.*			*Su*
		European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	Refined.	
	1.	12.			13.	14.		
1	Bijnor, ...	rs. 42,852	rs. 5,194	rs. 48,046	rs. 4,295	...	...	
2	Chándpur, ...	rs. 31,270	rs. 3,063	rs. 34,333	rs. 3,798	...	...	
3	Dhámpur, ...	rs. 10,976	rs. 1,911	rs. 12,887	rs. 42,990	...	...	
4	Nagína, ...	...	...	rs. 81,668	rs. 21,020	...	...	
5	Najíbabad, ...	rs. 57,130	rs. 1,12,128	rs. 1,69,258	rs. 70,566	md. 7	md. 3	
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 3,00,282	rs. 1,70,643	rs. 5,04,953	rs. 1,30,435	...	...	
7	Chandausi, ...	rs. 1,96,827	rs. 91,417	rs. 2,95,015	rs. 1,21,225	...	...	
8	Amroha, ...	...	...	rs. 89,205	rs. 16,298	...	...	
9	Sambhal, ...	rs. 1,09,659	rs. 46,799	rs. 1,58,623	rs. 34,248	...	...	
10	Budaun, ...	rs. 1,35,126	rs. 28,079	rs. 1,64,435	rs. 45,188	...	md. 15	
11	Bilsi, ...	...	...	rs. 66,062	rs. 31,247	...	md. 177	
12	Ujháni, ...	rs. 17,370	rs. 7,081	rs. 24,868	rs. 6,658	...	...	
13	Bareilly, ...	rs. 5,60,212	rs. 1,15,957	rs. 6,76,169	rs. 1,91,486	md. 248	md. 8	
14	Bisalpur, ...	rs. 24,154	rs. 26,699	rs. 50,853	rs. 7,176	md. 43	...	
15	Pilibhít, ...	rs. 1,90,341	rs. 71,134	rs. 2,61,475	rs. 50,098	...	...	
16	Dhanaura, ...	rs. 424	rs. 10,929	rs. 11,357	rs. 9,380	...	...	

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

gar.				*Class III.*				
Unrefined.	Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.	Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Number.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.			20.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
md. 120	md. 18	md. 148	hd. 141	...	...	...	rs. 347	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
md. 63	...	md. 78 rs. 364	...	...	...	...	rs. 150	9
...	...	md. 194	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	rs. 272	...	...	...	...	...	12
md. 97	md. 3	md. 466 rs. 425	...	...	md. 85	md. 85	...	13
...	...	md. 49	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	QUANTITY OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN—(*concld.*)					
		Class V.	Class VI.	*Class VII.*			Class VIII.
				European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.	
	1.	21.	22.	23.			24.
1	Bijnor, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Chándpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Dhámpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Nagína, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Najíbabad,...	rs. 1,474	...	rs. 500	rs. 8,333	rs. 8,833	rs. 5,200
6	Moradabad,	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Chandausi,...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Amroha, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sambhal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Budaun, ...	rs. 309	...	rs. 3,434	...	rs. 3,434	rs. 2,176
11	Bilsi, ...	rs. 92	md. 31	...	...	rs. 5,732	rs. 825
12	Ujháni, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bareilly, ...	rs. 4,536	...	rs. 24,245	...	rs. 24,245	rs. 1,195
14	Bisalpur, ...	rs. 214	md. 9	rs. 2,268	...	rs. 2,268	...
15	Pilibhít, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Dhanaura, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

Net Imports.												
		Sugar.										
Grain.		Refined.		Unrefined.		Ghi.		Class I.		Class II.		Number.
25.		26.				27.		28.		29.		
md.	77,007	md.	320	md.	7,411	md.	769	md. rs.	109,862 9,331	hd.	1,838	1
md.	53,077	md.	180	md.	4,299	rs.	6,452	md. rs.	65,175 12,100	hd.	1,195	2
md.	38,897	md.	116	md.	11,190	md.	265	md. rs.	53,403 2,995	hd.	444	3
md.	117,360	md.	96	md.	17,538	md.	354	md. rs.	142,052 10,289	hd.	1,494	4
md.	110,800	md.	203	md.	56,806	md.	1,037	md. rs.	201,468 4,473	hd.	2,180	5
rs.	7,27,530	rs.	37,363	rs.	91,238	rs.	96,336	rs.	10,47,805	...		6
rs.	6,68,382	rs.	9,58,676	rs.	2,53,511	rs.	51,851	rs.	19,85,250	...		7
rs.	3,54,694	rs.	12,586	rs.	61,581	rs.	35,534	rs.	5,01,412	...		8
rs.	3,83,158	rs.	20,792	rs.	53,914	rs.	30,040	rs.	5,53,193	...		9
md.	179,679	md.	1,823	md.	14,043	md.	1,500	md. rs.	204,002 36,588	rs.	38,120	10
md.	95,395	md.	1,389	md.	20,303	md.	244	md. rs.	129,935 12,366	rs.	1,393	11
md.	62,814	md.	393	md.	19,025	md.	162	md. rs.	85,852 18,288	rs.	1,664	12
md.	547,064	md.	4,842	md.	164,947	md.	6,873	md. rs.	740,214 69,248	hd.	24,522	13
md.	23,580	md.	99	md.	10,254	md.	283	md. rs.	42,375 2,756	hd.	2,142	14
md.	157,061	md.	2,488	md.	84,507	md.	1,702	md. rs.	249,876 8,171	hd.	7,279	15
rs.	50,899	...		...		rs.	1,446	rs.	52,545	...		16

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Net					
		Class III.			Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
		Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.			
	1.	30.			31.	32.	33.
1	Bijnor, ...	md. 487	md. 1,277	md. 29,143	md. 4,341 / rs. 12,901	rs. 6,216	md. 817
2	Chándpur, ...	rs. 2,553	rs. 3,296	md. 594 / rs. 5,879	md. 255 / rs. 5,662	rs. 8,395	md. 1,142
3	Dhámpur, ...	md. 359	md. 534	md. 4,238 / rs. 2,526	rs. 5,990	rs. 11,877	md. 440
4	Nagína, ...	md. 518	md. 4,307	md. 42,558	md. 18,629 / rs. 10,921	rs. 20,852	md. 1,193
5	Najíbabad, ...	md. 935	md. 2,200	md. 12,135 / rs. 9,070	rs. 47,644	rs. 1,13,826	md. 1,626
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 14,751	...	rs. 61,789	rs. 83,440	rs. 92,003	rs. 9,359
7	Chandausi, ...	rs. 9,846	...	rs. 19,628	rs. 91,375	rs. 1,48,672	rs. 69,276
8	Amroha, ...	rs. 6,274	...	rs. 17,400	rs. 29,060	rs. 27,070	rs. 8,707
9	Sambhal, ...	rs. 5,975	...	rs. 22,157	rs. 29,194	rs. 26,432	rs. 17,263
10	Budaun, ...	md. 603	md. 6,675	md. 21,322	md. 41,871 / rs. 30,449	md. 2,927 / rs. 34,465	md. 1,110
11	Bilsi, ...	md. 119	md. 3,021	md. 3,769	md. 4,066 / rs. 6,348	md. 904 / rs. 6,646	md. 1,896
12	Ujháni, ...	md. 207	md. 950	md. 2,308	md. 1,970 / rs. 4,562	md. 401 / rs. 3,562	md. 529
13	Bareilly, ...	md. 4,012	m. 23,869	md. 27,882 / rs. 3,673	rs. 58,777	rs. 1,45,634	md. 3,349
14	Bisalpur, ...	md. 216	md. 246	md. 639	md. 759 / rs. 3,387	rs. 6,063	md. 547
15	Pilibhít, ...	md. 857	md. 3,968	md. 7,023	md. 9,255 / rs. 47,683	rs. 3,14,379	md. 5,220
16	Dhanaura, ...	rs. 710	rs. 2,552	rs. 3,262	rs. 1,690	rs. 3,359	rs. 987

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. the and incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS				AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.			
Class VII.					*Sugar.*		
European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Number.
34.			35.	36.	37.		
rs. 42,852	rs. 5,194	rs. 48,046	rs. 4,295	md. 5 35 12	md. 0 0 15	md. 0 22 11	1
rs. 31,270	rs. 3,063	rs. 34,333	rs. 3,798	md. 4 16 7	md. 0 2 14	md. 0 14 4	2
rs. 10,976	rs. 1,911	rs. 12,887	rs. 42,990	md. 5 37 5	md. 0 11 0	md. 1 28 4	3
...	...	rs. 81,668	rs. 21,020	md. 6 0 0	md. 0 0 3	md. 0 35 9	4
rs. 56,630	rs. 1,03,795	rs. 1,60,425	rs. 65,366	md. 6 14 0	md. 0 0 7	md. 3 10 8	5
rs. 3,00,282	rs. 1,70,643	rs. 5,04,953	rs. 1,30,435	rs. 12 3 5	rs. 0 10 0	rs. 1 8 5	6
rs. 1,96,827	rs. 91,417	rs. 2,95,015	rs. 1,21,225	rs. 28 6 1	rs. 40 12 4	rs. 10 14 5	7
..	...	rs. 89,205	rs. 16,298	rs. 10 2 7	rs. 0 5 0	rs. 1 12 2	8
rs. 1,09,659	rs. 46,799	rs. 1,58,623	rs. 34,248	rs. 10 15 9	rs. 0 9 5	rs. 1 8 8	9
rs. 1,31,692	rs. 29,079	rs. 1,61,001	rs. 43,012	md. 5 30 1	md. 0 2 5	md. 0 17 14	10
...	...	rs. 60,330	rs. 30,422	md. 15 23 14	md. 0 9 1	md. 3 12 12	11
rs. 17,370	rs. 7,081	rs. 24,868	rs. 6,658	md. 8 8 2	md. 0 2 0	md. 2 19 6	12
rs. 5,35,967	rs. 1,15,957	rs. 6,51,924	rs. 1,90,291	md. 6 8 8	md. 0 2 2	md. 1 34 14	13
rs. 21,886	rs. 26,699	rs. 48,585	rs. 7,176	md. 2 21 0	md. 0 0 6	md. 1 3 14	14
rs. 1,90,341	rs. 71,134	rs. 2,61,475	rs. 50,098	md. 5 10 7	md. 0 3 5	md. 2 33 5	15
rs. 424	rs. 10,929	rs. 11,357	rs. 9,380	rs. 9 10 2	...	...	16

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDI		
		Ghí.	Class I.	Class II.
	1.	38.	39.	40.
1	Bijnor, ...	md. 0 2 6	md. 8 16 5 rs. 0 11 5	hd. ½
2	Chándpur, ...	rs. 0 8 7	md. 5 16 10 rs. 1 0 1	hd. 1/10
3	Dhámpur, ...	md. 0 1 10	md. 8 5 14 rs. 0 7 3	hd. 1/13
4	Nagína, ...	md. 0 0 11	md. 7 8 7 rs. 0 8 4	hd. 1/13
5	Najíbabad, ...	md. 0 2 6	md. 11 22 10 rs. 0 4 1	hd. ¼
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 1 9 10	rs. 17 9 6	...
7	Chandausi, ...	rs. 2 3 3	rs. 84 6 10	...
8	Amroha, ...	rs. 1 3 0	rs. 14 5 10	...
9	Sambhal, ...	rs. 0 13 9	rs. 15 12 9	...
10	Budaun, ...	md. 0 1 15	md. 6 21 5 rs. 1 2 8	rs. 1 3 6
11	Bilsi, ...	md. 0 1 9	md. 21 9 14 rs. 2 0 4	rs. 0 3 7
12	Ujháni, ...	md. 0 0 13	md. 11 8 8 rs. 2 6 2	rs. 0 3 4
13	Bareilly, ...	md. 0 3 2	md. 8 16 14 rs. 0 12 7	hd. ½
14	Bisalpur, ...	md. 0 1 3	md. 4 21 9 rs. 0 4 8	hd. ¼
15	Pilibhít, ...	md. 0 2 5	md. 8 12 0 rs. 0 4 4	hd. ¼
16	Dhanaura, ...	rs. 0 4 4	rs. 9 15 1	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

TURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—(*continued*).

| *Class III.* | | |

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expenditure			
		Class VI.	*Class VII.*		
			European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.
	1.	44.	45.		
			Rs. a, p..	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bijnor, ...	md. 0 2 8	3 4 6	0 6 6	3 11 0
2	Chándpur, ...	md. 0 3 12	2 9 7	0 4 10	2 14 5
3	Dhámpur, ...	md. 0 2 11	1 10 9	0 4 8	1 15 5
4	Nagina, ...	md. 0 2 7	...	...	3 13 1
5	Najíbabad, ...	md. 0 3 9	3 4 0	5 15 4	9 3 4
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 0 2 6	5 0 7	2 12 2	8 7 7
7	Chandausi, ...	rs. 2 15 1	8 15 11	3 14 2	12 15 6
8	Amroha, ...	rs. 0 4 2	...	...	2 8 10
9	Sambhal, ...	rs. 0 7 11	3 2 3	1 5 6	4 8 9
10	Budaun, ...	md. 0 1 7	4 3 6	0 14 4	5 2 5
11	Bilsi, ...	md. 0 12 6	...	...	9 13 10
12	Ujháni, ...	md. 0 2 12	2 4 3	0 14 9	3 3 10
13	Bareilly, ...	md. 0 1 6	6 1 4	1 5 0	7 6 4
14	Bisalpur, ...	md. 0 2 5	2 9 5	2 13 9	5 7 2
15	Pilibhít, ...	md. 0 6 15	6 6 1	2 6 1	8 12 2
16	Dhanaura, ...	rs. 0 2 11	0 1 3	2 1 1	2 2 4

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—*(continued)*.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

PER HEAD OF POPULATION—*(concluded)*.

Class VIII.	*Incidence of taxation per head of population.*		REMARKS.
	Class I.	Total Octroi.	
46.	47.		48.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
0 5 3	0 4 5	0 7 2	
0 5 ½	0 2 10	0 4 5	
6 8 11	0 5 4	0 8 6	
1 1 1	0 4 0	0 6 6	
3 12 0	0 6 6	0 12 4	
2 3 0	0 5 5	0 9 8	
5 2 5	0 6 5	0 11 11	
0 7 5	0 4 3	0 6 3	
0 15 9	0 4 1	0 6 10	
1 6 0	0 3 6	0 7 2	
4 15 7	0 8 4	0 13 1	
0 13 10	0 5 6	0 7 4	
2 1 8	0 5 8	0 11 10	
0 12 3	0 3 0	0 5 7	
1 10 7	0 4 6	0 10 3	
1 12 5	0 111	0 2 10	The octroi was levied for 2½ months only.

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ROHILKHAND

3.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during 1873-74, the consumption or expenditure per head,

Number.	Municipality.	Population.	Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghi.	Class I.
	1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.
							GROSS
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	79,487	md. 415,505	md. 5,210	md. 126,954	md 3,705	md. 709,553
18	Tilhar, ...	18,825	md. 108,927	md. 228	md. 98,320	md. 493	rs. 25,697 / md. 227,713
	Total, ...	501,057	md. 1,987,464 / rs. 21,84,663	md. 17,590 / rs. 10,29,417	md. 635,877 / rs. 4,60,244	md. 17,408 / rs. 2,21,659	md. 2,962,415 / rs. 43,53,568
							ALLAHÁBAD
1	Allahabad, ...	145,864	md. 1,077,097	md. 18,886	md. 37,540	md. 13,882	md. 1,302,388 / rs. 64,591
2	Fatehpur, ...	18,826	md. 98,241	md. 3,726	md. 2,989	md. 1,159	md. 121,292 / rs. 23,614
3	Bánda, ...	27,913	md. 202,400	md. 4,365	md. 12,331	md. 2,021	md. 222,041 / rs. 13,607
4	Jaunpur, ...	36,003	md. 297,893	md. 3,547	md. 15,922	md. 873	md. 372,353
	Total, ...	227,606	md. 1,675,631	md. 30,524	md. 68,782	md. 17,925	m. 2,018,074 / rs. 1,01,812
							BENARES
1	Gorakhpur, ...	50,239	md. 226,782	md. 3,739	md. 18,913	md. 2,220	md. 262,790 / rs. 7,467
2	Azamgarh, ...	15,980	md. 117,739	md. 1,585	md. 17,225	md. 436	md. 139,722 / rs 4,266
3	Gházipur, ...	40,000	md. 548,338 / md	md. 112,054 / rs. 20,029	md. 36,656	md. 1,440	md. 709,163 / rs. 2,029
4	Benares, ...	187,341	16,77,863	md. 65,323	md. 81,016	md. 23,362	m. 1,916,891 / rs. 1,28,437

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—*(continued.)*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.			9.	10.	11.	
hd. 45,522	md. 1,082	md. 87,519	md. 109,576	md. 4,295 rs. 77,165	rs. 1,40,938	md. 3,431	17
hd. 3,840	md. 125	md. 7,228	md. 7,992	rs. 6,662	rs. 17,361	md. 1,273	18
hd. 90,597 rs. 41,177	md. 9,520 rs. 40,109	md. 141,879 rs. 5,848	md 269,264 rs. 1,45,384	md. 85,441 rs. 5,53,407	md. 4,232 rs. 11,34,375	md. 22,613 rs. 1,05,592	

DIVISION.

hd. 67,524 rs. 20,348	md. 12,348	md. 15,157	md. 301,038 rs. 52,954	md. 75,476 rs. 1,68,309	md. 1,368 rs. 39,487	md. 14,922	1
hd. 4,701	md. 234	md. 28	md. 12,394	rs. 7,888	md. 734 rs. 7,465	md. 82 rs. 2,025	2
hd. 14,249	md. 2,548	md. 18,438	md. 22,430 rs. 4,997	rs. 12,656	rs. 30,781	md. 2,654	3
hd. 10,502	md. 312	md. 1,901	md. 21,077	...	rs. 25,508	md. 5,248	4
hd. 96,976 rs. 20,348	md. 15,442	md. 35,524	md. 356,939 rs. 57,951	md. 75,476 rs. 1,88,853	md. 2,102 rs. 1,03,241	md. 22,906 rs. 2,025	

DIVISION.

hd 16,525	md. 1,428	md. 23,833	m. 275,202	rs. 17,402	rs. 18,434	rs. 20,084	1
rs. 6,897	md. 614	...	md. 614 rs. 5,483	rs. 12,431	md. 1,057 rs. 21,514	rs. 32,861	2
hd 13,479	md. 1,824	md. 14,280	md. 22,703 rs. 14,836	md. 3,973 rs. 19,824	rs. 51,475	md. 13,140	3
hd. 85,194 rs. 69,477	md. 13,015	...	md. 33,117 rs. 2,01,888	md 539,250 rs. 2,49,821	rs. 23,719	md. 33,875	4

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Gross Imports.				Quantity		
		Class VII.			*Class VIII.*		*Sugar.*	
		European cloth.	Native cloth	Class VII.		Grain.	Refined.	Unrefined.
	1.	12.			13.	14.	15.	
17	Sháhjahánpur,	...	...	rs. 3,14,651	md. 10,906	...	md. 5	md. 119
18	Tilhar, ...	...	...	rs. 1,06,909	rs. 1,321	...	...	...
	Total, ...	rs. 16,76,623	rs. 6,91,034	rs. 30,70,767	md. 12,227 rs. 7,86,108	md. 298	md. 208	md. 399

ALLAHABAD

1	Allahabad, ...	...	...	rs. 12,46,678	rs. 3,21,169	md. 37,910	md. 144	...
2	Fatehpur, ...	rs. 1,60,082	rs. 59,825	rs. 2,26,955	rs. 11,964	md. 1,018	md. 48	...
3	Bánda, ...	...	...	rs. 1,45,393	rs. 23,525	md. 55	...	...
4	Jaunpur, ...	rs. 1,19,801	rs. 2,470	rs. 1,24,077	rs. 28,789	...	...	...
	Total, ...	rs. 2,79,883	rs. 62,295	rs. 17,43,103	rs. 3,85,447	md. 38,983	md. 192	...

BENARES DIVI

1	Gorakhpur, ...	...	...	rs. 3,50,188	rs. 36,950	...	...	...
2	Azamgarh, ...	rs. 1,37,922	rs. 71,017	rs. 2,15,177	rs. 19,953	...	md. 765	...
3	Gházipur, ...	...	...	rs. 19,30,333	md. 2,067 rs. 28,348	...	...	...
4	Benares, ...	...	...	rs. 20,84,828	rs. 10,484	md. 1,013	md. 19,467	md. 3,350

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

Ghí.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.			Class IV.	Class V.	Number.
			Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.			
16.	17.	18.	19.			20.	21.	
md. 7	md. 131	...	...	...	...	rs. 1,329	rs. 2,624	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	rs. 125	...	18
md. 28	md. 1,056 rs. 1,061	hd. 141	...	md. 85	md. 85	rs. 1,951	rs. 9,249	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

md. 21	md. 38,084 rs. 8	hd. 108	md. 170	md. 2,985	md. 3,576	rs. 1,735	md. 284 rs. 23,202	1
md. 49	md. 1,165 rs. 206	hd. 103	md. 3	...	md. 40	rs. 17	md. 6 rs. 354	2
...	md. 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
md. 70	md. 39,304 rs. 214	hd. 211	md. 173	md. 2,985	md. 3,616	rs. 1,752	md. 290 rs. 23,556	

SION—(*continued*).

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	md. 765 rs. 366	...	...	...	...	...	md. 13 rs. 266	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
md. 120	md. 23,950 rs. 215	...	...	...	...	md. 63,100 rs. 231	rs. 12,156	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Quantity or Value on which Refunds were given.					
		Class VI.	Class VII.			Class VIII.	Grain.
			European cloth.	Native cloth	Class VII.		
	1.	22.	23.			24.	25.
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	md. 219	...	...	rs. 2,355	...	md. 415,505
18	Tilhar, ...	...	...	...	rs. 453	...	md. 108,927
	Total, ...	md. 259	rs. 30,447	rs. 8,333	rs. 47,320	rs. 9,396	md. 19,87,166 rs. 21,84,663
	ALLAHABAD						
1	Allahabad, ...	md. 2,785	...	...	rs. 1,33,981	rs. 26,020	md. 10,39,187
2	Fatehpur, ...	...	rs. 2,900	rs. 268	rs. 3,182	rs. 46	md. 97,223
3	Bánda, ...	...	...	...	...	...	md. 202,345
4	Jaunpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	md. 297,893
	Total, ...	md. 2,785	rs. 2,900	rs. 268	rs. 1,37,163	rs. 26,066	md. 16,36,648
	BENARES DIVI						
1	Gorakhpur, ...	...	...	...	rs. 9,505	...	md. 226,782
2	Azamgarh, ...	...	rs. 4,501	rs. 8,396	rs. 14,615	rs. 3,255	md. 117,730
3	Gházipur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	md. 548,338
4	Benares, ...	md. 982	...	...	rs. 1,93,688	rs. 4	md. 16,76,850

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

NET IMPORTS.									
Sugar.					*Class III.*				
Refined.	Unrefined.	Ghí.	Class I.	Class II.	Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	Number.
26.		27.	28.	29.	30.			
md. 5,205	md. 126,835	md. 3,698	md. 709,422 rs. 25,697	h. 45,522	md. 1,082	md. 87,519	md. 109,576	17
md. 228	md. 98,320	md. 493	md. 227,718	hd. 3,840	md. 125	md. 7,228	md. 7,992	18
md. 17,382	md. 635,478	md. 17,380	md. 29,61,349	hd. 90,456	md. 9,520	md. 141,794	md. 269,179	
rs. 10,29,417	rs. 460,244	rs. 221,659	rs. 43,52,507	rs. 41,177	rs. 40,109	rs. 5,848	rs. 145,384	

DIVISION.—(*continued*).

md. 18,742	md. 37,540	m. 13,861	md. 12,64,304 rs. 64,583	hd. 67,416 rs. 20,348	m. 12,178	m. 12,172	md. 297,462 rs. 52,954	1
md. 3,678	md. 2,989	md. 1,110	md. 120,127 rs 23,408	hd. 4,598	md. 231	md. 28	md. 12,354	2
md. 4,365	md. 12,331	md. 2,021	md. 221,986 rs. 13,607	h. 14,249	md. 2,548	m. 18,438	md. 22,480 rs. 4,997	3
md. 3,547	md. 15,922	md. 873	md. 372,353	hd. 10,502	md. 312	md. 1,901	md. 21,077	4
md. 30,332	md. 68,782	m. 17,865	md. 19,78,770 rs. 101,598	hd. 96,765 rs. 20,348	md. 15,269	m. 32,539	md. 353,323 rs. 57,951	

SION—(*continued*).

md. 3,739	md. 18,913	md. 2,220	m. 262,790 rs. 7,467	h. 16,525	md. 1,428	md. 23,833	md 275,202	1
md. 820	md. 17,225	md. 436	m. 138,957 rs. 3,900	rs. 6,897	md. 614	...	md. 614 rs 5,483	2
md. 112,053 rs. 2,029	m. 36,656	md. 1,440	m. 709,163 rs. 2,029	h. 13,479	md. 1,824	m. 14,280	md. 22,703 rs. 14,836	3
md. 45,856	md. 77,666	m. 23,232	md. 18,92,941 rs. 128,222	hd. 85,194 rs. 69,477	m. 13,015	...	md. 33,117 rs. 201,888	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	NET IM					
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII. European cloth.	Class VII. Native cloth.	Class VII.
1.		31.	32.	33.	34.		
17	Sháhjáhanpur,	md. 4,295 rs. 75,836	rs. 138,314	md. 3,212	...	...	rs. 3,12,296
18	Tilhar, ...	rs. 6,537	rs. 17,361	md. 1,273	...	...	rs. 1,06,456
	Total,	md. 85,441 rs. 551,456	md. 4,232 rs. 11,25,126	md. 22,354 rs. 105,592	rs. 16,46,176	rs. 682,701	rs. 30,23,447

ALLAHABAD

1	Allahabad,	md. 75,476 rs. 166,574	md. 1,084 rs. 16,285	m. 12,137	...	...	rs. 11,12,697
2	Fatehpur, ...	rs. 7,871	md. 728 rs. 7,111	md. 82 rs. 2,025	rs. 157,182	rs. 59,557	rs. 2,23,773
3	Bánda, ...	rs. 12,656	rs. 30,781	md. 2,654	...	...	rs. 1,45,393
4	Jaunpur, ...	...	rs. 25,508	md. 5,248	rs. 119,801	rs. 2,470	rs. 1,24,077
	Total,	md. 75,476 rs. 187,101	md. 1,812 rs. 79,685	md. 20,121 rs. 2,025	rs. 276,983	rs. 62,027	rs. 16,05,940

BENARES DIVI

1	Gorakhpur, ...	rs. 17,402	rs. 18,434	rs. 20,084	...	...	rs. 3,40,583
2	Azamgarh, ...	rs. 12,431	md. 1,044 rs. 21,248	rs. 32,861	rs. 133,421	rs. 62,621	rs. 2,00,562
3	Gházipur,	md. 3,973 rs. 19,824	rs. 51,475	rs. 13,140	...	...	rs. 19,30,333
4	Benares,	md. 476,150 rs. 249,590	r. 225,163	md. 32,893	...	...	rs. 18,91,140

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

PORTS.	AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.				
Class VIII.	Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghí.	Number.
35.	36.	37.		38.	
md. 10,906	md. 5 8 4	md. 0 2 10	md. 1 23 13	md. 0 1 14	17
md. 1,321	md. 5 32 13	md. 0 0 8	md. 5 8 14	md. 0 1 1	18
md. 12,227	md. 3 38 11	md. 0 1 6	md. 1 10 12	md. 0 1 6	
rs. 7,76,712	rs. 4 5 9	rs. 2 0 10	rs. 0 14 8	rs 0 7 1	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

rs. 2,95,149	md. 7 4 7	md. 0 5 2	md. 0 10 5	md. 0 3 13	1
rs. 11,918	md. 5 6 8	md. 0 7 12	md. 0 6 5	md. 0 2 6	2
rs. 23,525	md. 7 9 12	md. 0 5 6	md. 0 17 10	md. 0 2 4	3
rs. 28,789	md. 8 28 0	md. 0 3 15	md. 0 18 1	md. 0 0 15	4
rs. 3,59,381	md. 7 7 10	md. 0 5 5	md. 0 12 1	md. 0 3 2	

SION—(*continued*).

rs. 36,950	md. 4 20 9	md. 0 3 0	md. 0 15 1	md. 0 1 12	1
rs. 16,698	md. 7 14 8	md. 0 2 0	md. 1 3 2	md. 0 1 1	2
md. 2,067 rs. 28,348	md. 13 27 1	md. 2 32 0 rs. 0 0 9	md. 0 36 9	md. 0 1 4	3
rs. 10,480	md. 8 38 0	md. 0 9 12	md. 0 16 9	md. 0 4 15	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Class I.	Class II.	Class Oil.
	1.	39.	40.	
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	md. 8 38 3 rs. 0 5 2	hd. ½	md. 0 0 9
18	Tilhar, ...	md. 12 13 3	hd. ⅓	md. 0 0 4
	Total, ...	md. 5 36 7 rs. 8 11 0	hd. ⅓ rs. 0 1 4	md. 0 0 12 rs. 0 1 3
				ALLAHABAD
1	Allahabad, ...	md. 8 26 10 rs. 0 7 1	hd. ½ rs. 0 2 2	md. 0 2 6
2	Fatehpur, ...	md. 6 15 3 rs. 1 3 10	hd. ¼	md. 0 0 8
3	Bánda, ...	md. 7 36 0 rs. 0 8 4	hd. ½	md. 0 3 10
4	Jaunpur, ...	md. 10 25 8	hd. ⅓	md. 0 0 5
	Total, ...	md. 8 27 12 rs. 0 7 1	hd. ½ rs. 0 1 5	md. 0 2 11
				BENARES DIVI
1	Gorakhpur, ...	md. 5 9 4 rs. 0 2 5	hd. ⅓	md. 0 1 2
2	Azamgarh, ...	md. 8 29 12 rs. 0 3 11	rs. 0 6 10	md. 0 1 8
3	Gházipur, ...	md. 17 17 15 rs. 0 0 9	hd. ½	md. 0 1 13
4	Benares, ...	md. 10 4 2 rs. 0 10 11	hd. ½ rs. 0 6 0	md. 0 2 12

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
41.		42.	43.	44.	
md. 1 4 1	md. 0 15 1	md. 0 2 2 rs. 0 15 2	rs. 1 11 1	md. 0 1 12	17
md. 0 15 6	md. 0 17 0	rs. 0 5 6	rs. 0 14 8	md. 0 2 11	18
md. 0 11 5 rs. 0 0 2	md. 0 21 8 rs. 0 4 8	md. 0 6 13 rs. 1 1 7	md. 0 0 5 rs. 2 3 11	md. 0 1 12 rs. 0 3 4	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

md. 0 2 6	md. 1 39 9 rs. 0 5 9	md. 0 20 11 rs. 1 2 3	md. 0 0 4 rs. 0 1 9	md. 0 3 5	1
md. 0 1	md. 0 26 6	rs. 0 6 8	md. 0 1 9 rs. 0 6 0	md. 0 0 8 rs. 0 1 9	2
md. 0 26 6	md. 0 32 1 rs. 0 2 10	rs. 0 12 8	rs. 1 1 8	md. 0 3 12	3
md. 0 2 2	md. 0 24 1	...	rs. 0 11 6	md. 0 5 11	4
md. 0 5 12*	md. 1 26 8 rs. 0 4 1	md. 0 13 4 rs. 0 13 2	md. 0 0 5 rs. 0 5 7	md. 0 3 8 rs. 0 0 2	

SION—(*continued*).

md. 0 18 15	md. 5 19 2	rs. 0 5 7	rs. 0 5 10	rs. 0 6 6	1
...	md. 0 1 8 rs. 0 5 5	rs. 0 12 3	md. 0 2 1 rs. 1 5 8	rs. 2 0 10	2
md. 0 13 12	md. 0 22 7 rs. 0 7 2	md. 0 3 13 rs. 0 7 11	rs. 1 2 0	md. 0 13 2	3
...	md. 0 7 1 rs. 1 1 2	md. 2 21 10 rs. 1 5 4	rs. 1 3 2	md. 0 7 0	4

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or		
		Class VII.		
		European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.
	1.	45.		
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	...	...	rs. 3 14 10
18	Tilhar, ...	...	...	rs. 5 10 5
	Total, ...	rs. ... 3 4 7	rs. ... 1 5 9	rs. ... 6 0 7
		ALLAHABAD		
1	Allahabad, ...	...	...	rs. 7 11 2
2	Fatehpur, ...	rs. 8 5 7	rs. 3 2 6	rs. 11 14 1
3	Bánda, ...	...	...	rs. 5 3 3
4	Jaunpur, ...	rs. 3 6 5	rs. 0 1 1	rs. 3 8 5
	Total, ...	rs. ... 1 3 8	rs. ... 0 4 4	rs. ... 7 0 11
		BENARES DIVI		
1	Gorakhpur, ...	...	...	rs. 6 12 6
2	Azamgarh, ...	rs. 8 5 7	rs. 3 14 8	rs. 12 8 9
3	Gházipur, ...	...	...	rs. 48 3 3
4	Benares, ...	...	...	rs. 9 10 10

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.—(*concluded.*)

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

Expenditure per Head of Population.			Remarks.
Class VIII.	*Incidence of taxation per head of population.*		
	Class I.	Total Octroi.	
46.	47.		48.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
md. 0 5 8	0 4 9	0 8 2	
md. 0 2 12	0 4 3	0 7 3	
md. 0 0 15	0 4 9	0 8 8	
rs. 1 8 10			
DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
rs. 2 0 7	0 8 6	0 13 7	
rs. 0 10 1	0 4 9	0 6 9	
rs. 0 13 5	0 6 2	0 8 7	
rs. 0 13 0	0 5 7	0 7 11	
rs. ... 1 9 8	0 7 6	0 11 10	
SION—(*continued*).			
rs. 0 11 9	0 5 6	0 8 10	
rs. 1 0 8	0 5 2	0 9 0	
md. 0 2 1	0 9 5	0 15 5	
rs. 0 8 9			
rs. 0 2 3	0 6 10	0 10 10	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

BENARES DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Population.	Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghí.	Gross Class I.
	1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.
5	Mirzapur, ...	76,360	md. 710,737	md. 150,797	md. 57,313	md. 9,693	md. 947,435 rs. 74,301
6	Chunar, ...	9,779	md. 114,582	...	md. 7,792	md. 747	md. 124,755 rs. 3,284
	Total, ...	379,699	md. 3,396,032	md. 333,497 rs. 2,029	md. 218,915	md. 37,888	md. 41,00,756 rs. 219,784

JHANSI

1	Mau Ránípur, ...	23,123	md. 143,067	md. 3,393	md. 3,340	md. 1,325	md. 285,128
2	Orai, ...	7,237	md. 40,707	md. 605	md. 2,660	md. 434	md. 51,631 rs. 1,169
3	Kálpi, ...	16,008	md. 173,499	md. 13,771	md. 13,094	md. 2,656	md. 213,709 rs. 7,865
4	Kúnch, ...	14,682	md. 127,242	md. 2,862	md. 9,229	md. 2,920	md. 148,954 rs. 3,139
5	Lalitpur, ...	8,976	md. 57,993	md. 1,371	rs. 1,616	rs. 6,663	md. 59,450 rs. 26,565
	Total, ...	70,026	md. 542,508	md. 22,002	md. 28,323 rs. 1,616	md. 7,335 rs. 6,663	md. 758,872 rs. 38,738

KUMAUN

1	Almora, ...	4,125	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.			9.	10.	11.	
rs. 43,209	md. 2,363	md. 145,675	md. 148,038 rs. 1,13,940	md. 7,256 rs. 58,488	md. 20,375 rs. 3,15,035	md. 19,731	5
hd. 2,743	md. 420	md. 265	md. 685 rs. 690	rs. 11,294	rs. 7,752	md. 2,476	6
hd. 117,941 rs. 119,583	md. 19,664	md. 184,053	md. 480,359 rs. 3,86,837	md. 550,479 rs. 3,69,260	md. 21,432 rs. 6,51,529	md. 69,222 rs. 52,945	

DIVISION.

hd. 9,187	md. 1,025	md. 1,554	md. 5,485 rs. 1,685	rs. 9,692	md. 13,383	md. 2,246	1
rs. 3,667	md. 311	md. 1,074	md. 4,217 rs. 2,075	rs. 2,544	rs. 3,267	md. 312	2
hd. 3,954	md. 464	md. 49,848	md. 87,843 rs. 1,788	md. 5,314	md. 11,262	md. 11,025	3
hd. 3,040	md. 26	md. 10,137	md. 32,800	md. 5,776	md. 3,452	md. 4,676	4
hd. 2,335	rs. 1,313	md. 3,912	md. 3,912 rs. 1,812	rs. 31,617	rs. 15,303	rs. 4,570	5
hd. 18,516 rs. 3,667	md. 1,826 rs. 1,313	md. 66,525	md. 134,257 rs. 7,360	md. 11,090 rs. 43,853	md. 28,097 rs. 18,570	md. 18,259 rs. 4,570	

DIVISION.

hd. 963	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

BENARES DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Gross Imports.				Quantity
		Class VII.			Class VIII.	
		European cloth.	Nati cloth.	Class VII.		Grain.
	1.	12.			13.	14.
5	Mirzapur, ...	...	...	rs. 14,17,570	md. 65,424	md. 4,738
6	Chunar, ...	...	...	rs. 43,744	rs. 4,059	...
	Total, ...	rs. 1,37,922	rs. 71,017	rs. 60,41,840	md. 67,491 rs. 99,794	md. 5,751
	JHANSI DIVI					
1	Mau Ránípur, ...	rs. 57,244	rs. 5,32,913	rs 5,90,157	rs. 30,180	...
2	Oraí, ...	rs. 35,063	rs. 32	rs. 35,416	rs. 1,525	...
3	Kálpi, ...	rs. 1,06,460	rs. 1,10,532	rs. 2,16,992	rs. 21,354	md. 10,480
4	Kúnch, ...	...	...	rs. 1,18,565	rs. 9,047	...
5	Lalitpur, ...	rs. 54,424	rs. 32,359	rs. 86,783	rs. 7,767	...
	Total, ...	rs. 2,53,191	rs. 6,75,836	rs. 10,47,913	rs. 69,876	md. 10,480
	KUMAUN DIVI					
1	Almora, ...	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—*(continued)*.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

Sugar.					*Class III.*			
Refined.	Unrefined.	Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.	Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	Number.
15.		16.	17.	18.	19.			
...	...	md. 76	md. 4,814	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
md. 20,232	md. 3,350	md. 196	md. 29,529 rs. 581	...	...	...	...	3

SION—*(continued)*.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
md. 5,060	md. 121	md 785	md. 16,061	...	...	md. 1,664	md. 1,664	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
md. 128	...	...	md. 128	...	...	...	...	8
md. 5,188	md. 121	md. 785	md. 16,189	...	...	md. 1,664	md. 1,664	9

SION—*(continued)*.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

BENARES DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Quantity or value on which Refunds				
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class	
					European cloth.	Native cloth.
	1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
5	Mirzapur, ...	md. 220	rs. 745	...	...	...
6	Chunar, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	nd. 63,320 rs. 231	md. 13 rs. 13,167	md. 982	rs. 4,501	rs. 8,396

JHANSI DIVI

1	Mau Ránípur, ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Orai, ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kálpi, ...	...	md. 63	md. 1,526	rs. 1,150	rs. 1,715
4	Kúnch, ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Lalitpur, ...	...	rs. 682	...	rs. 450	
	Total, ...	...	md. 63 rs. 682	md. 1,526	rs. 1,600	rs. 1,715

KUMAUN DIVI

1	Almora, ...	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—*(continued).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

WERE GIVEN.		NET IMPORTS.						
VII.			*Sugar.*					
Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Ghí.	Class I.	Class II.	Number.
	24.	25.	26.		27.	28.	29.	
...	...	md. 705,999	md. 150,797	md. 57,313	md. 9,617	md. 942,621 rs. 74,301	rs. 43,209	5
...	...	md. 114,582	...	md. 7,792	md. 747	md. 124,755 rs. 3,284	hd. 2,743	6
rs. 217,908	rs. 3,259	md. 3,390,281	md. 313,265 rs. 2,029	md. 215,565	md. 37,692	md. 4,071,227 rs. 2,19,203	hd. 117,941 rs. 119,583	

SION—*(continued).*

...	...	md. 143,067	md. 3,393	md. 3,340	md. 1,325	md. 285,128	hd. 9,187	1
...	...	m. 40,707	md. 605	md. 2,660	md. 434	md. 51,631 rs. 1,169	rs. 3,667	2
rs. 2,865	...	md. 163,019	md. 8,711	md. 12,973	m. 1,871	md. 197,648 rs. 7,865	hd. 3,954	3
...	...	md. 127,242	md. 2,862	md. 9,229	m. 2,920	md. 148,954 rs. 3,139	hd. 3,040	4
rs. 450	rs. 62	m. 57,993	md. 1,243	rs. 1,616	rs. 6,663	md. 59,322 rs. 26,565	hd. 2,335	5
rs. 3,315	rs. 62	md. 532,028	md. 16,814	m. 28,202 rs. 1,616	md. 6,550 rs. 6,663	md. 742,683 rs. 38,738	hd. 18,516 rs. 3,667	

SION—*(continued).*

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hd. 369	1

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

BENARES DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Net
	1.	30.			31.	
5	Mirzapur, ...	md. 2,363	mds. 145,675	m. 148,038 rs. 1,13,940	md. 7,036 rs. 58,488	
6	Chunar, ...	md. 420	mds. 265	md. 685 rs. 690	rs. 11,294	
	Total, ...	mds. 19,664	mds. 184,053	m. 480,359 rs. 3,36,837	md. 487,159 rs. 369,029	
	JHANSI DIVI					
1	Mau Ránípur, ...	md. 1,025	md. 1,554	md. 5,485 rs. 1,685	md. 9,692	
2	Orai, ...	md. 311	md. 1,074	md. 4,217 rs. 2,075	rs. 2,544	
3	Kálpi, ...	md. 464	md. 48,184	md. 86,179 rs. 1,788	rs. 5,314	
4	Kúnch, ...	md. 26	md. 10,137	md. 32,800	md. 5,776	
5	Lalitpur, ...	rs. 1,313	md. 3,912	md. 3,912 rs. 1,812	rs. 31,617	
	Total, ...	md. 1,826 rs. 1,313	mds. 64,861	m. 132,593 rs. 7,360	md. 11,090 rs. 43,853	
	KUMAUN DIVI					
1	Almora, ...	...	...	...	...	

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION.—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.			Class VIII.	Number.
		European cloth.	Native cloth	Class VII.		
32.	33.	34.			35.	
md. 20,375 rs. 314,290	md. 19,731	...	...	rs. 14,17,570	md. 65,424	5
rs. 7,752	md. 2,476	...	...	rs. 43,744	rs. 4,059	6
md. 21,419 rs. 6,38,362	md. 68,240 rs. 52,945	rs. 1,33,421	rs. 62,621	rs. 58,23,332	md. 67,491 rs 96,535	

SION—(*continued*).

md. 13,383	md. 2,246	rs. 57,244	rs. 5,32,913	rs. 5,90,157	rs. 30,180	1
rs. 3,267	md. 312	rs. 35,063	rs. 32	rs. 35,416	rs. 1,528	2
md. 11,199	md. 9,499	rs. 1,05,310	rs. 1,08,817	rs. 2,14,127	rs. 21,354	3
md. 3,452	md. 4,676	...	...	rs. 1,18,565	rs. 9,047	4
rs. 14,621	rs. 4,570	rs. 53,974	rs. 32,359	rs. 86,332	rs. 7,705	5
md. 28,034 rs. 17,888	md. 16,733 rs. 4,570	rs. 2,51,591	rs. 6,74,121	rs. 10,44,598	rs. 69,814	

SION—(*continued*).

...	...	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

BENARES DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expendi			
		Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghí.
	1.	36.	37.		38.
5	Mirzapur, ...	md. 9 9 12	md. 1 38 15	md. 0 30 0	md. 0 5 1
6	Chunar, ...	rs. 11 28 11	...	md. 0 31 14	md. 0 3 1
	Total, ...	{ md. 8 37 3 ...	md. 0 33 0 rs. 0 0 1	md. 0 22 11 ...	md. 0 4 0 ...

JHANSI DIVI

1	Mau Ránípur,	md. 6 7 9	md. 0 5 4	md. 0 5 2	md. 0 2 4
2	Orai, ...	md. 5 22 1	md. 0 3 1	md. 0 14 11	md. 0 2 6
3	Kálpi, ...	md. 9 1 13	md. 0 21 12	md. 0 32 4	md. 0 4 11
4	Kúnch, ...	md. 8 30 1	md. 0 7 14	md. 0 25 6	md. 0 8 1
5	Lalitpur, ...	md. 6 18 7	md. 0 5 8	rs. 0 2 10	rs. 0 11 10
	Total, ...	{ md. 7 23 14 ...	md. 0 9 10 ...	md. 0 16 2 rs. 0 0 4	md. 0 3 12 rs. 0 1 6

KUMAUN DIVI

1	Almora, ...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

TURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Number.
39.	40.	41.			42.	
md. 12 12 12 rs. 0 15 4	rs. 0 9 0	md. 0 1 3	md. 1 36 4	md. 1 37 7 rs. 1 7 9	md. 0 3 9 rs. 0 11 1	5
md. 12 30 4 rs. 0 5 4	hd. ¼	md. 0 1 12	md. 0 1 1	md. 0 2 13 rs. 0 1 1	rs. 1 2 5	6
md. 10 28 14 rs. 0 9 3	hd. ⅛ rs. 0 5 0	md. 0 2 1 ...	md. 0 19 6 ...	md. 1 10 10 rs. 0 14 2	md. 1 11 5 rs. 3 15 7	

SION—(*continued*).

md. 12 13 3	hd. ½	md. 0 1 12	md. 0 2 11	md. 0 9 7 rs. 0 1 2	rs. 1 6 8	1
md. 7 5 5 rs. 0 2 6	rs. 0 8 1	md. 0 1 11	md. 0 5 11	md. 0 23 4 rs. 0 4 9	rs. 0 5 11	2
md. 12 30 10 rs. 0 7 10	hd. ⅛	md. 0 1 2	md. 3 0 2	md. 5 15 5 rs. 0 1 9	md. 0 13 4	3
md. 10 5 13 rs. 0 3 5	hd. ¼	md. 0 0 1	md. 0 27 13	md. 2 25 11	md. 0 15 12	4
md. 6 24 0 rs. 2 15 3	hd. ¼	rs. 0 2 4	md. 0 17 7	hd. 0 17 7 rs. 0 6 8	rs. 3 8 0	5
md. 10 24 3 rs. 0 8 10	hd. ¼ rs. 0 0 10	md. 0 1 1 rs. 0 0 4	md. 0 37 1 ...	md. 1 35 12 rs. 0 1 8	md. 0 6 5 rs. 0 10 0	

SION—(*continued*).

...	hd. ⅛	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

BENARES DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPEND			
		Class V.	Class VI.	Class European cloth.	Class Native cloth.
	1.	43.	44.		45.
5	Mirzapur, ...	md. 0 11 0 rs. 4 1 9	md. 0 10 4	...	...
6	Chunar, ...	rs. 0 12 8	md. 0 10 2	...	...
	Total, ...	md. 0 2 4 rs. 1 10 11	md. 0 7 3 rs. 0 2 3	... rs. 0 5 7	... rs. 0 2 8

JHANSI DIVI

1	Mau Ránípur, ...	md. 0 23 15	md. 0 3 14	rs. 2 7 6	rs. 23 0 9
2	Orai, ...	rs. 0 7 2	md. 0 1 11	rs. 4 13 5	rs. 0 0 1
3	Kálpi, ...	md. 0 27 9	md. 0 23 12	rs. 6 9 3	rs. 6 12 9
4	Kúnch, ...	md. 0 9 6	md. 0 12 14	...	...
5	Lalitpur, ...	rs. 1 10 0	rs. 0 8 1	rs. 6 0 0	rs. 3 9 8
	Total, ...	md. 0 16 0 rs. 0 4 1	md. 0 9 9 rs. 0 1 1	... rs. 3 9 6	... rs. 9 10 0

KUMAUN DIVI

1	Almora, ...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION.—(*concluded*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

| ITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION. | | |

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

4—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns*

Western Provinces

Division.	Districts.		Number of towns.	Population by last census.	Number of houses in towns.	Number of houses assessed.	Actual balance.	Gross yield of tax.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total of Columns 6, 7 and 8.
	1.		2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Meerut.	Dehra Dún,	...	1	1,959	383	326	794	814	...	1,608
	Saháranpur,	...	13	33,037	23,242	23,359	12,658	33,143	2,628	48,429
	Muzaffarnagar,	...	12	78,896	19,244	15,696	6,319	24,281	489	31,089
	Meerut,	...	16	71,325	19,764	15,445	6,736	21,394	2,209	30,339
	Bulandshahr,	...	15	83,679	20,308	16,734	3,973	24,962	176	29,111
	Aligarh,	...	25	90,778	19,031	16,626	2,254	22,338	14	24,606
	Total,	...	82	3,59,674	1,01,972	88,188	32,734	1,26,932	5,516	1,65,182
Agra.	Muttra,	...	14	56,612	15,965	11,504	3,735	13,053	30	16,818
	Agra, ...	...	4	12,964	2,817	1,853	1,355	1,943	...	3,298
	Farukhabad,	...	19	79,674	16,796	8,637	11,451	15,846	98	27,395
	Mainpuri,	...	6	33,243	8,940	5,822	316	6,236	449	7,001
	Etáwah,	...	5	20,582	6,148	2,449	486	6,072	50	6,609
	Etah, ...	...	15	50,339	13,409	4,689	409	9,494	61	9,963
	Total,	...	63	2,63,414	64,075	34,951	17,752	52,644	688	71,084
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor,	...	12	8,816	19,540	15,654	3,414	12,716	161	15,691
	Moradabad,	...	9	58,595	19,284	10,726	3,682	9,790	149	13,621
	Budaun,	...	15	47,417	9,908	6,295	3,595	12,392	185	16,172
	Bareilly,	...	19	71,164	10,570	8,490	63	10,278	461	10,802
	Sháhjahánpur,	...	8	46,637	10,332	8,210	1,320	10,571	...	11,891
	Total,	...	63	232,629	69,634	49,375	12,074	55,147	956	68,177
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	...	13	52,39	11,899	7,997	2,282	12,271	450	15,004
	Fatehpur,	...	11	46,363	10,859	8,110	2,766	11,614	235	14,615
	Cawnpore,	...	10	38,205	7,618	4,823	3,456	6,756	1,106	11,318
	Bánda,	...	4	20,749	4,997	1,692	1,078	3,961	20	5,059
	Hamírpur,	...	11	70,495	16,505	6,492	5,952	16,567	232	22,750
	Jaunpur,	...	6	27,420	5,954	2,646	1,043	6,334	94	7,471
	Total,	...	55	255,623	57,832	31,760	16,577	57,503	2,137	76,217
Benares.	Gorakhpur,	...	15	59,072	13,095	4,91.	3,499	11,441	81	15,022
	Basti ...	...	4	14,939	2,723	1,065	672	3,024	36	3,732
	Azamgarh,	...	12	58,269	11,305	5,112	1,055	10,817	18	11,891
	Mirzapur,	...	5	18,519	3,701	2,51.	660	3,313	7	3,980
	Benares,	...	3	16,849	3,669	3,386	1,234	2,759	3	3,990
	Gházipur,	...	11	81,916	15,976	12,254	1,299	9 037	435	10,775
	Total,	...	50	2,49,564	50,469	29,246	8,419	40,394	580	49,390
Jhansi.	Jhánsi,	...	6	24,028	4,677	1,064	899	3,619	...	4,518
	Jalaun,	...	4	19,725	4,898	4,406	296	3,811	40	4,147
	Lalitpur,	...	4	10,644	2,303	691	88	1,828	11	1,927
	Total,	...	14	54,397	11,878	6,161	1,283	9,258	51	10,592
Kumaun.	Tarai, ...	...	1	6,746	817	712	450	1,250	406	2,106
	Grand Total,	...	328	14.22.047	356.677	240.393	89,289	343,125	10,334	442,748

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

administered under Act XX. of 1856 *in the Districts of the North- during* 1873-74.

Incidence of taxation (Col. 7.)						*Expenditure.*								
Per head, population.			Per assessed house.			Collection.	Sudder office.	Police.	Conservancy.	Local improvement and P. W.	Miscellaneous expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	Balance at close of year under report.	Remarks.
10.						11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.									
0	6	7	2	7	11	117	...	251	48	...	277	694	914	
1	0	0	1	6	8	2,443	90	10,227	7,819	12,904	5,594	39,076	9,353	
0	4	11	1	8	9	1,572	123	14,384	5,097	4,224	531	25,921	5,167	
0	4	9	1	6	2	1,243	126	11,037	4,010	8,976	374	25,767	4,572	
0	4	9	1	7	11	1,694	142	11,543	4,881	7,101	499	25,859	3,253	
0	3	11	1	5	5	2,440	278	10,522	3,427	4,104	25	20,796	3,810	
0	5	8	1	7	0	9,509	759	57,964	25,272	37,309	7,300	1,38,113	27,069	
0	3	1	1	2	1	1,243	132	8,838	816	5,263	84	16,375	443	
0	2	4	1	0	9	152	...	918	402	1,169	8	2,648	650	
0	3	2	1	13	4	1,399	130	7,981	1,701	9,236	180	20,628	6,767	
0	3	0	1	1	1	629	123	4,062	931	661	139	6,545	456	
0	4	8	2	7	8	490	65	2,848	885	1,491	52	5,831	778	
0	3	0	2	0	4	636	37	4,006	1,644	3,114	149	9,587	376	
0	3	2	1	8	1	4,549	487	28,653	6,379	20,934	612	61,614	9,470	
0	2	2	0	12	3	934	102	5,971	1,814	1,091	56	9,967	5,724	
0	2	9	1	3	7	925	110	5,446	2,009	2,397	100	10,989	2,632	
0	4	2	1	15	6	760	127	5,251	1,484	8,220	205	16,047	125	
0	2	3	1	3	4	1,035	120	5,245	1,646	1,257	775	10,077	725	
0	3	3	1	4	3	918	120	5,569	1,440	2,874	4	10,925	966	
0	3	9	1	1	1	4,572	579	27,482	8,393	15,839	1,140	58,006	10,172	
0	3	8	1	8	6	790	82	5,231	2,657	2,228	190	11,176	3,845	
0	5	0	1	12	10	1,075	129	5,708	1,808	745	78	9,541	5,074	
0	2	9	1	6	7	287	124	5,696	617	2,804	307	9,835	1,735	
0	3	1	2	5	5	269	42	2,350	1,017	88	...	3,766	1,293	
0	3	9	2	8	10	1,219	108	7,744	1,851	3,536	6	14,465	8,286	
0	3	8	2	6	3	277	120	3,142	859	952	10	5,361	2,110	
													22,343	
0	3	7	1	12	11	3,917	605	29,871	8,809	10,351	591	54,144	—270*	* On account of excess charges in certain towns of the Allahabad and Cawnpore Districts.
													22,073	
0	3	1	2	5	3	878	50	5,425	1,937	4,041	91	12,423	2,599	
0	3	3	2	12	3	208	...	1,677	508	154	10	2,558	1,174	
0	2	11	2	1	10	1,075	120	5,286	2,289	639	350	9,759	2,132	
0	2	10	1	5	0	164	...	1,976	427	420	2	2,988	1,992	
0	2	7	0	13	0	177	...	840	685	1,048	73	2,824	1,172	
0	1	9	0	11	9	856	112	3,760	1,390	2,254	82	8,452	2,317	
0	2	7	1	10	10	3,358	282	18,964	7,236	8,556	608	39,004	10,386	
			3	6	5	91	126	2,180	682	703	27	3,809	709	
0	2	5	0	13	10	120	108	2,225	789	300	55	3,546	601	
0	3	1	2	10	3	10	...	1,199	384	309	2	1,905	22	
0	2	9												
0	3	9	2	4	2	221	234	5,604	1,805	1,312	84	9,260	1,832	
0	2	11	1	12	1	74	...	526	96	1,097	168	1,961	145	
0	3	10	1	6	10	26,200	2,946	169,064	57,990	95,398	10,503	362,101	80,647	

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—*Statement of Temperature, Rainfall, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces, for the year from the 1st April, 1873, to 31st March, 1874.*

Number.	1. Names of Observing Stations.	2. Highest maximum with month of its occurrence.	3. Lowest minimum with month of its occurrence.	4. Mean maximum temperature.	5. Mean minimum temperature.	6. General mean temperature.	7. Total rainfall.	8. Prevailing Winds in S.-W. Monsoon.	8. Prevailing Winds in N.-E. Monsoon.	Number.
1	Chakráta, ...	June, 81	...	64	47	58	46·87	W. and S. W.	E. and N. E.	1
2	Ránikhet, ...	„ 85	January, 38	69	54	60	32·53	S. W. and W.	S. W. and W.	2
3	Dehra Dún, ...	„ 100	„ 43	81	60	71	72·90	Various & calms.	Various & calms.	3
4	Roorkee, ...	„ 108	„ 42	87	61	74	50·32	S. E.	N. W.	4
5	Meerut, ...	„ 110	„ 41	88	62	75	30·98	N. E.	N. W.	5
6	Bareilly, ...	„ 108	„ 42	89	63	76	35·00	S. E.	N. W.	6
7	Agra, ...	„ 108	„ 46	87	67	78	46·03	E. and N. E.	W. and N. W.	7
8	Fatehgarh, ...	„ 110	„ 44	90	65	77	23·74	E.	W.	8
9	Allahabad, ...	„ 110	„ 45	91	66	78	32·16	E.	W.	9
10	Gorakhpur, ...	„ 104	„ 47	90	67	77	39·60	E. and S. E.	W. and N. W.	10
11	Benares, ...	„ 109	„ 45	91	67	78	36·26	E.	W.	11
12	Jhánsi, ...	„ 110	„ 49	92	67	79	44·95	S. W.	N. E.	12
	Provincial means,...	„ 108	„ 44	89	65	77	37·67	...	...	

NOTE.—In striking the Provincial means stations, numbers 1, 2, and 3 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situation.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

2.—*Abstract of total Expenditure on Provincial Services.*

Number.	Heads of Service.	Provincial Imperial.				Provincial Local.		Total.
		Imperial Services.		*Provincial Services.*				
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Revenue Department, ...	2,08,573	70,961	...	...	...	...	2,79,534
2	Customs ditto, ...	...	963	...	...	...	...	963
3	General ditto, Judicial, ...	13,526	18,325	...	...	...	...	31,851
4	Public Offices, ...	1,02,717	2,489	...	...	...	...	1,05,206
5	Excise, ...	1,589	5,550	...	...	...	...	7,139
6	Jail Department, ...	...	...	3,17,830	31,151	...	...	3,48,981
7	Police ditto, ...	...	...	1,40,614	68,598	...	...	2,09,212
8	Educational ditto, ...	...	...	22,919	25,732	...	...	48,651
9	Medical ditto, ...	...	...	12 039	2,173	...	...	14,212
10	General ditto, Ecclesiastical, ...	...	...	80,703	7,284	...	...	37,987
11	Public Works, ...	...	...	1,370	4,993	...	...	6,363
12	Government Houses, &c., ...	...	...	1,367	4,443	...	...	5,810
13	Monuments, ...	...	...	28,850	21,566	...	...	50,416
14	Scientific Institutions, ...	...	...	25,902	1,086	...	...	26,988
15	Charitable ditto, ...	..	...	5,359	1,113	...	...	6,472
	Total, Works and Repairs, ...	3,26,405	98,288	5,86,953	1,68,139	...	...	
	Total, Civil Buildings, ...	4,24,693		7,55,092		...	...	11,79,785

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

2.—*Abstract of total Expenditure on Provincial Services*—(concluded).

Number.	Heads of Service.	Provincial Imperial.				Provincial Local.		Total.
		Imperial Services.		*Provincial Services.*				
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	
	COMMUNICATIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16	Roads, Bridges, and Arboriculture, ...	...		82,100	2,96,000	4,57,124	10,98,655	19,33,879
17	Pontoon Boat Bridges and Ferries, ...	...		...	...	...	1,47,419	1,47,419
18	Paráos and Sárais, ...	...		...	...	8,330	14,983	23,313
19	Staging Bungalows, ...	...		...	...	6,561	13,658	20,219
20	River Improvements, ...	...		...	...	5,243	...	5,243
	Total, Works and Repairs, ...	...		82,100	2,96,000	4,77,258	12,74,715	
	Total, Communications, ...	...		3,78,100		17,51,973		21,30,073
21	Miscellaneous Public Improvements, ...	...		...		7,046	7,713	14,759
	Grand Total, Works and Repairs, ...	3,26,405	98,288	6,69,053	4,64,139	4,84,304	12,82,428	...
	Total, Provincial and Local, ...	15,67,885				17,66,732		33,24,617
	ESTABLISHMENT.							
22	Public Works Proper, ...	...		3,17,432		3,59,986		6,77,418
23	Ferries and Paráos, ...	...		...		13,014		13,014
24	Staging Bungalows, ...	...		...		7,670		7,670
	Total, Establishment, ...	3,17,432				3,80,670		6,98,102
25	Tools and Plant, ...	18,283				20,735		39,018
26	Profit and Loss, ...	...				18		18
	Total, ...	18,93,600				21,68,155		40,61,755
	Deduct decrease of stock, ...	19,324				...		19,324
	Grand Total, ...	18,74,276				21,68,155		40,42,431

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

3.—*Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during* 1873-74.

Divisions.	Districts.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Tools and Plant.	Establishment.	Increase or decrease of stock.	Profit and loss.	Total.
	Special Drainage.	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,712	Rs. 14,970	Rs. 9,088	Rs. ..	Rs. 25,770
Meerut.	Dehra Dún, ...	12,072	41,133	...	990	11,176	...	...	65,371
	Aligarh, ...	10,213	77,461	...	417	22,946	...	...	1,11,037
	Bulandshahr, ...	9,097	69,018	1,300	132	14,672	...	...	94,219
	Meerut, ...	77,136	1,01,203	5,685	1,584	30,131	...	...	2,15,739
	Muzaffarnagar,	18,845	31,481	...	154	17,582	...	...	68,062
	Saháranpur, ...	42,527	1,39,022	5,241	13,123	33,469	...	...	2,33,382
	Total for Dn.,	1,69,890	4,59,318	12,226	16,400	1,29,976	18,115	...	7,69,695
Rohilkhand.	Bareilly, ...	1,16,869	1,12,532	...	462	33,572	...	...	2,63,435
	Bijnor, ...	9,754	26,801	...	230	11,299	...	...	48,084
	Budaun, ...	8,604	37,627	...	50	10,581	...	...	56,862
	Moradabad, ...	4,673	91,580	...	873	23,053	...	...	1,20,179
	Sháhjahánpur,	19,615	53,569	...	29	17,613	...	...	90,826
	Total for Dn.,	1,59,515	3,22,109	...	1,644	96,118	2,456	...	5,76,930
Kumaun.	Kumaun and Tarái.	16,136	1,15,166	...	34	29,334	...	...	1,60,670
Agra.	Agra, ...	1,41,803	87,351	...	413	40,237	...	18	2,69,822
	Etah, ...	12,065	42,954	...	38	16,319	...	...	71,376
	Etáwah, ...	14,347	39,732	...	402	12,813	...	...	67,294
	Farukhabad, ...	51,129	57,078	1,026	2,723	22,394	...	...	1,34,350
	Muttra, ...	21,207	78,138	...	40	22,649	...	...	1,22,034
	Mainpuri, ...	12,383	31,124	...	182	14,173	...	...	57,862
	Total for Dn.,	2,52,934	3,36,377	1,026	3,798	1,28,585	143	18	7,22,881
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	2,44,267	1,52,171	300	4,622	63 358	...	...	4,64,718
	Bánda, ...	12,420	78,277	...	1,991	15,283	...	...	1,07,971
	Cawnpore, ...	22,555	1,01,038	...	...	23,946	...	...	1,47,539
	Fatehpur, ...	21,429	49,567	...	125	13,957	...	...	85,078
	Hamírpur, ...	7,341	40,392	...	26	15,799	...	...	63,558
	Jaunpur, ...	32,304	43,069	...	862	15,728	...	...	91,963
	Total for Dn.,	3,40,316	4,64,514	300	7,626	1,48,071	11,472	...	9,49,355
Benares.	Azamgarh, ...	32,444	51,488	...	3,677	14,580	...	...	1,02,189
	Benares, ...	50,032	44,330	...	525	19,455	...	...	1,14,342
	Basti, ...	25,647	46,215	...	219	14,776	...	...	86,857
	Ghazipur, ...	15,435	33,148	...	1,420	16,947	...	...	66,950
	Gorakhpur, ...	42,400	51,760	...	357	14,302	...	...	1,08,819
	Mirzapur, ...	18,650	55,127	...	175	17,861	...	...	91,813
	Total for Dn.,	1,84,608	2,82,068	...	6,373	97,921	3,488	...	5,74,458
Jhánsi.	Jalaun, ...	27,706	91,545	399	686	28,953	...	...	1,49,289
	Jhánsi, ...	13.984	12,853	...	178	8,740	...	...	35,755
	Lalitpur, ...	14,696	46,123	808	567	15,434	...	...	77,628
	Total for Dn.,	56,386	1,50,521	1,207	1,431	53,127	...	...	2,62,672
	Grand Total,	11,79,785	21,30,073	14,759	39,018	6,98,102	19,324	18	40,42,431

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

4.—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works from Appropriated Funds during the year* 1873-74.

	Chaukidari Fund.	School Fund.	Dispensary Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún, ...	...	...	350	350
Saháranpur, ...	37,125	...	...	37,125
Muzaffarnagar, ...	14,248	1,800	...	16,048
Meerut, ...	23,546	15,465	...	39,011
Bijnor, ...	1,765	...	...	1,765
Budaun, ...	84	...	...	84
Moradabad, ...	...	813	...	813
Sháhjáhanpur, ...	...	3,296	...	3,296
Etáwah, ...	3,086	...	...	3,086
Farukhabad, ...	...	...	2,515	2,515
Muttra, ...	...	3,896	...	3,896
Bánda, ...	...	4,707	...	4,707
Hamírpur, ...	1,514	...	...	1,514
Fatehpur, ...	455	...	...	455
Jaunpur, ...	3,598	5,837	...	9,435
Basti, ...	20,755	...	...	20,755
Gorakhpur, ...	...	4,990	...	4,990
Jalaun, ...	8,100	...	...	8,100
Jhánsi, ...	6,257	...	...	6,257
Total, ...	1,20,365	40,804	2,865	1,64,034
Deduct amount erroneously contributed by the Collectors of Sháhjahánpur (Rs. 2,725) and Jaunpur (Rs. 3192)	...	5,917	...	5,917
Net charge of P. W. Dept.,	1,20,365	34,887	2,865	1,58,117
Ganges River Toll Funds.				
Maintaining and keeping open the River Ganges for navigation, ...				25,981
GRAND TOTAL, ...				1,84,098

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

5.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works incurred in the year* 1873-74.

	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.						
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops. Bánda,	450	...	450	...	...	...
Gorakhpur,	1,655	1,031	2,686	...	...	...
Lalitpur,	...	1,372	1,372	2,105	2,403	4,508
Stud Buildings, ...	157	3,001	3,158	157	3,001	3,158
Works of Fortifications, ...	...	891	891	...	891	891
General Cantonment Works, ...	...	3,240	3,240	...	3,240	3,240
Compensation for quarters, ...	...	600	600	...	600	600
Barrack Department, ...	217	35	252	217	35	252
Cart Road Wire-rope Suspension Bridge, ...	638	...	638	638	...	638
Total, Military, ...		...		3,117	10,170	13,287
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Postal Department Buildings, ...	8,403	7,630	16,033	...	...	...
Telegraph ditto ditto, ...	897	3,241	4,138	...	...	...
Opium ditto ditto, ...	373	12,146	12,519	...	...	...
Thomason College ditto, ..	29,021	12,534	41,555	...	...	...
Observatory at Roorkee, ...	3,430	...	3,430	...	...	...
Total, Civil Buildings, ...		...		42,124	35,551	77,675
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Valuing Kumaun Iron-works, ...	1,500	...	1,500	1,500	...	1,500
Ordinary Works and Repairs, ...				46,741	45,721	92,462
Establishment. Percentage of Provincial Establishment, ..				...	28,139	...
Thomason College, ...				...	1,53,267	1,81,406
Tools and Plant, Central Instrument Depôt, ...				...	...	28,517
GRAND TOTAL, ORDINARY, Rs., ...						3,02,385

Of this there was expended in India, ...			Rs. 2,82,294
Ditto ditto ditto, England,	Rs. 33,581		
Deduct London Invoices balance, Rs.	12,003		
Ditto Stores ditto, ,,	1,287		
	Rs. 13,290,	,,	20,091
		Rs.	3,02,385

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

6.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1873-74.

Name of Works.	Kharif.				Rabi.				Miscellaneous.					Total.
	Rice.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Fodder Crops.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.	Oilseeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Opium.	Other Drugs.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
Ganges Canal, ...	20,914	12,982	141,804	2,812	286,081	201,416	349	2,130	84,400	7,799	511	10,041	24,028	795,267
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	21,480	3,359	2,230	1,098	85,864	7,421	1,913	2	34,821	6	140	2,406	7,308	1,68,048
Dún Canals, ...	4,944	11	32	...	4,710	1,107	240	...	696	...	552	571	181	13,044
Rohilkhand Canals, ...	26,166	...	7	...	25,127	4,130	691	...	7,905	...	...	586	2,873	67,485
Bijnor Canals, ...	265	1	...	...	699	50	...	..	2,112	...	...	...	22	3,449
Hamírpur Irrigation Works,	101	...	...	...	94	929	...	..	278	...	...	16	2	1,420
Jhánsi ditto ditto, ...	5	1	...	8	190	48	...	...	32	...	...	4	311	599
Grand Total, ...	73,875	16,354	144,073	3,918	402,765	215,101	3,193	2,132	130,544	7,805	1,203	13,624	34,725	10,49,312

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

7.—Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch of the North-Western Provinces for the official year 1873-74.

Details.	Total of each Canal.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Ordinary Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal, ...	93,904	3,61,186	4,55,090			
Eastern Jumna Canal,...	12,975	75,125	88,100			
Dún Canals, ...	10,703	14,998	25,701			
Rohilkhand Canals, ...	81,027	6,950	87,977			
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	2,379	...	2,379			
Bundelkhand Survey, ...	5,153	4,570	9,723			
Eastern Ganges Canal,...	700	770	1,470			
	2,06,841	4,63,599	6,70,440	2,06,841	4,63,599	6,70,440
Establishment, ...				...	...	7,95,813
Tools and Plant, ...				...	...	32,628
Increase or Decrease in Stock Balances,				...	...	1,04,684
Receipts on Capital Account, ...				...	...	14,061
Total, Ordinary Expenditure,				...	...	13,80,136
Extraordinary Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal, ...	3,43,510	...	3,43,510			
Lower Ganges Canal, ...	14,82,686	...	14,82,686			
Agra Canal, ...	10,54,381	...	10,54,381			
Eastern Jumna Canal,	1,614	...	1,614			
Rohilkhand Canals, ...	48,376	...	48,376			
Eastern Ganges Canal,	10,899	...	10,899			
	29,41,466	...	29,41,466	29,41,466	...	29,41,466
Establishment, ...				...	...	4,87,117
Tools and Plant, ...				...	...	1,82,076
Increase in Stock Balances, ...				...	...	7,46,227
Less receipts on Capital Account,				...	...	14,695
Total, Extraordinary Expenditure, ...				...	...	43,42,185
Grand Total, Ordinary and Extraordinary,				...	...	57,22,321

Abstract.

	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Plant.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary, ...	6,70,440	7,95,813	32,628	14,98,881
Extraordinary, ...	29,41,466	4,87,111	1,82,076	36,10,653
Other works, ...	47,460	34,220	...	81,680
Total, ...	36,59,366	13,17,144	2,14,704	51,91,214*

* This shows the total gross expenditure by the Irrigation Department, exclusive of Rs. 7,46,227, increase in stock balances not yet finally debited to the Capital Account, and inclusive of the decrease in stock balances and receipts on Capital Account which are sums utilized upon works.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

8.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year* 1873-74.

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	*Capital expended by British Government.*		*Receipts and Expenditure during the year.*				
		In previous years.	During 1873-74.	Gross income received in cash.	Share of establishment on repairs including plantations.	Cost of repairs including share of Tools and Plant.	Interest Charges.	Net surplus or deficit.
IMPERIAL.	A.—Restored. B.—Wholly made by British Govt.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal, ...	B.	2,60,51,782	3,94,471	18,68,599	5,11,537	4,10,756	12,79,259	−3,32,953
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	B.	20,61,773	15,645	5,61,748	1,23,771	84,414	1,00,987	+2,52,576
Dún Canals, ...	B.	5,72,533	6,539	52,415	13,401	14,081	25,923	−990
Agra Canal, ...	B.	42,13,672	11,89,773	...	...	...	2,39,533	−2,39,533
Agra Irrigation Works, ...	A.	2,21,970	...	...	...	...	9,989	−9,989
Bijnor Canals.	B.	69,966	1,54,966	42,149	53,316	16,205	53,188	−80,560
Rohilkhand Canals, ...	B.	9,66,040						
Eastern Ganges Canal, ...	B.	2,52,674	18,066	...	...	...	12,580	−12,580
Bundelkhand Survey, ...	B.	1,68,682	61,808	36	...	...	9,116	−9,080
Bundelkhand Irrigation, ...	A.	72,027	2,379	2,909	3,146	4,570	3,259	−8,066
Lower Ganges Canal, ...	B.	5,44,389	26,43,475	...	...	...	86,898	−86,898
Total, ...	...	3,51,95,508	44,87,122	25,27,866	7,05,171	5,30,026	18,20,732	−5,28,073

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—*Statement of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances in the N.-W. P., for Revenue year 1st Oct., 1872, to 30th Sept., 1873.*

Districts.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Percentage of Balance in columns 5, 6, and 7 on Demands.
				Real.				
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Dún, ...	56,310	54,852	1,458	1,252	...	...	206	2·22
Sahárunpur, ...	10,14,260	10,12,151	2,109	1,048	396	516	149	·19
Muzaffarnagar, ...	11,40,637	11,35,659	4,978	2,927	...	...	2,051	·26
Meerut, ...	21,75,643	21,72,112	3,531	1,625	1,863	43	...	·16
Bulandshahr, ...	12,40,748	12,32,792	7,956	767	874	...	6,315	·13
Aligarh, ...	20,05,468	20,05,050	418	237	20	142	19	·02
Kumaun, ...	1,64,432	1,63,896	536	455	65	...	16	·32
Garhwál, ..	95,579	94,315	1,264	1,244	20	...	...	1·32
Tarái Perganas, ...	1,72,651	1,72,651	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor, ...	11,26,551	11,24,030	2,521	...	...	...	2,521	...
Moradabad, ..	12,23,611	12,19,001	4,610	...	...	...	4,610	...
Budaun, ...	10,28,801	10,27,475	1,326	...	...	...	1,326	...
Bareilly, ...	19,08,680	18,68,449	40,231	6,788	9,427	36	23,980	·85
Sháhjahánpur, ...	11,33,823	11,29,295	4,528	1,194	...	...	3,834	·11
Muttra, ...	16,61,152	16,58,021	3,131	257	1,031	350	1,493	·10
Agra, ...	16,31,748	16,31,559	189	...	...	...	189	...
Farukhabad, ...	12,46,706	12,39,439	7,267	493	...	...	6,744	·04
Mainpuri, ..	12,75,427	12,14,642	785	...	...	...	785	...
Etáwah, ...	12,59,591	12,59,215	376	...	284	84	8	·03
Etah, ..	8,34,652	8,32,919	1,733	134	...	25	1,574	·02
Jalaun, ...	8,84,934	8,84,694	240	240	...	...	...	·03
Jhánsi, ...	4,11,112	3,65,691	1,05,511	34,753	69,175	1,273	310	22·33
Lalitpur, ...	1,50,126	1,37,855	12,271	5,157	2,892	...	4,222	5·36
Cawnpore, ...	21,36,736	21,24,970	11,766	1,136	4,152	4,292	2,186	·45
Fatehpur, ...	14,20,918	14,09,367	11,551	8,107	...	30	3,414	·57
Bánda, ...	13,04,815	12,94,854	9,961	9,961	...	...	...	·76
Allahabad, ...	21,62,425	21,47,883	14,542	5,137	...	367	9,038	·25
Hamírpur, ...	10,83,153	10,62,869	20,284	20,284	...	...	...	1·87
Jaunpur, ...	12,50,729	12,48,031	2,698	2,698	...	...	...	·22
Gorakhpur, ...	11,61,497	11,59,990	1,507	...	1,442	65	...	·13
Basti, ...	10,14,941	10,10,961	3,980	3,550	208	222	...	·39
Azamgarh, ...	15,60,346	15,58,167	2,179	...	...	...	2,179	...
Mirzapur, ...	8,45,096	8,36,643	8,453	*6,699	...	...	1,754	·79
Benares, ...	8,94,348	8,92,415	1,933	...	...	...	1,933	...
Gházipur, ...	15,11,362	14,85,689	25,673	252	...	...	25,421	·0
Total, 1872-73,	4,02,49,008	3,99,27,512	3,21,496	1,16,395	91,849	7,445	1,05,807	·54
Total, 1871-72,	3,95,73,561	3,93,79,151	1,94,710	59,174	37,029	22,342	76,165	30

* Since realized Rs. 3,793.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

2.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Land Revenue not on the Revenue Roll for Revenue year* 1872-73.

Districts.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Percentage of total Balances, in columns 5, 6, & 7 on Demands.	Total Balances.
				Real.			*Nominal.*		
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saháranpur, ...	1,59,351	1,59,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar,	21,537	20,327	1,210	1,210	...	...	...	5·62	1,210
Meerut, ...	3,046	3,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahr,...	64,562	2,282	62,280	59,788	554	1,605	333	95·94	61,947
Aligarh, ...	318	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumaun, ...	71,598	71,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwál, ...	352	346	6	6	...	...	...	1·70	6
Tarái Parganas,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor, ...	10,085	10,083	2	2	...	...	...	·02	2
Moradabad, ...	2,196	2,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budaun, ...	1,043	1,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly, ...	1,76,998	1,71,895	5,103	1,316	...	...	3,787	·74	1,316
Sháhjahánpur,	98	93	5	5	...	...	...	5·10	5
Muttra, ...	3,214	3,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra, ...	540	2	538	538	...	...	...	99·63	538
Farukhabad, ...	1,024	937	37	37	...	...	...	3·61	37
Mainpuri, ...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etáwah, ...	461	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etah, ...	47,293	47,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalaun, ...	1,996	1,851	145	145	...	...	...	7·26	145
Jhánsi, ...	2,494	2,082	412	100	312	...	...	16·52	412
Lalitpur, ...	341	310	31	31	...	...	...	9·09	31
Cawnpore, ...	665	275	390	...	...	...	390	...	...
Fatehpur, ...	481	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánda, ...	409	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad, ...	11,261	10,954	307	307	...	...	...	2·73	307
Hamirpur, ...	1,564	1,534	30	30	...	...	...	1·92	30
Jaunpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur, ...	5,07,797	5,07,305	492	...	492	...	...	·10	492
Basti, ...	3,05,300	3,02,449	2,851	2,679	47	125	...	·93	2,851
Azamgarh, ...	45,153	45,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur, ...	6,083	5,796	287	271	16	...	...	4·72	287
Benares, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gházipur, ...	363	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1872-73,	14,47,637	13,73,511	74,126	66,465	1,421	1,730	4,510	4·81	69,616
Total, 1871-72,	15,53,067	15,37,931	15,136	12,267	654	1,863	352	·95	14,784

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

3.—*Statement of Outstanding Balances for Revenue year* 1872-73.

Districts.	Total Outstanding Balances at the beginning of the year.	Removed from Accounts during the year.			Balance outstanding at the close of the year excluding those of the year under report.	Portion of the Balance which is nominal and due to reduction on re-settlement.	Date of oldest Balances in last column.
		Collected.	Remitted.	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Dún, ...	1,903	1,612	84	1,696	207	205	1st June, 1872.
Saháranpur, ...	4,941	2,171	1,254	3,425	1,516	174	1869-70.
Muzaffarnagar,	3,451	86	...	86	3,365	2,482	1868-69.
Meerut, ...	13,778	5,844	7,485	13,329	449	393	1st April, 1868.
Bulandshahr, ...	30,607	16,100	7,720	23,820	6,787	...	15th May, 1867.
Aligarh, ...	995	188	487	675	320	234	30th Septr., 1869.
Kumaun, ...	1,856	578	161	739	1,117	70	1st May, 1869.
Garhwál, ...	1,958	1,781	77	1,858	100	...	May, 1872.
Tarái, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor, ...	2,933	340	105	445	2,488	8	15th May, 1860.
Moradabad, ...	7,002	160	3,559	3,719	3,283	...	1860-61.
Budaun, ...	832	200	632	832	...	...	...
Bareilly, ...	36,604	7,491	20,804	28,295	8,309	...	1870-71.
Sháhjahánpur,	5,553	941	3,981	4,922	631	*544	30th Septr., 1871.
Muttra, ...	6,294	447	1,201	1,648	4,646	3,712	31st March, 1871.
Agra, ...	175	...	175	175	...	...	...
Farukhabad, ...	10,985	6,659	2,475	9,134	1,851	1,771	1st May, 1872.
Mainpuri, ...	300	...	300	300	...	...	...
Etáwah, ...	76	...	76	76	...	...	...
Etah, ...	5,116	...	4,826	4,826	290	...	...
Jalaun, ...	15,355	11,986	152	12,138	3,217	...	1st May, 1872.
Jhánsi, ...	50,022	5,120	1,335	6,455	43,567	...	8th Decr., 1869.
Lalitpur, ...	87,763	13,793	51,631	65,424	19,339	1,373	May, 1868.
Cawnpore, ...	4,933	5	4,588	4,593	349	340	1st June, 1872.
Fatehpur, ...	7,761	4,321	592	4,913	2,848	2,198	18th Jany., 1871.
Bánda, ...	2,862	2,588	274	2,862	...	...	...
Allahabad, ...	39,124	1,985	2,994	4,982	34,142	513	1865-66.
Hamírpur, ...	1,920	365	1	366	1,554	...	1871-72.
Jaunpur, ...	1,471	1,471	...	1,471	...	...	...
Gorakhpur, ...	5,488	...	5,138	5,138	350	...	1872-73.
Basti, ...	3,043	52	2,851	2,903	140	...	1871-72.
Azamgarh, ...	3,336	474	2,862	3,336	...	...	...
Mirzapur, ...	4,410	2,646	1,764	4,410	...	...	...
Benares, ...	1,287	...	1,287	1,287	...	...	...
Gházipur, ...	27,278	12	11,035	11,047	16,231	...	16th Jany., 1868.
Total, 1872-73,	3,88,412	89,416	1,41,909	2,31,325	1,57,087	14,017	
Total, 1871-72,	8,49,083	1,22,445	5,43,792	6,66,238	1,82,845	16,960	

*Rs. 87 is in train of liquidation.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

4.—*Statement of Processes issued and Service Fees realized and disbursed for Revenue year* 1872-73.

District.	Number of muhals or groups of muhals.	Number of processes issued.	Amount of Service Fees realized.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún,... ...	439	44	31	16	15
Saháranpur, ...	1,915	1,867	1,400	1,137	263
Muzaffarnagar, ...	1,201	2,994	2,250	1,765	485
Meerut, ...	2,056	3,494	2,620	849	1,771
Bulandshahr, ...	1,939	1,076	807	615	192
Aligarh, ...	2,048	2,043	1,532	287	1,245
Kumaun, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwál, ...	4,417	24	18	12	6
Tarái Parganas, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor, ...	3,016	274	205	105	100
Moradabad, ...	4,825	3,271	2,435	2,435	...
Budaun, ...	2,083	1,981	1,424	1,360	64
Bareilly, ...	3,927	4,943	3,471	1,892	1,579
Sháhjahánpur, ...	3,067	1,578	1,188	469	719
Muttra, ...	1,088	506	379	237	142
Agra, ...	1,602	3,044	2,285	694	1,591
Farukhabad, ...	2,140	3,973	3,028	2,754	274
Mainpuri, ...	1,441	2,182	1,640	1,017	623
Etáwah, ...	1,916	956	718	661	57
Etah, ...	1,505	20,044	1,503	1,383	120
Jalaun, ...	1,067	1,753	1,315	471	844
Jhánsi, ...	618	1,654	1,243	696	547
Lalitpur, ...	613	1,083	821	897	...
Cawnpore, ...	2,936	2,635	1,976	1,139	837
Fatehpur, ...	2,144	3,161	2,370	1,838	532
Bánda, ...	1,509	4,481	3,345	1,186	2,159
Allahabad,... ...	3,222	1,259	946	548	398
Hamírpur, ...	1,027	2,495	1,873	1,301	572
Jaunpur, ...	2,013	5,640	4,289	1,412	2,877
Gorakhpur, ...	7,532	6,095	4,596	3,553	1,043
Basti, ...	4,470	3,747	2,932	2,440	492
Azamgarh,... ...	4,098	7,719	6,109	5,989	120
Mirzapur, ...	1,706	1,188	861	717	144
Benares, ...	1,265	597	443	325	118
Gházipur, ...	4,247	1,968	1,487	1,360	127
Total, 1872-73,...	79,032	81,729	61,540	41,560	20,056
Total, 1871-72,...	77,446	93,958	70,657	47,605	23,052

5.—*Comparative Financial Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the N.-W. Provinces for the year* 1873-74.

	Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.	Actuals for 1872-73.		Disbursements.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.	Actuals for 1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue,...	4,12,94,438	4,15,92,284	4,24,00,000	4,20,97,038	1	Interest on Services Funds and other Accounts.	33,248	13,332	11,000	17,551
II.	Tributes & Contributions, &c.,	26,356	57,768	...	...						
III.	Forest, ...	10,33,135	16,42,857	14,25,000	16,29,496	3	Refunds and Drawbacks.	2,60,016	1,86,463	3,20,000	3,62,383
IV.	Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	22,78,948	20,30,898	22,58,000	19,52,800	4	Land Revenue, ...	44,68,863	44,52,359	43,69,000	43,31,709
						5	Forest, ..	9,70,269	10,19,012	11,24,000	9,66,506
V.	Assessed Taxes,	11,21,262	7,75,199	10,000	3,944	6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	1,10,271	1,10,142	1,27,000	2,12,110
VI	Customs, ...	7,29,329	4,29,656	5,00,000	4,21,338	7	Assessed Taxes, ...	16,047	7,486	1,000	1,415
VII	Salt, ...	41,75,265	49,69,428	49,50,000	42,24,066	9	Salt, ...	6,53,907	5,93,687	5,80,000	5,67,756
						11	Stamps, ...	78,904	73,658	55,000	53,245
IX.	Stamps, ...	29,67,120	33,29,019	33,00,000	37,15,563	13	Post Office, ...	...	...	10,41,600	8,47,556
XI	Post-Office, ...	...	...	11,62,500	8,66,445	15	Administration, ...	12,05,721	11,62,319	11,80,000	12,32,073
XIII.	Law and Justice,	8,51,919	9,67,692	9,53,000	5,88,796	16	Minor Department,	81,655	1,72,584	1,60,000	1,07,488
						17	Law and Justice, ..	32,22,702	30,97,867	30,30,000	30,89,637
XV.	Interest, ...	64,236	54,295	61,000	68,605	19	Ecclesiastical, ...	1,76,641	1,69,716	1,76,000	1,79,510
						20	Medical Services, ..	2,69,508	2,57,223	2,56,000	2,83,850
XVI	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	...	...	5,000	5,625	21	Political Agencies,	61,206	82,035	33,000	35,164
						22	Allowances and Assignments, &c.	5,84,661	5,52,117	6,09,000	5,21,561
						23	Superannuation, &c.	4,65,940	5,05,292	5,49,000	5,45,512
						26	Miscellaneous, ...	4,97,260	29,339	29,000	30,071
XVII.	Miscellaneous,...	5,88,059	3,68,859	1,45,000	1,34,875	27	Allotments for Provincial Services.	62,33,251	65,21,925	64,68,405	64,68,405
	Total, Rs. ...	5,51,30,067	5,62,17,965	5,69,69,500	5,57,08,611		Total, Rs. ...	1,93,90,070	1,90,06,556	2,01,19,005	1,98,53,505

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

6.—*Statement of Excise, Demands, Collections, and Balances for the Revenue year* 1872-73.

Districts.	Abkari.	Opium.	Drugs.	Total Demands.	Collections.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún, ...	40,226	8,359	6,150	54,735	54,361	374
Saháranpur, including Cantonment.	41,259	29,082	8,956	79,297	79,297	...
Muzaffarnagar, ...	22,037	13,580	2,196	37,813	37,789	24
Meerut, including Cantonment.	45,377	49,744	13,482	1,08,603	1,08,214	389
Bulandshahr, ...	9,807	29,632	3,884	43,323	43,323	...
Aligarh, ...	17,160	43,200	9,868	70,228	70,195	33
Kumaun, ...	10,825	5,760	4,628	21,213	19,492	1,721
Garhwál, ...	1,703	...	400	2,103	1,820	283
Tarái Parganas, ...	18,065	...	3,520	21,585	20,986	599
Bijnor, ...	16,196	17,792	4,500	38,488	38,488	...
Moradabad, ...	28,665	28,400	8,432	65,697	65,686	11
Budaun, ...	14,372	1,925	11,560	27,857	27,850	7
Bareilly, including Cantonment	72,384	10,871	23,789	1,07,044	1,04,503	2,541
Sháhjahánpur, including Cantonment.	1,08,609	6,400	11,945	1,26,954	1,26,954	...
Muttra, ...	9,970	57,904	10,904	78,778	78,773	5
Agra, including Cantonment,	30,854	22,663	10,350	63,867	63,680	187
Farukhabad, including Cantonment.	38,544	2,083	30,499	71,126	66,749	4,377
Mainpuri, ...	13,389	1,855	10,282	25,527	25,295	232
Etáwah, ...	11,353	1,864	9,735	22,952	22,952	...
Etah, ...	9,544	6,736	8,225	24,505	24,499	6
Jalaun, ...	12,985	...	4,799	17,784	17,707	77
Jhánsi, including Cantonment.	11,266	5,440	1,669	18,375	14,456	3,919
Lalitpur, ...	6,850	...	580	7,430	7,365	65
Cawnpore, ...	48,817	42,240	30,574	1,21,631	1,21,631	...
Fatehpur, ...	11,352	4,832	4,838	21,022	21,016	6
Bánda, ...	28,616	5,574	5,367	39,557	36,259	3,298
Allahabad, ...	55,796	29,805	25,185	1,10,876	1,08,806	2,070
Hamírpur, ...	17,198	6,550	4,010	27,758	27,730	28
Jaunpur, ...	48,054	2,310	11,550	61,914	61,722	192
Gorakhpur, ...	71,140	1,438	24,101	96,679	96,534	145
Basti, ...	14,580	137	10,632	25,349	25,194	155
Azamgarh, ...	28,465	618	7,943	37,021	36,990	31
Mirzapur, ...	78,567	12,480	28,100	1,19,147	1,19,147	...
Benares, including Cantonment.	1,56,480	64,182	61,025	2,81,687	2,81,630	57
Gházipur, ...	66,476	1,035	31,117	98,628	98,403	225
Total, ... 1872-73, ...	12,17,181	5,14,576	4,44,796	21,76,553	21,55,496	21,057
Total, ... 1871-72, ...	12,52,372	5,13,047	4,41,439	22,06,858	21,93,428	13,430

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

7.—*Statement of Net Stamp Revenue for the Revenue year* 1872-73.

No.	Districts.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dehra Dún, ...	17,394	21,548	24,340
2	Saháranpur, ...	86,364	91,956	96,945
3	Muzaffarnagar, ...	64,360	68,568	66,664
4	Meerut, ...	1,50,481	1,43,267	1,64,961
5	Bulandshahr, ...	63,688	63,286	74,902
6	Aligarh, ...	1,67,533	1,70,632	1,78,552
7	Kumaun, ...	27,997	36,126	40,302
8	Garhwál, ...	8,357	9,348	9,836
9	Taráí, ...	662	4,642	5,125
10	Bijnor, ...	50,494	54,506	57,192
11	Moradabad, ...	1,56,248	1,66,082	1,83,055
12	Budaun, ...	91,063	98,578	1,05,946
13	Bareilly, ...	1,98,893	1,98,480	2,15,401
14	Sháhjahánpur, ...	97,351	93,890	1,06,985
15	Muttra, ...	68,484	76,285	95,387
16	Agra, ...	1,56,528	1,62,700	1,65,821
17	Farukhabad, ...	1,23,012	1,27,474	1,40,122
18	Mainpuri, ...	80,254	1,06,075	96,705
19	Etáwah, ...	37,771	41,621	50,467
20	Etah, ...	67,258	74,494	91,473
21	Jalaun, ...	30,940	35,572	35,134
22	Jhánsi, ...	26,524	24,650	23,199
23	Lalitpur, ...	7,444	5,124	6,994
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,40,488	1,97,003	1,58,827
25	Fatehpur, ...	42,542	23,341	30,811
26	Bánda, ...	30,091	36,532	44,094
27	Allahabad, ...	2,45,217	2,28,308	2,64,813
28	Hamírpur, ...	24,191	23,804	23,947
29	Jaunpur, ...	63,273	63,149	70,603
30	Gorakhpur, ...	1,82,102	1,36,205	1,58,209
31	Basti, ...	46,716	46,602	48,726
32	Azamgarh, ...	98,857	1,10,140	1,15,004
33	Mirzapur, ...	99,188	93,547	97,819
34	Benares, ...	1,34,904	1,33,622	1,43,526
35	Gházipur, ...	1,70,889	1,58,871	1,66,592
	Total, ...	30,07,358	30,07,528	33,58,479

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS

1.—*Return showing Deaths in the North-*

1.	2.	3.			4.		
Number.	District.	*Population according to Census of 1872.*			*Number of deaths during the year.*		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Kumaun, ...	231,146	201,742	432,888	6,159	4,985	11,144
2	Garhwál, ...	155,745	154,537	310,282	3,494	2,707	6,201
3	Tarái, ...	102,573	83,074	185,647	3,166	2,481	5,647
4	Bijnor, ...	395,395	341,757	737,152	8,489	6,785	15,274
5	Moradabad, ...	596,776	525,355	1,122,131	13,712	11,337	25,049
6	Bareilly, ...	806,913	699,888	1,506,801	18,439	14,902	33,341
7	Sháhjahánpur,	511,136	438,335	949,471	15,814	13,316	29,130
8	Budaun, ...	503,619	430,729	934,348	11,049	9,140	20,189
9	Dehra Dún, ...	68,044	47,667	115,711	1,214	697	1,911
10	Saháranpur, ...	484,508	399,274	883,782	11,806	9,252	21,058
11	Muzaffarnagar,	375,608	314,474	690,082	9,514	7,636	17,150
12	Meerut, ...	685,404	585,510	1,273,914	17,991	14,918	32,909
13	Bulandshahr,	493,682	442,911	936,593	15,705	14,578	30,283
14	Aligarh, ...	577,263	495,845	1,073,108	13,523	11,325	24,848
15	Etah, ...	382 746	320,739	703,485	9,156	7,895	17,051
16	Muttra, ...	480,615	406,740	887,355	9,642	7,547	17,189
17	Farukhabad, ..	499,722	419,026	918,748	7,230	5,351	12,581
18	Mainpuri, ...	426,955	338,828	765,783	8,125	6,109	14,234
19	Agra, ...	589,562	504,622	1,094,184	12,501	9,901	22,402
20	Etáwah, ...	369,928	298,653	668,581	7,042	5,210	12,252
21	Cawnpore, ...	619,118	536,321	1,155,439	16,673	13,765	30,438
22	Fatehpur, ...	345,533	318,282	663,815	7,759	6,250	14,009
23	Jaunpur, ...	545,700	480,169	1,025,869	13,080	9,344	22,424
24	Hamírpur, ...	276,196	252,941	529,137	7,357	5,244	12,601
25	Bánda, ...	359,765	337,846	697,611	9,510	6,895	16,405
26	Allahabad, ...	715,110	679,135	1,394,245	14,756	11,608	26,364
27	Gorakhpur, ...	1,078,072	941,278	2,019,350	35,173	24,794	59,967
28	Basti, ...	784,691	688,303	1,472,994	15,879	11,778	27,657
29	Azamgarh, ...	826,145	705,265	1,531,410	15,315	11,807	27,122
30	Gházipur, ...	696,572	648,829	1,345,401	17,687	13,785	31,472
31	Benares, ...	406,344	387,355	793,699	11,833	9,305	21,138
32	Mirzapur. ...	520,496	494,797	1,015,293	14,691	11,662	26,353
33	Jalaun, ...	216,607	187,777	404,384	4,730	3,388	8,118
34	Jhánsi ...	167,519	150,216	317,735	8,748	2,857	6,605
35	Lalitpur, ...	111,625	101,003	212,628	2,414	1,994	4,408
	Total, ...	16,406,833	14,362,223	30,769,056	394,376	310,548	704,924

AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Western Provinces during the year 1873.

5.

Age at time of Death.									
Infants.		*Boys and Girls.*		*Adults.*		*Old people.*		Total.	Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.		
1,221	964	1,271	1,078	1,727	1,373	1,940	1,570	11,144	1
1,060	850	774	649	644	566	1,016	642	6,201	2
510	417	675	545	996	759	985	760	5,647	3
2,582	2,196	1,897	1,578	1,590	1,227	2,420	1,784	15,274	4
4,010	3,597	4,210	3,122	2,186	1,805	3,306	2,813	25,049	5
4,035	3,683	6,147	4,902	3,221	2,319	5,036	3,998	33,341	6
4,305	3,945	5,027	4,394	2,196	1,738	4,286	3,239	29,130	7
3,023	2,599	3,825	2,863	1,575	1,444	2,626	2,234	20,189	8
195	115	181	110	425	232	413	240	1,911	9
3,381	2,709	2,913	2,042	2,468	2,046	3,044	2,455	21,058	10
2,630	2,070	2,682	1,831	1,755	1,595	2,447	2,140	17,150	11
3,532	2,941	4,613	3,041	3,885	3,786	5,361	5,150	32,309	12
4,162	4,003	6,070	5,135	2,116	2,200	3,357	3,240	30,283	13
3,283	2,772	5,099	3,856	1,854	1,818	3,287	2,879	24,848	14
2,687	2,747	2,868	2,205	1,238	1,128	2,163	1,815	17,051	15
2 024	1,474	2,978	2,081	1,733	1,584	2,907	2,408	17,189	16
1,042	870	1,524	1,098	1,446	1,193	3,218	2,190	12,581	17
1,401	1,154	1,589	1,153	1,978	1,650	3,157	2,152	14,234	18
2,377	2,023	3,763	2,789	2,308	2,100	4,053	2,989	22,402	19
1,126	933	952	710	1,797	1,420	3,167	2,147	12,252	20
3,826	3,004	4,258	3,365	2,921	2,826	5,668	4,570	30,438	21
827	597	1,267	977	2,445	2,162	3,220	2,514	14,009	22
1,535	1,007	3,102	2,354	4,187	2,905	4,256	3,078	22,424	23
1,479	1,162	843	682	1,743	1,072	3,292	2,328	12,601	24
1,048	815	1,219	912	3,294	1,989	3,949	3,179	16,405	25
2,134	1,662	3,212	2,546	3,634	2,904	5,776	4,496	26,364	26
3,667	2,478	10,624	7,759	10,468	7,162	10,414	7,395	59,967	27
1,818	1,338	5,512	4,124	4,540	3,437	4,009	2,879	27,657	28
2,097	1,452	4,314	2,977	4,101	3,328	4,803	4,050	27,122	29
2,390	1,944	5,290	3,629	4,815	4,009	5,192	4,203	31,472	30
2,076	1,768	2,826	2,218	3,245	2,428	3,686	2,891	21,138	31
2,465	1,770	3,457	3,040	3,909	2,846	4,860	4,006	26,353	32
862	708	437	352	1,409	918	2,022	1,410	8,118	33
683	540	496	413	1,125	809	1,444	1,095	6,605	34
736	644	518	431	636	586	524	333	4,408	35
76,429	62,951	106,433	80,961	89,610	71,364	121,904	95,272	704,924	

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

2.—*Numerical Return of Patients treated in the Charitable Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces for the year* 1873.

Number.	District.		Number treated.	Number cured.	Number died.	Number remaining at close of year.
1	Agra, ...	In-door patients,...	1,677	1,118	206	76
		Out-door ditto, ...	46,862	39,824	24	418
2	Allahabad, ...	In-door patients,...	893	531	203	48
		Out-door ditto, ...	39,538	23,005	44	406
3	Aligarh, ...	In-door patients,...	623	487	72	15
		Out-door ditto, ...	10,009	14,369	12	108
4	Almora, ...	In-door patients,...	109	73	9	7
		Out-door ditto, ...	5,836	4,495	...	67
5	Azamgarh, ...	In-door patients,...	316	236	41	14
		Out-door ditto, ...	12,132	7,785	43	26
6	Bánda, ...	In-door patients,...	1,106	910	135	36
		Out-door ditto, ...	14,018	13,183	182	283
7	Bareilly, ...	In-door patients,...	1,711	1,207	154	32
		Out-door ditto, ...	57,585	33,379	24	378
8	Benares, ...	In-door patients,...	1,868	1,204	408	60
		Out-door ditto, ...	70,736	42,148	572	354
9	Bijnor, ...	In-door patients,...	433	359	48	13
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,536	8,218	...	58
10	Bulandshahr,...	In-door patients,...	539	366	68	25
		Out-door ditto, ...	14,371	10,004	6	62
11	Budaun, ...	In-door patients,...	1,660	1,547	40	32
		Out-door ditto, ...	50,565	49,240	48	259
12	Basti, ...	In-door patients,...	559	396	34	26
		Out-door ditto, ...	14,462	10,445	4	106
13	Cawnpore, ...	In-door patients,...	736	351	218	20
		Out-door ditto, ...	25,609	19,379	1	185
14	Dehra Dún, ...	In-door patients,...	479	401	40	15
		Out-door ditto, ...	19,367	15,430	...	150
15	Etah, ...	In-door patients,...	695	617	41	27
		Out-door ditto, ...	17,636	13,896	15	140
16	Etáwah, ...	In-door patients,...	447	249	51	20
		Out-door ditto, ...	6,609	4,523	...	60
17	Farukhabad, ...	In-door patients,...	706	625	41	20
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,718	14,735	...	217
18	Fatehpur, ...	In-door patients,...	290	171	46	11
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,147	3,687	25	26
19	Gházipur, ...	In-door patients,...	554	378	77	19
		Out-door ditto, ...	21,957	14,335	15	275
20	Gorakhpur, ...	In-door patients,...	271	167	67	82
		Out-door ditto, ...	31,520	23,654	5	151
21	Hamírpur, ...	In-door patients,...	281	216	40	61
		Out-door ditto, ...	9,154	7,540	9	47

IV.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

2.—*Numerical Return of Patients treated in the Charitable Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces for the year* 1873.—(concld.)

Number.	District.		Number treated.	Number cured.	Number died.	Number remaining at close of year.
22	Jhánsi, ...	In-door patients,...	496	459	19	13
		Out-door ditto, ...	3,756	3,509	1	41
23	Jaunpur, ...	In-door patients,...	246	145	58	14
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,871	11,322	...	111
24	Lalitpur, ...	In-door patients,...	233	191	24	18
		Out-door ditto, ..	1,514	1,490	...	24
25	Meerut, ...	In-door patients,...	781	573	121	27
		Out-door ditto, ...	19,372	14,101	...	170
26	Mirzapur, ...	In-door patients,...	499	338	108	23
		Out-door ditto, ...	25,987	19,770	11	379
27	Moradabad, ...	In-door patients,...	781	608	56	19
		Out-door ditto. ...	42,946	31,788	11	261
28	Muzaffarnagar,	In-door patients,...	226	178	24	5
		Out-door ditto, ...	5,949	5,691	...	36
29	Mussooree, ...	In-door patients,...	75	56	11	2
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,149	1,844	...	48
30	Muttra, ...	In-door patients,...	386	285	58	14
		Out-door ditto, ...	23,436	19,814	44	157
31	Mainpuri, ...	In-door patients,...	323	249	37	14
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,166	3,861	6	67
32	Naini Tal, ...	In-door patients,...	135	94	28	2
		Out-door ditto, ...	5,672	5,187	6	20
33	Orai, ...	In-door patients,...	493	397	58	18
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,253	13,533	28	180
34	Roorkee, ...	In-door patients,...	261	186	29	13
		Out-door ditto, ...	5,462	5,315	12	10
35	Saháranpur, ...	In-door patients,...	333	204	61	9
		Out-door ditto, ...	21,434	13,348	13	104
36	Sháhjahánpur,	In-door patients,...	945	717	58	29
		Out-door ditto, ...	18,535	12,369	14	118
37	Bhábar, ...	In-door patients,...	96	75	17	1
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,613	6,401	28	52
38	Káshipur, ...	In-door patients,...	191	148	22	4
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,732	5,047	35	96
39	Garhwál Pilgrim Hospitals.	In-door patients,...	529	554	57	2
		Out-door ditto, ...	7,674	6,637	...	38
	Total, ...	In-door patients,...	22,982	16,958	2,890	794
		Out-door ditto, ...	737,060	554,403	1,238	5,823

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

3.—Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients and the Diseases for which they were treated in the Dispensaries of the N.-W. Provinces during 1873.

Number.	District.		Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other diseases.	Total.
1	Agra, ...	In-door patients, ...	128	20	33	139	83	40	1,234	1,677
		Out-door ditto, ...	6,273	187	3,125	1,061	884	1,360	33,972	46,862
2	Allahabad, ...	In-door patients, ...	106	...	18	40	62	83	584	893
		Out-door ditto, ...	6,152	45	1,926	878.	1,565	2,036	27,536	40,138
3	Aligarh, ...	In-door patients, ...	45	2	10	14	31	15	506	623
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,090	35	1,045	206	302	338	12,993	16,009
4	Almora, ...	In-door patients, ...	30	2	6	3	3	2	63	109
		Out-door ditto, ...	866	2	225	71	73	86	4,513	5,836
5	Azamgarh, ...	In-door patients, ...	7	4	9	4	7	27	258	316
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,273	213	1,455	281	525	397	7,988	12,132
6	Bánda, ...	In-door patients, ...	74	7	35	38	70	2	880	1,106
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,427	344	1,112	482	339	152	9,162	14,018
7	Bareilly, ...	In-door patients, ...	255	2	51	43	93	68	1,199	1,711
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,283	38	5,085	1,272	1,313	2,140	18,131	57,585
8	Benares, ...	In-door patients, ...	129	64	81	85	128	234	1,147	1,868
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,685	901	5,627	1,238	1,876	2,503	53,906	70,736
9	Bhábar, ...	In-door patients, ...	79	26	6	12	8	13	143	287
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,927	125	559	569	451	776	9,938	17,345
10	Bijnor, ...	In-door patients, ...	77	1	19	3	15	18	300	433
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,722	5	368	33	345	358	5,759	8,590
11	Bulandshahr, ...	In-door patients, ...	83	...	15	13	40	15	373	539
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,757	...	731	146	572	360	9,815	14,381
12	Budaun, ...	In-door patients, ...	130	4	37	30	26	44	1,389	1,660
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,134	217	2,202	627	1,317	2,207	35,861	50,565

13	Basti, ...	In-door patients, ...	40	...	25	21	40	15	418	559
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,151	1	903	329	358	122	11,598	14,462
14	Cawnpore, ...	In-door patients, ...	44	9	9	30	88	54	502	736
		Out-door ditto, ...	3,793	50	956	733	728	659	18,690	25,609
15	Dehra Dún, ...	In-door patients, ...	93	...	12	12	31	43	288	479
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,865	...	609	342	272	712	14,567	19,367
16	Etah, ...	In-door patients, ...	70	15	9	11	8	40	572	725
		Out-door ditto, ...	3,010	14	1,253	452	233	660	12,014	17,636
17	Etáwah, ...	In-door patients, ...	15	...	4	21	12	18	377	447
		Out-door ditto, ...	794	1	477	109	78	186	4,964	6,609
18	Farukhabad, ...	In-door patients, ...	52	...	7	12	21	28	586	706
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,236	1	933	402	337	831	11,978	16,718
19	Fatehpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	10	23	2	7	10	9	229	290
		Out-door ditto, ...	594	54	279	127	57	119	2,917	4,147
20	Gházipur, ...	In-door patients, ...	34	7	16	40	54	25	378	554
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,943	94	1,504	661	829	780	16,146	21,957
21	Gorakhpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	34	...	4	15	56	...	162	271
		Out-door ditto, ...	3,038	10	2,559	555	631	511	24,216	31,520
22	Hamírpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	35	...	10	8	16	3	209	281
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,006	...	592	190	242	101	6,023	9,154
23	Jhánsi, ...	In-door patients, ...	57	...	32	52	35	17	303	496
		Out-door ditto, ...	972	...	212	134	143	79	2,216	3,756
24	Jaunpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	16	6	4	3	21	22	174	246
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,408	28	1,326	197	836	630	11,446	16,871
25	Lalitpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	37	...	10	16	9	4	157	233
		Out-door ditto, ...	476	...	168	16	40	12	802	1,514
26	Meerut, ...	In-door patients, ...	85	7	30	7	27	56	569	781
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,436	1	1,193	278	474	832	12,158	19,372
27	Mirzapur, ...	In-door patients, ...	57	9	5	28	44	37	319	499
		Out-door ditto, ...	3,490	49	1,547	900	912	1,174	17,915	25,987
28	Moradabad, ...	In-door patients, ...	45	2	12	8	23	5	686	781
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,307	31	2,835	997	1,059	1,225	32,492	42,946
29	Muzaffarnagar,	In-door patients, ...	20	...	14	9	7	3	173	226
		Out-door ditto, ...	270	...	391	94	115	60	5,023	5,949
30	Mussooree, ...	In-door patients, ...	17	...	3	4	5	...	46	75
		Out-door ditto, ...	383	...	263	40	32	41	1,390	2,149
31	Muttra, ...	In-door patients, ...	25	2	11	7	25	3	313	386
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,594	83	2,109	779	572	569	16,730	23,436

3.—Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients and the Diseases for which they were treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces during 1873.—(concluded.)

Number.	District.		Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other Diseases.	Total.
32	Mainpuri, ...	In-door patients, ...	32	...	8	7	2	11	263	323
		Out-door ditto, ...	917	1	332	101	54	183	2,578	4,166
33	Naini Tal, ...	In-door patients, ...	54	2	4	3	8	3	61	135
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,203	...	350	142	132	80	3,765	5,672
34	Orai, ...	In-door patients, ...	59	2	22	36	36	16	322	493
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,310	9	1,262	394	365	278	11,635	16,253
35	Saháranpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	20	4	12	7	28	5	258	334
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,106	2	1,347	354	562	3·0	16,753	21,434
36	Shájahánpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	41	...	16	15	15	12	846	945
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,801	1	1,073	280	569	519	13,292	18,535
3	Srinagar, ...	In-door patients, ...	169	...	29	12	52	31	236	529
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,060	...	487	72	133	140	5,782	7,674
38	Roorkee, ...	In-door patients, ...	55	1	3	1	11	14	176	261
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,024	...	346	133	122	157	3,680	5,462
	Total, ...	In-door patients, ...	2,359	221	633	816	1,250	1,035	16,668	22,982
		Out-door ditto, ...	100,776	2,542	48,766	15,671	19,747	23,673	531,377	742,552

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

4.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Government Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces.*

Number.	Dispensaries.	Receipts from Government.	Local Receipts.	Total Receipts.	Establishment charges by Government.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra, ...	1,2592 3 12	4,009 12 5	16,602 0 5	9,279 6 7
2	Allahabad, ...	16,469 2 3	10,668 4 4	27,137 6 7	13,521 8 5
3	Aligarh, ...	3,403 0 5	2,277 14 1	5,680 14 6	4,241 14 3
4	Almora, ...	704 9 8	2,175 8 6	2,880 2 2	730 10 8
5	Azamgarh, ...	2,407 6 6	1,858 1 4	4,265 7 10	2,249 9 2
6	Bánda, ...	2,084 11 5	2,247 10 10	4,332 6 3	2,669 14 1
7	Bareilly, ...	4,556 0 0	7,969 15 7	12,525 15 7	5,835 10 0
8	Benares, ...	8,219 8 5	9,658 11 0	17,878 3 5	10,329 9 11
9	Bhábar, ...	3,221 5 10	1,681 0 1	4,902 5 11	3,418 6 4
10	Bijnor, ...	16,64 12 8	2,147 0 0	3,811 12 8	2,143 7 0
11	Bulandshahr,	3,427 8 4	4,967 6 4	8,394 14 8	4,311 0 0
12	Budaun, ...	3,223 9 6	4,412 0 10	7,635 10 4	4,538 6 7
13	Basti, ...	2,378 5 8	4,069 9 10	6,447 15 6	2,739 14 3
14	Cawnpore, ...	3,467 11 10	3,850 10 5	7,318 6 3	3,991 13 7
15	Dehra Dún, ...	1,332 7 4	2,425 9 0	3,758 0 4	1,467 14 5
16	Etah, ...	4,890 10 9	2,615 8 0	7,506 2 9	4,374 6 9
17	Etáwah, ...	1,952 3 2	1,389 10 2	3,341 13 4	2,227 2 3
18	Farukhabad,	2,803 14 1	3,246 2 9	6,050 0 10	3,708 9 9
19	Fatehpur, ...	1,530 3 3	1,393 7 4	2,923 10 7	1,725 1 4
20	Gházipur, ...	3,172 9 5	1,880 8 2	5.053 1 7	4,040 12 8
21	Gorakhpur, ...	4,715 4 11	5,523 5 11	10,238 10 10	4,962 12 6
22	Hamírpur, ...	2,400 1 2	1,898 6 4	4,298 7 6	2,544 13 4
23	Jhánsi, ...	1,645 12 9	1,077 9 10	2,723 6 7	1,700 0 0
24	Jaunpur, ...	2,189 2 4	1,141 2 3	3,330 4 7	2,244 0 0
25	Lalitpur, ...	822 12 2	856 5 0	1,679 1 2	897 0 0
26	Meerut, ...	3,427 9 4	5,606 12 7	9,034 5 11	3,792 1 2
27	Mirzapur, ...	4,111 9 6	3,767 0 5	7,878 9 11	4,777 5 7
28	Moradabad, ...	3,180 2 8	2,084 5 6	5,264 8 2	3,789 6 2
29	Muzaffarnagar,	2,618 4 8	1,011 11 3	3,629 15 11	2,750 0 0
30	Mussooree, ...	627 1 9	588 6 0	1,215 7 9	816 2 2
31	Muttra, ...	2,872 10 8	2,568 7 3	5,441 1 11	3,561 4 5
32	Mainpuri, ...	1,200 7 0	755 8 0	1,955 15 0	1,326 8 0
33	Naini Tal, ...	1,054 2 4	1,299 8 0	2,353 10 4	1,087 11 6
34	Orai, ...	3,791 1 9	2,446 1 7	6,237 3 4	4,030 13 6
35	Roorkee, ...	2,816 5 7	1,025 2 2	3,841 7 9	2,431 0 0
36	Saháranpur,	3,298 9 1	4,313 3 7	7,611 12 8	3,959 1 9
37	Sháhjahánpur,	2,616 11 8	2,448 2 4	5,064 14 0	3,385 4 11
38	Srinagar, ...	796 14 10	7,468 11 0	8,265 9 10	5,751 13 9
	Total, ...	1,27,685 15 8	1,20,825 1 0	2,48,511 0 8	1,41,352 4 9

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

4.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Government Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces.—(concluded).*

Number.	Dispensaries.	Medicines and diet.	Other contingencies.	Total expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra, ...	3,785 15 5	2,440 7 7	15,505 13 7
2	Allahabad, ...	5,611 9 0	5,548 10 2	24,681 11 7
3	Aligarh, ...	822 0 2	714 13 7	5,778 12 0
4	Almora, ...	311 5 9	1,663 2 4	2,705 2 9
5	Azamgarh, ...	923 13 2	923 10 3	4,097 0 7
6	Bánda, ...	836 12 1	1,963 3 11	5,469 14 1
7	Bareilly, ...	1,378 3 6	2,569 14 2	9,783 11 8
8	Benares, ...	3,036 6 2	2,765 13 7	16,131 13 8
9	Bhábar, ...	1,015 15 5	209 10 5	4,644 0 2
10	Bijnor, ...	279 14 0	386 9 5	2,809 14 5
11	Bulandshahr, ...	929 1 7	633 3 5	5,873 5 0
12	Budaun, ...	731 11 6	508 10 2	5,778 12 2
13	Basti, ...	719 7 6	2,303 5 10	5,762 11 7
14	Cawnpore, ...	1,494 6 2	1,159 15 3	6,646 8 0
15	Dehra Dún, ...	372 0 4	313 11 10	2,153 10 7
16	Etah, ...	1,572 10 8	611 6 5	6,558 7 10
17	Etáwah, ...	585 3 3	671 10 10	3,484 0 4
18	Farukhabad, ...	679 4 11	864 11 1	5,252 9 9
19	Fatehpur, ...	449 5 5	412 3 7	2,586 10 4
20	Gházipur, ...	738 6 7	1,036 11 11	5,815 15 2
21	Gorakhpur, ...	1,363 10 10	3,269 6 0	9,595 13 4
22	Hamírpur, ...	685 15 8	953 9 11	4,184 6 11
23	Jhánsi, ...	447 7 2	275 14 0	2,423 5 2
24	Jaunpur, ...	675 0 1	310 9 2	3,229 9 3
25	Lalitpur, ...	372 4 11	100 5 6	1,369 10 5
26	Meerut, ...	879 2 3	1,034 4 7	5,705 8 0
27	Mirzapur, ...	1,073 5 10	1,490 9 9	7,341 5 2
28	Moradabad, ...	886 7 2	582 6 8	5,258 8 7
29	Muzaffarnagar, ...	223 4 8	77 4 0	3,050 8 8
30	Mussooree, ...	133 14 2	149 9 0	1,099 9 4
31	Muttra, ...	1,062 13 9	1,864 15 2	6,489 1 4
32	Mainpuri, ...	306 0 2	391 11 3	2,024 3 5
33	Naini Tal, ...	463 7 5	230 5 5	1,781 8 4
34	Orai, ...	1,097 1 0	1,751 4 5	6,879 2 11
35	Roorkee, ...	609 7 8	195 7 9	3,235 15 5
36	Saháranpur, ...	806 11 1	1,522 15 7	6,288 12 5
37	Sháhjahánpur, ...	739 9 7	824 11 3	4,940 0 9
38	Srinagar, ...	1,082 0 10	1,501 5 7	8,838 4 2
	Total, ...	39,181 4 10	44,228 4 3	2,24,761 13 10

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

5.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1873-74.

Number.	Districts.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
1	Kumaun Hills, ...	19,628	13,838	4,644	1,146
2	Garhwál, ...	19,887	11,553	6,714	1,620
3	Tarái Parganas, ...	24,987	17,256	5,829	1,802
4	Bareilly, ...	22,233	16,618	3,368	2,247
5	Budaun, ...	16,104	13,446	1,706	952
6	Moradabad, ...	23,976	19,818	2,792	1,366
7	Sháhjahánpur, ...	10,236	7,795	1,615	826
8	Bijnor, ...	19,774	14,889	2,866	2,029
9	Dehra Dún, ...	8,326	7,231	663	432
10	Saháranpur, ...	24,100	19,377	3,224	1,499
11	Muzaffarnagar, ...	10,786	8,006	1,727	1,053
12	Meerut, ...	20,766	18,169	1,036	1,561
13	Bulandshahr, ...	15,604	11,626	2,708	1,270
14	Aligarh, ...	14,743	12,229	1,637	877
15	Muttra, ...	12,234	11,125	647	462
16	Agra, ...	11,953	9,261	1,534	1,158
17	Etah, ...	5,222	3,947	696	579
18	Mainpuri, ...	10,346	8,780	1,035	531
19	Etáwah	10,094	9,188	546	360
20	Farukhabad, ...	7,286	6,521	825	540
21	Country of Tarái Garhwál.	7,492	6,452	640	400
22	Benares, ...	7,002	4,921	1,168	913
23	Mirzapur, ...	7,079	5,212	754	1,113
24	Gházipur	17,523	14,116	1,997	1,410
25	Azamgarh, ...	11,437	9,644	934	859
26	Gorakhpur, ...	10,111	6,912	1,821	1,378
27	Basti, ...	4,487	3,093	878	516
28	Jaunpur, ...	11,395	8,674	2,054	667
29	Allahabad,... ...	9,559	6,795	1,608	1,156
30	Fatehpur, ...	9,637	6,388	1,787	1,462
31	Cawnpore, ...	25,892	20,622	3,237	2,033
32	Bánda, ...	7,461	4,875	1,330	1,256
33	Hamirpur, ...	11,403	8,236	1,857	1,310
34	Jalaun, ...	8,817	6,694	1,280	843
35	Jhánsi, ...	3,385	2,050	545	790
36	Lalitpur, ...	2,657	1,903	390	364
	Total,... ...	464,233	357,360	68,093	38,780

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

6.—*Statement showing Expenditure of Vaccination Department in the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1873-74.

Number.		Expended.		
1	2	3		
1	*Superintendent-General, North-Western Provinces.*	Rs.	a.	p
	Paid by Government, ...	18,518	2	0
2	*Kumaun Division.*			
	Paid by Government, ...	26,74	0	0
	Do. by Municipality, ...	240	0	0
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	863	1	7
3	*Rohilkhand Division.*			
	Paid by Government, ...	7,142	1	0
	Do. by Municipality, ...	2,868	0	0
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	144	0	0
4	*Agra and Meerut Divisions.*			
	Paid by Government, ...	22,440	0	0
	Do. by Municipality, ...	4,374	14	5
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	1,212	0	0
	Do. by Native Chiefs, ...	660	0	0
5	*Benares Division.*			
	Paid by Government, ...	16,979	0	0
	Do. by Municipality, ...	1,360	0	0
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	304	0	0
	Do. by Native Chiefs, ...	976	0	0
6	*Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions.*			
	Paid by Government, ...	20,751	9	0
	Do. by Municipality, ...	1,548	0	0
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	1,412	0	0
	Do. by Native Chiefs, ...	276	0	0
	Abstract.			
A.	Paid by Government, ...	88,504	12	4
B.	Do. by Municipality, ...	10,390	14	5
C.	Do. by Local Funds, ...	3,995	1	7
D.	Do. by Native Chiefs, ...	1,912	0	0
	Total, ...	1,04,742	12	0

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

The University.

1.—*Result of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1873, and ending with 31st March, 1874.*

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending up candidates.			Number of candidates sent up.				Number of candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed candidates.					
													Natives of India.					Europeans.
		Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.		
1.		2.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16	17.	18.
Entrance or Matriculation,	...	12	27	39	95	97	8	200	66	33	2	101	1	88	3	...	...	9
Arts. First Arts,	...	4	6	10	37	23	6	66	26	11	4	41	...	33	3	...	...	5
Arts. Bachelor of Arts,	...	4	1	5	14	1	...	15	9	1	...	10	...	10	...	..	..	...
Arts. Master of Arts,	...	2	...	2	5	...	...	5	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Law. Licentiate of Law,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law. Bachelor of Law,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law. Doctor of Law,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. First L. M. S.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Medicine. L. M. S.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. First B. M.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. B. M.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Medicine. M. D.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. First L. C. E.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Engineering. L. C. E.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. B. C. E.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. M. C. E.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	... ...	22	34	56	151	121	14	286	104	45	6	155	1	134	...	...	..	14

VII.—INSTRUC

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars ending 31st*

Number.	Class of Institutions.	Government Insti				
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through	
					English.	Vernacular only.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES.					
	Affiliated to the University in—					
1	Arts, ...	4	187	129	187	...
2	Law, ...	1	46	33	34	12
3	Medicine, ...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Engineering, ...	1	229	206	87	142
	Colleges not affiliated to the University—					
5	Madrasá, (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Departments).	1	337	258	31	306
6	Medical Schools (Vernacular), ...	1	67	77	...	67
	Normal Schools.					
7	For Masters, ...	4	240	225	...	240
8	For Mistresses, ...	4	42	36	...	42
9	Schools of Art (Industrial), ...	...	...	...	...	...
	OTHER TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.					
	Schools for Boys.					
10	Higher Schools (English),... ...	12	3,091	2,425	3,091	...
11	Middle Schools teaching through { English, ...	14	1,311	1,050	1,311	...
	{ Vernacular only,	484	27,369	21,902	...	27,369
12	Lower Primary Schools, ...	3,621	129,938	102,968	...	129,938
	Schools for Girls.					
13	For Natives of India, ...	443	8,551	6,647	...	8,551
14	For Europeans and others, ...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls), ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	4,590	171,408	135,956	4,741	166,667

TION.

attending them for the official year beginning 1st April, 1873, March, 1874.

TUTIONS.				AIDED INSTITUTIONS.								
Religious or national classification of Scholars as on 31st March.							*Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through*		*Religious or national classification of Scholars as on 31st March.*			
Christians.	Hindús.	Mohammadans.	Others.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	English	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindús.	Mohammadans.	Others.
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20
8	162	17	...	2	19	22	19	...	1	18	...	...
3	32	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	117	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	23	41	...	1	27	22	...	27	18	...	9	...
...	198	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	37	5	...	1	42	40	...	42	42	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	73	65	...	...	73	...	...	...
29	2,514	548	...	21	5,033	4,016	5,033	...	582	3,597	854	...
8	1,065	238	...	135	9,064	7,208	9,064	...	501	6,720	1,843	...
...	22,789	4,384	196	8	536	439	...	536	92	228	216	...
...	108,969	20,395	574	42	1,893	1,532	...	1,893	57	1,532	304	...
...	6,722	1,755	74	164	4,134	3,379	...	4,134	531	1,824	1,779	...
...	...	...	...	5	327	316	327	...	312	4	11	...
...	...	...	...	5	800	733	800	...	686	109	5	...
118	142,965	27,481	844	385	21,948	17,772	15,243	6,632	2,895	14,032	5,021	...

VII.—INSTRUC

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars ending* 31*st*

Number.	Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institution				
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through*	
					English.	Vernacular only.
1.	2.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
	COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES.					
	Affiliated to the University in—					
1	Arts, ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Law, ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Medicine, ...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Engineering, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges not affiliated to the University—					
5	Madrasá, (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Departments).	...	...	...	...	...
6	Medical Schools (Vernacular), ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal Schools.					
7	For Masters, ...	...	...	...	...	...
8	For Mistresses,...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Schools of Art (Industrial), ...	...	...	...	...	...
	OTHER TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.					
	Schools for Boys.					
10	Higher Schools (English), ...	5	390	...	390	...
11	Middle Schools teaching through { English, ...	16	883	...	883	...
	{ Vernacular only,	1,484	23,192	...	...	23,192
12	Lower Primary Schools, ...	3,605	37,612	...	...	37,612
	Schools for Girls.					
13	For Natives of India, ...	25	222	...	...	222
14	For Europeans and Others, ...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls), ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	5,135	62,299	...	1,273	61,026

TION.

attending them for the official year beginning 1st April, 1873, March, 1874.—(concluded).

UNDER INSPECTION.				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	GRAND TOTAL OF			
Religious or national classification of Scholars as on 31st March.									
Christians.	Hindús.	Mohammadans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindús.	Mohammadans.	Others.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
...	...	...	...	6	206	9	180	17	...
...	...	...	...	1	46	3	32	11	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	67	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	229	...	117	45	...
...	...	...	...	1	337	...	337	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	94	21	23	50	...
...	...	...	...	4	240	...	198	42	...
...	...	...	...	5	84	42	37	5	...
...	...	...	...	1	73	73	...	...	...
190	190	10	...	38	8,514	801	6,301	1,412	...
200	492	187	4	165	11,258	709	8,277	2,268	4
...	14,993	8,179	20	1,976	51,097	92	38,010	12,779	216
...	25,682	11,930	...	7,968	169,443	57	136,82	32,629	574
...	66	156	...	632	12,907	531	8,612	3,690	74
...	...	...	...	5	327	312	4	11	...
...	...	...	...	5	800	686	109	5	...
390	41,423	20,462	24	10,110	255,655	3,403	198,420	52,964	868

3.—*Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the* 1873, *and ending*

Nature of Establishments.		Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or Cesses.	Endowments.
1.		2.	3.	4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University, ...		...	...	...
Direction, ...		41,687	...	...
Inspection, ...		1,84,291	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.				
Arts, ...	Goverment, ...	1,26,661	...	3,520
	Aided, ...	3,813	...	384
Law, ...		11,125	...	...
Medicine, ...		...	...	...
Engineering, ...		97,927	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.				
Madrasá (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department),		21,195	...	34
Medical Schools (Vernacular),	Government, ...	17,833	...	...
	Aided, ...	600	...	...
Normal Schools.				
For Masters, ...	Government, ...	33,386	...	142
	Aided, ...	...	...	...
For Mistresses, ...	Government, ...	6,210	...	...
	Aided, ...	2,400	...	...
Schools of Art, ...		...	...	...
Other Technical Schools, ...	Government, ...	...	...	...
	Aided, ...	480	...	...
Schools for Boys.				
Higher Class, English, ...	Government, ...	1,38,906	...	5,127
	Aided, ...	70,581	...	2,784
Middle Class, English, ...	Government, ...	40,601	...	100
	Aided, ...	64,961	...	241
Middle Class, Vernacular, ...	Government, ...	1,00,240	...	...
	Aided, ...	3,002	...	...
Lower Class, Primary, ...	Government ...	3,32,139	...	...
	Aided, ...	4,206	...	342
Schools for Girls.				
For Natives of India, ...	Government, ...	30,204	...	...
	Aided, ...	21,187	...	3,114
For European and others, ...	Government, ...	...	...	...
	Aided, ...	12,245	...	209
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls,	Government, ...	...	...	...
	Aided, ...	8,820	...	...
Scholarships.				
In Colleges, ...	Government, ...	14,889	...	...
	Endowed, ...	...	...	7,686
In Schools, ...	Government, ...	5,851	...	...
	Endowed, ...	...	...	...
Buildings, ...		19,530	...	...
Miscellaneous, ...		28,840	...	...
Total, ...		14,43,810	...	23,783

TRUCTION.

North-Western Provinces for the official year beginning 1st April, 31st March, 1874.

Received.						*Expended.*
Subscriptions.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	41,687	41,687
...	...	...	...	...	1,84,291	1,84,291
1,002	353	...	5,526	609	1,37,671	1,30,806
60	...	...	576	8,099	12,932	13,082
...	...	...	1,528	...	12,653	11,125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,846	...	1,0 ,773	97,927
...	...	...	67	444	21,740	21,304
...	...	...	...	...	17,833	17,833
900	300	...	...	...	1,800	1,800
...	...	...	...	1	33,529	33,528
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,210	6,210
222	...	...	210	3,397	6,229	6,650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	900	1,380	1,380
1,094	10,780	...	14,212	666	1,70,785	1,56,850
11,789	1,320	...	22,588	43,067	1,52,129	1,64,090
1,654	1,097	...	3,041	6	46,599	43,500
37,941	12,015	...	11,500	37,094	1,63,752	1,50,359
167	937	...	11,479	...	1,12,823	1,02,538
2,219	705	...	367	792	7,085	6,786
2,004	14,670	...	310	...	3,49,123	3,48,327
589	...	...	373	2,440	7,950	8,003
67	1,126	...	...	...	31,397	31,367
7,244	2,848	...	106	23,306	57,805	55,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,921	...	...	14,482	3,226	32,083	39,897
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,115	...	...	200	6,929	20,064	21,163
...	...	...	...	...	14,889	14,889
...	...	...	...	...	7,686	6,074
...	...	...	...	...	5,851	5,851
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	19,530	19,530
...	46,037	...	...	...	74,877	28,840
72,988	92,188	...	92,411	1,30,976	18,56,156	17,71,433

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

4.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and in the States subject to the administrative supervision.*

Number.	Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernaculars spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number of square miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	Dehra Dún, ...	In the North-Western Provinces, Urdú, which is a colloquial phrase of Hindí, is used by the Mohammadans and Kayasths as a rule. Hindí is the true Vernacular of the Province, and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the less or greater influences of Mohammadan rule and cognization. In the larger towns and seats of local Governments Urdú is more commonly used, and the educated classes as a rule use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nágri letters.	1,020	116,945	37	1,442	27·56	1·23
2	Sahárunpur, ...		2,217	884,017	428	9,760	5·17	1·10
3	Muzaffarnagar,		1,659	690,107	402	7,203	4·12	1·04
4	Meerut, ...		2,360	276,104	42	9,424	5·60	·73
5	Bulandshahr. ...		1,910	936,667	301	7,065	6·34	·75
6	Aligarh, ...		1,963	1,070,333	393	10,312	4·99	·96
7	Bijnor, ...		1,902	737,153	382	7,753	4·97	1·05
8	Moradabad, ...		2,271	1,122,437	392	8,485	5·79	·75
9	Budaun, ...		2,004	934,348	340	5,917	5·89	·63
10	Bareilly, ...		2,982	1,507,139	544	12,127	5·48	·80
11	Shábjahánpur,		1,723	949,579	408	7,221	4·22	·76
12	Muttra, ...		1,611	887,689	286	9,382	5·63	1·05
13	Agra, ...		1,907	1,096,367	476	11,905	4·01	1·08
14	Etawáh, ...		1,691	668,641	233	4,884	7·26	·73
15	Etah, ...		1,512	703,527	181	5,035	8·35	·71
16	Mainpuri, ...		1,696	765,845	359	6,768	4·72	·88
17	Farukhabad, ...		1,744	918,850	341	7,104	5·11	·77
18	Cawnpore, ...		2,336	1,156,055	391	10,731	5·97	·92
19	Hamírpur, ...		2,286	529,137	137	3,500	16·68	·66
20	Fatehpur, ...		1,585	663,877	352	7,357	4·50	1·10
21	Bánda, ...		2,908	497,684	166	4,181	17·51	·80
22	Allahabad, ...		2,747	1,396,241	378	11,297	7·26	·80
23	Jaunpur, ...		1,556	1,025,961	243	7,959	6·40	·77
24	Jalaun, ...		1,553	404,447	146	3,705	10·63	·91
25	Jhánsi, ...		1,567	317,826	132	2,687	11·87	·84
26	Lalitpur ...		1,947	212,661	45	1,292	43·26	·60
27	Mirzapur, ...		5,217	1,015,826	189	5,963	27·60	·58
28	Benares, ...		996	794,039	363	10,160	2·74	1·27
29	Ghazipur, ...		2,167	1,345,570	564	13,185	3·83	·97
30	Azamgarh, ...		2,565	1,531,482	233	9,174	11·00	·59
31	Gorakhpur, ...		4,578	2,019,361	426	13,768	10·74	·68
32	Basti, ...		2,789	1,473,029	222	8,328	12·56	·56
33	Kumaun, ...		6,000	433,314	136	6,930	44·11	1·59
34	Garhwál, ...		5,500	310,288	62	3,581	88·70	1·15
35	Tarái, ...		919	185,658	1	70	919·00	·03
	Total, ...	...	81,388	30,781,204	10,110	255,655	8·05	·83

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement of Currency Notes in Circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1873-74.

Notes in Circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of						Total Value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total Value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of						Reserve at the end of the year stated in Rupees.					
Small Notes under Rs. 50		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Government Securities.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.							
48,460	5,52,350	13,320	9,98,300	13,784	1,13,01,500	3,16,52,985	2,52,67,815	75,172	8,21,330	22,514	16,54,150	3,735	39,91,500	...	Rs. 14,47,838-9-6	...	...	...	...	Rs. 46,03,291-6-6

SUPPLE

PART I.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES AND LOCAL FUNDS COMPARED WITH THE RECE

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—Allotment from General Revenues.			
1. From Government of India.	63,44,001 0 0	65,21,925 0 0	64,68,405 0 0
II.—Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes.			
(*a.*) Road Fund in permanently settled districts.	49,957 14 6	47,355 6 3	46,956 0 0
(*b.*) Ditto in temporarily settled districts where Local Cess is not in force.	73,139 0 3	33,253 1 7	13,442 0 0
(*c.*) One per cent. School Cess ditto ditto.	61,320 13 5	26,771 11 6	13,123 0 0
(*d.*) One-fourth per cent. Dák Cess, ditto ditto.	8,634 11 5	8,306 0 10	8,352 0 0

MENT I.

ACCOUNT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR 1873-74, TWO PRECEDING YEARS.

IPTS.

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	
64,68,405 0 0	...	(1) Of the Rs. 65,21,925 received in 1872-73, Rs. 50,000 was a special allotment for repairs of the Agra Fort, not repeated, and Rs. 14,595 were paid twice over, by mistake, on account of Medical Stores. This reduces the grant to Rs. 64,56,925. During 1873-74 the following Departments were transferred to Provincial Services with the allotments specified against them :— 1. For Model Farms, ... Rs. 8,000 2. For European Vagrants, „ 3,000 3. For increased pay to Educational Depart., „ 405 4. Addition for round numbers, ... „ 75 Rs. 11,480 raising the total grant for the year to Rs. 64,68,405.
49,158 5 2	...	(*a.*) Difference between three years' actuals slight.
13,440 5 0	...	(*b.*) Collection dropped entirely in Muttra and Etáwah in middle of 1871-72, and in Agra, Hamírpur, and Moradabad in middle of 1872-73, owing to expiry of period of settlement and substitution of Local Cess for this and other old Cesses. These were in the latter half of 1872-73 collected solely in Bánda.
13,120 10 0	...	(*c.*) Same explanation as II. (*b*).
3,350 14 5	...	(*d.*) Ditto ditto.

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
(*e.*) Local Cess in temporarily settled districts.	30,02,561 0 8	34,33,004 3 7	36,41,761 0 0
(*f.*) Acreage Cess in permanently settled districts.	2,88,048 5 7	3,37,479 14 11	3,16,424 0 0
(*g.*) Commuted Jághirs in permanently settled districts.	40,043 11 1	1,31,083 0 7	89,388 0 0
(*h.*) Village Chaukidari Fund in districts as in (*b.*)	2,41,416 2 9	1,46,071 12 6	60,886 0 0
(*i.*) Stage Carriage Tax,...	865 0 0	880 0 0	1,160 0 0
	37,65,986 11 8	41,64,205 3 9	41,86,492 0 0
II. B.—Patwari Fund.			
(*a.*) Patwari Fund (S. D.),	16,66,902 0 11	17,18,572 8 9	13,70,513 0 0
(*b.*) Ditto Miscellaneous Receipts (S. D.)	46,909 10 0	25,837 1 7	25,361 0 0
	17,13,811 10 11	17,44,409 10 4	13,95,874 0 0

Funds Account, Receipts—(continued).

1873-74.						Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.			Nominal.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
37,40,708	14	8	...			(*e.*) Extended to Muttra and Etáwah from middle of 1871-72, to Agra, Hamírpur, and Moradabad from middle of 1872-73, on the termination of the old settlement of those districts. Excess of one lakh over estimate of 1873-74 due to unexpectedly large collections in Bijnor, Bareilly, Farukhabad, Jataun, and Azamgarh, mostly on account of arrears of previous year.
3,10,480	4	0	...			(*f.*) Benares and Jaunpur actuals short of estimates. In Mirzapur the Cess is under revision and actuals exceeded estimate.
1,02,715	5	7	...			(*g.*) The assessment of this rate involved much preliminary enquiry. It was very partially effected in 1871-72, and the arrears of that year collected in 1872-73 account for the very large receipts of the latter year. The excess over estimate in 1873-74 is in Benares, Ghazipur, and Mirzapur.
68,368	6	5	...			(*h.*) Same as note (*b*).
760	0	0	...			
43,02,103	1	3	...			
16,65,990	5	8	...			(*a.*) The remissions prescribed by Government in orders of 12th April, 1873, for which allowance was made in the estimate of 873-74, were not carried out to their full extent during the year.
32,943	11	0	...			
16,98,934	0	8	...			

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
III.—Jails.			
(*a.*) Proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	76,114 13 11	80,703 8 6	97,000 0 0
(*b.*) Receipts on account of Convict Labor.	...	...	...
(*c.*) Miscellaneous, ...	6,823 9 10	1,577 0 9	Included in item (*a*).
	82,938 7 9	82,280 9 3	97,000 0 0
IV.—Registration.			
(*a.*) Registration fees, ...	2,81,214 6 4	3,10,432 13 2	2,95,000 0 0
V.—Police.			
(*a.*) Recovered from Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds for Clothing.	18,245 15 11	53,902 12 5	60,500 0 0
(*b.*) Ditto ditto for Pensions.		5,218 6 1	
(*c.*) Contribution for Railway Police.	42,501 3 9	39,566 7 5	59,820 0 0
(*d.*) General Police Fund,	23,306 1 7	29,601 8 8	40,000 0 0
(*e.*) Ditto ditto, Miscellaneous.	18,082 10 3	7,182 12 4	

Funds Account, Receipts—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,12,542 10 11	...	(*a.*) The increased profits are traced to the Agra Central Prison.
...	...	
Included in item (*a*).	...	
1,12,542 10 11	...	
3,20,253 9 2	...	(*a.*) The Registration Act is being extended, and larger receipts are the consequence.
63,258 11 11	...	(*a. & b.*) The receipts in 1871-72 are shown *net, after* payment of cost of Clothing, Municipal, Cantonment and Town Police, while in the two following years the receipts are in gross, and the charges are shown against item "Clothing of District Executive Force."
61,224 14 1	...	(*c.*) The explanation of the low receipts of 1871-72 and 1872-73 is that the Railway Company for several months of 1871-72 paid the whole cost of Railway Police direct to the Police, instead of leaving Government to pay, and merely contributing their own share to Government Treasury. On correction of the irregular practice, they claimed a set-off from the amount due by them equal to the excess above their share which they had already paid to the Police, so that the error of 1871-72 affected receipts in 1872-73. In 1873-74 the full contribution was paid.
26,355 8 9 11,395 7 8	25,366 0 0	(*d. & e.*) Rs. 25,366 were omitted from the charges of Village Chaukidari Fund by the Collector of Bulandshahr when he reported the balance on 31st March, 1871. The balance has been corrected by a debit to Village Chaukidari Fund.

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*f.*) Police Clothing Fund (S. D.).	1,06,407 3 11	11,091 4 5	25,000 0 0
(*f*½.) Old Village Chaukidari Fund (S.D.)	...	...	...
(*g.*) Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	987 13 5	862 6 7	7,500 0 0
(*h.*) Miscellaneous Receipts,	5,634 5 10	8,792 11 4	
(*i.*) Infanticide Fund (S. D.)	1,791 11 0	7,765 4 4	23,000 0 0
(*j.*) Police Chanda Fund (S. D.)	18,642 10 9	16,913 7 4	16,000 0 0
(*k.*) Chaukidari Reward Fund.	12,615 1 5	5,264 9 9	...
	2,48,214 13 10	1,86,161 10 8	2,31,820 0 0

Funds Account, Receipts—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
27,414 8 8	...	(*f*.) Fund abolished as respects all but head-constables from 1872-73. The difference between 1872-73 and 1873-74 is on account of the Fund having been altogether suspended during four months of 1872-73, and then revived only for head-constables, while it was in existence during all 1873-74.
...	17,532 2 4	(*f*½.) Adjustments in 1873-74 of charges in previous years found to have been wrongly debited to old balance of Village Chaukidari Fund. They have now been charged to proper head and credited to the fund which had been wrongly reduced.
809 3 1 8,415 10 11	6,591 0 0	(*h*.) Charges wrongly debited in previous years against District Constabulary Police have now been debited against proper heads, and a corresponding credit made under this head to the extent of Rs. 6,591.
7 341 6 11	...	(*i*.) The estimate was framed under expectation that the Act would be more widely extended.
13,367 6 3	...	(*j*.) Fluctuates according to casualties and the market value of horses.
...	6,806 10 4	(*k*.) Not a current receipt, but a rectification of balance of *Old Village Chaukidari Fund* by deduction from it of the sums found to belong to *Reward Fund* on 1st April, 1871. Reward Fund was a part of Old Village Chaukidari Fund before 1871-72. On the formation of a separate *Reward Fund*, the assets pertaining to this new Fund were separately shown.
2,19,582 13 3	56,295 12 8	

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
VI.—Education.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a.*) Contribution from private sources.	22,892 3 5	24,583 1 0	22,000 0 0
(*b.*) Fees from Government Colleges.	30,810 5 8	14,034 11 0	14,250 0 0
(*c.*) Ditto from Government Zila and High Schools.		10,522 9 6	12,052 0 0
(*d.*) Ditto from Tahsili Schools.		14,629 11 3	13,390 0 0
(*e.*) Ditto from Local Fund Schools.	10,041 3 3	4,778 11 1	...
(*f.*) Endowments in land from private individuals.	8,992 2 7	9,753 4 4	9,400 0 0
(*g.*) Ditto from Government Securities.	2,541 4 0	5,208 14 0	3,700 0 0
(*h.*) Sale proceeds of books,	41,931 12 11	39,369 4 3	30,000 0 0
(*i.*) Old School Fund (S. D.)	...	...	...
(*j.*) Miscellaneous, ...	22,191 0 0	13,835 11 0	5,000 0 0
	1,46,399 15 10	1,36,715 13 5	1,09,792 0 0

Funds Account, Receipts—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
10,349 8 8	...	(*a.*) Receipts of 1871-72 and 1872-73 included voluntary subscriptions in Local Fund Schools, which are now kept out of Treasury accounts altogether.
13,761 4 2	...	
10,782 12 4	...	
12,625 2 9	...	
463 12 8	...	(*e.*) The trifling sums wrongly credited here by District Officers, notwithstanding the rule that such fees should not have been received into Government Treasuries, have since been ordered to be refunded.
9,570 10 3	...	
4,905 5 10	...	(*g.*) The increase since 1871-72 is owing to correction of the irregular practice of expending interest directly on educational objects without passing it through the Treasury.
28,325 15 5	...	(*h.*) From the commencement of 1873-74 the cost price of educational books printed at the Government Press has been credited under "Printing," and only the profit on the sales is shown here.
...	32,591 10 2	(*i.*) Sums wrongly charged against *Old School Balance* in past years have now been debited against their proper heads, and credited to Old School Fund.
11,953 4 10	40,238 0 0	(*j.*) The figures under "Nominal" in 1873-74 are owing to the adjustment of charges pertaining to the Old Balance of School Fund which were wrongly shown as current Halkabandi School charges. They have now been properly charged to Old Balance Fund, and corresponding credit afforded here.
1,02,727 12 11	72,829 10 2	

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
VII.—Printing.			
(*a.*) Government Press Receipts in North-Western Provinces.	16,320 9 5	10,798 5 3	24,350 0 0
(*b.*) Recoveries for printing done for India, Central Provinces, Bengal, Military, Public Works, &c.	5,451 6 4	16,863 10 1	9,800 0 0
	21,771 15 9	27,661 15 4	34,150 0 0
VIII.—Medical.			
(*a.*) Dispensary Fund (S. D.)	93,485 9 6	81,578 2 5	74,647 0 0
(*b.*) Receipts for Vaccination from private persons (S. D.)	...	2,214 9 7	900 0 0
(*c.*) Miscellaneous Receipts,	...	...	...
	93,485 9 6	83,792 12 0	75,547 0 0
IX.—Tarái Improvement Fund (S. D.)	...	63,361 5 1	62,204 0 0

Funds Account, Receipts—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
41,331 9 5	...	(*a.*) Increase is in great measure owing to the credit to this head in 1873-74 of the prime cost of educational works printed at the Government Press and sold through the Curator.
43,550 13 8	...	(*b.*) Larger demand on the Press. The increase is, however, to some extent neutralized by higher charges.
84,882 7 1	...	
98,980 10 1	...	(*a.*) The increase is in voluntary contributions.
2,435 15 7	...	
5,352 6 4	...	(*c.*) Consists of several small sums, such as the proceeds of the labor of lunatics, recoveries of excess payments under Medical Services, &c., and adjustment of an erroneous credit to Dispensary Fund in 1871-72, and credits by Medical Department for returned stores from Allahabad, Saháranpur, and other districts.
1,06,769 0 0	...	
31,947 14 2	89,452 13 10	The excess is not in current receipts; on the separation of the Fund from the Road Fund it was necessary to remove the transactions of 1871-72 to this Fund. This was done by transfer debit to Road, and credit to Tarái Fund. The transactions of 1872-73 were also adjusted before the closing of the books of that year, but not before submission of the annual account to Government, where the receipts correctly shown in this statement were included under Road Fund. See the corresponding item under XII. (*b.*), Charge side, under Refunds, Adjustments.

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
X.—Miscellaneous.			
(*a.*) District Dâk, Miscellaneous.	540 8 6	...	...
(*b.*) Pound Fund, ...	71,968 13 4	60,235 2 4	76,283 0 0
(*c.*) Nazúl Fund, ...	75,131 9 4	60,963 9 3	59,836 0 0
(*d.*) Fees on Masonry Graves.	313 5 10	3,721 4 10	1,950 0 0
(*e.*) Miscellaneous, ...	...	6,481 2 2	...
(*f.*) Fees under Act XXV. of 1867.	...	...	...
(*g.*) Model Farms, ...	...	...	...
	1,47,954 5 0	1,31,401 2 7	1,38,069 0 0
XI.—Public Works.			
(*a.*) Tolls, Dues, Fees, and Refunds.	6,905 0 8	58,351 3 2	15,000 0 0
(*b.*) Contributions, ...	...	...	...
(*c.*) Sale proceeds of Buildings, Stores, &c.	17,571 11 8	17,067 12 11	1,11,000 0 0
(*d.*) Rent on Buildings, ...	4,955 9 11	7,211 11 0	4,000 0 0
(*e.*) Road Fund, Miscellaneous.	1,85,631 14 7	40,442 1 3	12,659 0 0
(*f.*) Ferry Fund, Tolls at Bridges, &c.	7,06,112 7 8	7,15,817 7 0	7,29,554 0 0
(*g.*) Share of Panjáb Ferry Receipts.	21,886 9 9	23,649 14 11	22,000 0 0

Funds Account, Receipts—(continued).

1873-74.						Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.			Nominal.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
542	5	10	...			
59,759	9	10	...			(*b.*) The orders to credit direct to Municipal Fund the proceeds of pounds within municipal limits were more carefully carried out in 1873-74.
89,109	13	3	...			(*c.*) Increase in rents traced chiefly to the districts of Agra, Meerut, and Allahabad.
3,286	15	4	...			(*d.*) During nearly the whole of 1871-72 the fees were retained by Chaplains for the direct expenditure on the conservation of cemeteries.
3,935	9	8	...			(*e.*) The aggregate of various petty recoveries and adjustments.
107	0	0	...			(*f.*) This head was transferred from Imperial Accounts by order of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1023, dated 11th February, 1874.
13,529	12	6	...			
1,70,271	2	5	...			
7,516	12	7	...			
...			...			
1,82,684	7	5	...			(*c.*) Rs. 1,45,429 are proceeds of Roorkee Workshops, reported in Controller's supplementary account-current for 1872-73, received too late for inclusion in the accounts for that year.
9,513	2	9	...			
16,161	0	10	61,409	1	11	(*e.*) The entry of Rs. 61,409-1-11 is purely an adjusting entry consequent upon the separation of Tarái Fund Receipts and Charges from Road Fund ditto.
7,23,273	8	7	...			
0	8	0	...			(*g*) Simply an adjustment on account of preceding year. Accountant-General of the Panjáb has intimated the share of receipts of 1873-74 to be Rs. 16,367-11-10. But as the books have been closed, credit cannot be taken for it this year. It will be an asset of 1874-75.

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*h.*) Staging Bungalows,...	23,772 3 7	20,295 3 6	21,194 0 0
(*i.*) Ganges River Tolls,...	25,631 5 0	23,417 4 6	23,750 0 0
(*j*) One per cent. Income Tax Fund.	47,298 3 0	2,928 12 0	...
	10,39,765 1 10	9,09,181 6 3	9,39,157 0 0
XII.—Municipal Funds.			
(*a.*) Municipal Fund (S. D.)	19,18,883 12 5	19,40,768 8 10	17,71,953 0 0
(*b.*) Municipal Chaukidari or Town Fund (S. D.)	3,75,157 14 8	3,55,524 15 5	3,39,449 0 0
(*c.*) Cantonment Fund (S. D.)	1,62,432 3 1	1,70,228 12 0	1,61,558 0 0
	24,56,473 14 2	24,66,522 4 3	22,72,960 0 0
Total Receipts, Budget Heads.	1,63,42,018 0 7	1,68,28,051 10 1	1,63,06,470 0 0
Balance on 1st April, 1873.			
Municipal Funds, ...	...	...	...
Special Deposits, ...	...	...	...
Provincial Balances, ...	...	...	...
Total Balance, ...	...	...	...
Grand Total, ...	...	...	...

Funds Account, Receipts—(concluded).

1873-74.						Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.			Nominal.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
19,347	7	7	...			
18,035	4	0	...			(*i.*) Receipts diminished in consequence of part of the river traffic being diverted to the East Indian Railway, owing to the demand for grain in the famine districts of Bengal and cheapness of railway carriage.
1,707	10	0	...			(*j.*) Will not appear in future in the accounts.
9,78,239	13	7	61,409	4	11	
19,41,041	5	0	85,191	0	0	The entry of Rs. 85,191-0-0 in column 6 is correction of a debit erroneously allowed to stand against Municipal Funds (*a*) since 1st April, 1871, this debit then appearing in the books of the Accountant-General, but the Local Accounts, which were ultimately accepted by Government, showing no such charge.
3,67,863	13	2	...			
1,64,228	1	11	...			
24,73,133	3	3	85,194	0	0	
1,70,69,792	9	8	3,65,178	6	7	
2,95,667	15	8				
22,71 950	4	6				
28,97,778	12	11	...			
54,65,397	0	3	...			
2,25,35,189	9	11	3,65,178	6	7	

PART II.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES AND LOCAL FUNDS COMPARED WITH THE

CHAR

CHARGES.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
I.—Jails.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a.*) Inspection and general superintendence	45,376 5 9	36,877 6 8	42,780 0 0
(*b.*) Central Jail Establishments.	2,75,439 0 4	1,36,459 7 2	1,55,478 0 0
(*c.*) Ditto Supplies, ...		1,81,314 0 8	2,00,835 0 0
(*d.*) District Jail Establishments.	1,36,542 5 8	1,22,721 5 2	1,35,519 0 0
(*e.*) Ditto Supplies, ...	2,07,695 13 7	2,79,990 1 7	3,00,000 0 0
	6,65,053 9 4	7,57,362 5 3	8,34,612 0 0
II.—Registration.			
(*a.*) Superintendence, ...	18,357 4 0	15,750 4 7	34,400 0 0
(*b.*) Remuneration to Deputy Registrars' District establishment charges.	1,30,908 2 10	1,25,666 5 3	1,22,600 0 0
	1,49,265 6 10	1,41,416 9 10	1,57,000 0 0
III.—Police.			
(*a.*) Superintendence, ...	1,12,759 2 9	1,14,751 10 4	1,13,271 0 0
(*b.*) District Police—Horse.	1,53,341 14 6	1,50,276 12 9	1,52,142 0 0
(*c.*) Ditto —Foot, ...	24,09,068 9 6	23,14,650 13 6	23,82,061 0 0
(*d.*) Thaggi and Dacoity Police.	1,223 6 9	1,234 2 2	1,250 0 0
(*e.*) Village Police, ...	17,49,646 15 4	19,95,134 10 2	21,23,218 0 0
(*f.*) Railway Police, ...	53,294 3 10	88,891 5 7	86,724 0 0
(*g.*) Kumaun and Tarái Civil Police.	17,431 8 0	18,639 14 0	19,385 0 0
(*h.*) General Police Fund,	75,377 12 3	34,097 6 11	27,938 0 0

ACCOUNT, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR 1873-74, TWO PRECEDING YEARS.

GES.

1873-74.						Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.			Nominal.			
Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	
40,987	7	11	...			
1,44,935	1	11	...			
2,47,476	2	4	...			(c.) The excess is only in the supply heads, and is owing to the dearness of food grains and the larger number of prisoners.
1,22,875	9	11	...			
3,09,979	15	0	...			
8,66,254	5	1	...			
20,696	4	2	...			(a.) The contingencies of Inspector-General were higher than in the two preceding years, though much less than estimate. Hence increase as compared with the former, and saving as compared with the latter.
1,21,644	0	7	...			
1,42,340	4	9	...			
95,691	8	7	...			(a.) Saving almost entirely in salaries, and caused by absence on deputation of Inspector-General, death of a Deputy Inspector-General, and removal from the department of another.
1,49,608	1	10	...			
24,78,488	4	9	...			(c.) Increase mainly on account of clothing charges.
1,135	1	3	...			
21,64,633	7	5	...			(e.) Agra, Hamírpur, and Moradabad were added to the number of districts provided with the new Police from the middle of 1872-73.
83,040	2	0	...			(f.) The Railway Company irregularly paid this Police direct in the early months of 1871-72, thus causing an apparent saving in that year. Remarks on Receipt side will explain this more fully.
19,965	0	1	...			(g.) Small increase owing to sanctioned revision of establishment
25,052	13	2	...			(h.) The charges vary with the needs of each year. But the practice of drawing from this Fund as advances sums really debitable to other heads, which was prevalent till 1871-72, has since been corrected.

CHARGES.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
III.—Police—(concluded.)			
(*i.*) Police Clothing Fund (S. D.)	96,854 2 1	5,851 8 2	25,000 0 0
(*j.*) Police Chanda Fund (S. D.)	22,093 13 10	16,197 0 0	16,000 0 0
(*k.*) Chaukidari Reward Fund.	6,880 13 10	5,186 6 2	...
(*l.*) Old Village Chaukidari Fund (S. D.)	3,44,260 12 3	2,25,624 0 5	3,19,959 0 0
(*m.*) Infanticide Fund (S. D.)	1,020 7 9	6,844 4 9	24,200 0 0
	50,43,253 10 8	49,77,379 14 11	52,91,148 0 0
IV.—Education.			
(*a.*) Direction, ...	55,486 1 2	46,627 7 7	46,391 0 0
(*b.*) Inspection, ...	2,40,072 4 3	1,80,812 1 1	1,92,939 0 0
(*c.*) Colleges, ...	1,77,830 7 3	1,99,941 3 10	2,34,178 0 0
(*d.*) Schools—Higher Class.	11,371 15 0	1,09,867 15 8	1,22,624 0 0

Funds Account, Charges—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
11,724 1 10	2,032 0 0	(*i.*) Now altogether abolished. For item Rs 2,032 adjustment, see *per contra* Receipts under Miscellaneous, item V. *h.*, Rs. 6,591, of which this forms a part.
11,904 13 3	...	(*j.*) The wants of each year necessarily vary a good deal.
...	6,706 0 6	(*k.*) Not a current charge, but a rectification of chaukidari reward charges erroneously debited in previous years to Old Village Chaukidari Fund.
...	47,557 12 2	(*l.*) Book debits against Old Chaukidari Cess Balances.
11,633 7 11	...	(*m.*) See remark on Receipt side.
50,52,876 13 1	56,295 12 8	
45,024 10 10	...	(*a.*) Charges for Professor of Law and Professor of Physical Science were shown against Direction to the end of 1871-72, but since then they have been shown under Colleges, the Professors being attached to Muir Central College.
1,86,205 13 2	...	(*b.*) Tahsíli School charges (Rs. 43,397-4-6) were included with Inspection in 1871-72 according to the classification adopted to the end of that year. They have since been shown under Schools, Middle Class.
2,17,669 2 9	...	(*c.*) The progressive increase of charges is owing to creation of Muir Central College in July, 1872, to the transfer of Professors of Law and Physical Science from Direction to this head, and to the sanctioned augmentation of salaries of Principals and Professors.
1,20,901 10 3	...	(*d.*) In 1871-72 only the Etáwah High School was treated as belonging to this head. In 1872-73 and 1873-74 all the superior Zila Schools were classed as higher, and in the last year the head-masters' salaries were increased and boarding establishments introduced.

Charges.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
IV.—Education— (concluded).	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
(*e.*) Schools—Middle Class,	52,247 2 11	52,390 4 9	70,373 0 0
(*f.*) Schools—Lower Class. Male, ...	4,48,020 6 6	4,03,360 12 10	4,12,654 0 0
(*f.*) Schools—Lower Class. Female,...	23,925 8 8	26,121 4 5	23,770 0 0
(*g.*) Normal Schools, ...	40,135 1 0	39,495 5 4	47,604 0 0
(*h.*) Grant-in-aid of Colleges.	2,17,917 2 2	82,289 0 0	2,05,650 0 0
(*i.*) Ditto of Schools,...		1,11,149 0 10	
(*j.*) Ditto of Building Grants.	35,392 12 3	9,965 0 0	16,350 0 0
(*k.*) Government Book Depôt.	56,189 3 7	24,715 8 7	27,140 0 0
(*l.*) Grants for encouragement of literature.	2,850 0 0	24,281 6 6	27,000 0 0
(*m.*) Miscellaneous scholarships and prizes, &c.	21,183 8 1	38,360 4 10	51,800 0 0
(*n.*) Charges against Old School Fund Balances (S. D.)	...	29,902 9 10	90,130 0 0
	13,82,621 8 10	13,79,279 6 1	15,68,598 0 0

Funds Account, Charges—(continued).

1873-74.						Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.			Nominal.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
64,804	12	5	...			(*e.*) The transfer of the superior schools of this class to higher schools from 1872-73 was balanced by the transfer of Tahsíli Schools from Inspection to this head. Charges for 1873-74 increased by creation of a new class, Town Schools.
4,00,591	1	1	...			(*f.*) Of the male school charges in 1871-72, Rs. 35,593 were for the inferior Zila Schools raised from 1872-73 to middle and high classes. The other charges of 1871-72 and the entire male school charges of the succeeding years relate to Halkabandi Schools. There is a gradual development of female school charges. Their increase in 1873-74, as compared with Budget grant, is owing to a lump reduction of Rs. 9,852 which was not carried out.
30,655	14	11	...			
40,183	6	8	...			(*g.*) Saving in 1873-74, as compared with estimate, is in salaries of head-masters and teachers.
22,183	0	0	...			
1,67,129	6	4	...			
23,506	0	0	...			(*j.*) In 1873-74 this consists of the following :— (1) Allahabad Native Christian Village School, Rs. 1,631 (2) ; Allahabad Girls' High School, Rs. 5,000; (3) Mission School-house, Sháhjahánpur, Rs. 5,000; (4) School at Ránikhet, Rs. 500; (5) Sikandra Orphanage School, Agra, Rs. 375 ; (6) Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Basti, Rs. 1,000; (7) Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Moradabad, Rs 5,000 ; (8) Mission Anglo-Vernacular School at Jaunpur, Rs. 5,000.
30,286	1	7	...			(*k.*) The charges of 1871-72 include subscriptions to Vernacular newspapers, since removed to "Grants for encouragement of literature." The increase over estimate in 1873-74 is chiefly in discount (Rs. 1,540).
23,090	15	0	...			(*l.*) As respects 1871-72 see preceding remark.
29,411	6	4	...			(*m.*) Saving in 1873-74 in the charges for purchase of books chiefly.
...			72,829	10	2	(*n.*) See remark on Receipt side under VI. *i.*, explaining the item of Rs. 32,591-10-2, and under VI. *j.* for Rs. 40,238.
14,01,643	5	4	72,829	10	2	

Charges.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
V.—Printing.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a.*) Government Press Establishment and Charges.	2,59,732 11 10	2,59,418 12 1	2,40,500 0 0
VI.—Medical.			
(*a.*) Transferred charges of Medical Department.	48,664 14 6	49,457 10 1	48,936 0 0
(*b.*) Vaccination, ...	72,082 8 7	77,494 3 4	90,634 0 0
(*c.*) Ditto met from private subscriptions (S. D.)	...	469 6 6	900 0 0
(*d.*) Hospitals and Dispensaries.	95,208 3 6	*1,22,826 3 5	1,32,052 0 0
(*e.*) Dispensary Fund (S. D.)	1,16,070 8 8	84,005 8 6	66,938 0 0
(*f.*) Lunatic Asylums, ...	33,402 9 7	39,344 7 5	45,000 0 0
(*g.*) Sanitary Commissioner,	35,068 15 10	38,722 12 0	35,900 0 0
(*h.*) Chemical Examiner,	3,073 4 3	3,124 11 0	3,140 0 0
(*i.*) Medical School, ...	18,173 12 3	†16,427 5 10	20,600 0 0
(*j.*) Miscellaneous (Benares Native Hospital allowance).	1,284 2 0	...	1,281 0 0
(*k.*) District sanitation, ...	...	...	5,425 0 0
	4,23,028 15 2	4,31,872 4 1	4,50,806 0 0

* Rs. 2,075-7-5 on account of native medical pupils omitted from this sum under had been submitted to

† Rs. 2,053-1-5 omitted from the same cause.

Funds Account, Charges—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,73,851 7 0	...	(*a.*) Increased expense balanced by increase in receipts under "Printing."
43,568 11 2	...	
89,631 0 3	...	(*b.*) Increase from year to year on account of larger salaries to which Medical Officers become entitled from length of service, and also on account of extension of the Department.
1,439 4 0	...	
1,45,752 10 5	...	(*d.*) The annual charge for medicines supplied by Military Department was not made in 1871-72. In 1872-73 and 1873-74 the charges on this account were Rs. 18,687 and Rs. 27,754 respectively. The other charges are also growing from increase in the number of dispensaries, salaries of doctors, and other causes.
79,663 10 0	...	(*e.*) The excess of charges over estimate of 1873-74 is balanced by the still greater excess of actual over estimated receipts. For further expenditure from this Fund see Public Works, (*d*3).
43,796 14 11	...	(*f.*) A new Lunatic Asylum at Agra was opened in November, 1871, and has since been growing in importance and expensiveness.
35,662 11 1	...	(*g.*) The increase in 1872-73 was owing to the extra charge caused by Dr. Planck's privilege leave of three months.
3,401 12 0	...	
13,090 3 2	...	(*i.*) The actuals of 1873-74 are minus the charge for native medical pupils transferred to Government of India, but the estimate included that charge.
1,281 0 0	...	(*j.*) Included under (*d*) Hospitals and Dispensaries in the account of 1872-73.
4,542 15 8	...	(*k.*) Head opened only in 1873-74.
4,61,830 12 8	...	

orders of Government of India, but not till after the account giving these figures Local Government.

Charges.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
VII.—Tarái Improvement Fund (S. D.)	...	1,64,000 0 0	62,204 0 0
VIII.—Miscellaneous.			
(*a.*) Establishment in the Accountant-General's office.	9,570 1 5	10,480 14 1	16,045 0 0
(*b.*) Acreage Tax Establishment.	520 6 2	158 4 6	...
(*c.*) Establishment in the Government Secretariat Office.	5,185 4 11	6,378 13 6	6,000 0 0
(*d.*) Ditto Office of Board of Revenue.	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
(*e.*) Ditto Commissioner's Office.	1,040 0 0	4,871 10 0	5,000 0 0
(*f.*) Ditto Collector's Office,	...	9,211 9 11	27,816 0 0
(*g.*) Pound Fund, ...	46,524 11 5	33,036 10 8	41,781 0 0
(*h.*) Nazúl Fund, ...	95,148 10 2	47,504 13 0	42,937 0 0
(*i.*) Local Improvement Fund.	...	...	38,016 0 0
(*j.*) Road Fund, ...	...	5,895 5 5	...
(*k.*) Breeding Charges, ...	...	...	100 0 0
(*l.*) Cemetery Charges, ...	3,589 0 8	2,930 6 2	4,012 0 0
(*m*) Allowances to Civil Servants out of employ.	...	915 7 9	1,000 0 0
(*n.*) Charitable Donations,	...	38,546 10 10	39,521 0 0
(*o.*) Destruction of Wild Animals.	...	5,573 15 9	6,445 0 0
(*p.*) Books and Publications,	...	11,614 8 8	12,000 0 0
(*q.*) European Vagrants,	...	...	3,000 0 0
(*r.*) Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	...	99,648 4 8	...

Funds Account, Charges—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
32,630 5 6	61,409 1 11	Of this sum, Rs. 61,409-1-11 are not current charges, but the charges of 1871-72 included in the accounts of that year under Road Fund, and transferred in 1873-74 to this place, with a credit to Road Fund.
13,252 13 5	...	
...	...	
6,347 0 0	...	
1,200 0 0	...	
4,794 15 10	...	(*e.*) Commenced near the end of 1871-72.
27,523 12 9	...	(*f.*) Commenced during the 2nd half of 1872-73.
35,440 11 3	...	(*g.*) Pounds within municipalities were separated in 1872-73 and 1873-74.
73,850 5 3	...	(*h.*) Charges in 1871-72 include considerable sums expended on local improvements. Excess over grant in 1873-74 is more than balanced by corresponding excess in receipts.
15,476 15 10	...	(*i.*) A new head of account, being the expenditure of Surplus Pound and Nazúl Funds.
...	...	(*j.*) The debit in 1872-73 is merely transfer to Comptroller-General of balance due to Ajmer on 31st March, 1871.
32 13 10	...	
4,118 1 0	...	
...	...	
41,053 13 6	...	Transferred from Imperial in 1872-73.
8,015 15 6	...	
14,283 15 4	...	
3,834 5 8	...	(*q.*) Transferred from Imperial in 1873-74.
32,372 4 5	...	(*r.*) No estimate of 1873-74 was thought necessary by Government, who decided that such charges, as they occur, should be met from provincial savings. Rs. 20,000 was granted to the Alfred Park, Allahabad.

CHARGES.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
VIII.—Miscellaneous—(concluded).			
(*s.*) Model Farms, ...	...	...	8,000 0 0
(*t.*) Miscellaneous expenditure (Appropriated Funds).	...	...	...
	1,62,178 2 9	2,78,967 7 2	2,52 873 0 0
VIII. (*b*)—*District Dâk*	...	...	...
(*a.*) District Dâk Charges	1,34,172 8 0	1,45,630 10 7	1,60,103 0 0
IX.—Patwâri Fund (S. D.)	16,87,589 8 8	17,35,526 4 6	16,76,559 0 0
X.—Office Rent, ...	15,625 8 8	18,273 8 2	18,752 0 0
XI.—Public Works.			
(*a.*) Communications, ...	24,18,972 6 6	19,27,156 14 1	19,21,400 0 0
(*b.*) Háthras and Muttra Railway.	...	...	...
(*c.*) Famine Relief Operations.	...	...	...
(*d.*) Civil Buildings, ...	8,20,464 15 3	9,86,335 13 9	12,16,700 0 0
(*e.*) Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	15,075 11 11	47,725 8 4	1,08,700 0 0
(*f.*) Maintenance and establishment of ferries.	1,60,717 9 8	18,868 0 0	1,41,000 0 0
(*g.*) Ferry Fund transfer to Oudh.	...	30,320 6 7	23,000 0 0
(*h.*) Ditto ditto to Panjáb.	...	...	0 ...
(*i.*) Establishment, ...	2,62,156 9 6	7,53,722 11 9	7,13,200 0 0
(*j.*) Ganges River Toll Fund.	...	...	...
(*k.*) Staging Bungalow establishment.	Included in Civil Buildings.	...	9,000 0 0
(*l.*) Tools and Plant, ...	10,362 3 0	40,831 4 3	60,000 0 0
(*m.*) Purchase of Stock,...	...	56,914 1 11	...
(*n.*) One per cent. Income Tax Fund.	44,096 3 4	13,763 0 0	...
(*o.*) Profit and Loss, ...	...	...	...
	37,31,845 11 2	38,75,637 12 8	41,93,000 0 0

Funds Account, Charges—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
16,338 5 0	...	(*s.*) Transferred from Imperial in 1873-74.
56,026 12 10	...	(*t.*) This is expenditure by District Officers on various objects out of appropriated district balances, *viz.*, Old Chaukidari Rs. 41,989-6-11, Old School Fund Rs. 14,037-5-11. The corresponding expenditure in 1872-73 was shown under Police and Education.
3,53,963 1 5	...	
...	...	(*b.*) Increase over 1871-72 owing to revision of establishment. The further revision on which the estimate of 1873-74 was based was not sanctioned within that year.
1,42,968 3 3	...	
17,32,675 3 9	...	*Vide* explanation under Receipts.
16,388 0 6	...	High figures of 1872-73 owing to rent of Secretariat at Naini Tal having in that year been charged under this head, but in 1873-74, under orders of Government of India, to the Imperial Budget.
20,23,753 15 5	...	(*a.*) This is Provincial, ... Rs. 19,85,639 13 5 Chaukidari, ... „ 38,114 2 0
63,303 11 9	...	(*b.*) This Railway is provided for in current year's (1874-75) Budget. These figures represent previous expenditure.
1,21,759 0 7	...	
12,28,840 9 1	...	(*d*1.) School Fund, ... Rs. 34,886 13 (*d*2.) Chaukidari „ ... „ 6,876 15 3 (*d*3.) Dispensary „ ... „ 2,865 6 3 The rest is expenditure from Provincial Funds.
90,315 7 11	...	(*e.*) Provincial, ... Rs. 14,942 8 11 Chaukidari Fund, ... „ 75,372 15 0
1,60,432 15 3	...	(*f.*) For the Ganges border ferries.
32,013 2 4	...	(*g.*) For the Jumna border ferries. Arrangement commenced in 1873-74.
8,100 0 0	...	
6,69,475 5 1	...	
25,981 4 7	...	
7,669 14 11	...	
39,047 11 10	...	
...	...	
...	...	
1,642 6 4	...	
44,72,335 9 1	...	

CHARGES.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
XII.—Refunds, ...	...	27,357 15 10	12,266 0 9
XIII.—Municipal Funds.			
(*a.*) Municipal Fund (S. D.)	21,04 345 7 5	19,05,013 10 4	18,73,343 0 0
(*b.*) Municipal Chaukidari or Town Fund (S D.)	3,70,898 13 4	3,56,060 4 7	3,73,090 0 0
(*c.*) Cantonment Fund (S. D.)	1,65,139 15 9	1,82,070 12 6	1,78,234 0 0
	26,40,384 4 6	24,43,544 11 5	24,24,667 0 0
Total Charges, Budget Heads.	1,62,94,751 10 5	1,66,35,667 10 7	1,73,43,088 0 0
Debt Heads.			
Advances recoverable, ...	...	1,70,626 5 8	...
GRAND TOTAL CHARGES,...	...	1,68,06,294 0 3	...
Balance on 31st March, 1874			
Municipal Fund, ...	...	...	...
Special Deposits, ...	...	...	...
Provincial Balances, ...	...	...	...
Total Balance, ...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL, ...	...	...	...

Funds Account, Charges—(concluded).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
47,983 10 0	1,74,643 13 10	The Rs. 1,74,643-13-10 are book entries in rectification of erroneous entries in accounts of past years, the component items of which are too numerous to be recited here. Rs. 89,452-13-10 are shown as a credit adjustment under *Tarái Improvement Fund*. Rs. 85,191 is the corresponding item shown under XI., Municipal Funds (*a*), and is an adjusting entry in rectification of an omission of a write-back in correction of book balances (local district balances having been substituted for book balances) to credit of *Municipal Fund*. Of the Rs. 47,983-10-0, Rs. 16,556 are *bonâ-fide* refunds, and Rs. 31,427 are adjustments of current year's errors in booking items by credit to other heads of account.
20,03,720 8 9	...	
3,84,944 7 2	...	
1,69,293 8 4	...	
25,57,958 8 3	...	
1,75,55,699 10 8	3,65,178 6 7	
40,056 7 6	...	
1,75,95,756 2 2	3,65,178 6 7	
2,96,033 10 8	...	
20,12,306 5 7	...	
26,31,093 7 6	...	
49,39,433 7 9	...	
2,25,35,189 9 11	3,65,178 6 7	

Abstract of Provincial Services and Local Funds

	Items.	Opening Balance.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial.	Imperial Allotment, ...			
	Rates and Taxes, ...			
	Jails, ...			
	Registration, ...			
	Police, ...			
	Education, ...			
	Printing, ...	28,97,778	12	1
	Medical, ...			
	Miscellaneous, ...			
	Public Works, ...			
	District Dâk, ...			
	Office Rent, ...			
	Refunds, ...			
	Total, ...	28,97,778	12	1
Appropriated.	Old Chaukidari Balance, ...	11,49,764	3	8
	Old School Fund Balance, ...	2,81,204	7	2
	Police Chanda Fund, ...	22,470	6	1
	Head Constables' Clothing Fund, ...	12,888	11	10
	Infanticide Fund, ...	1,692	2	10
	Dispensary Fund, ...	64,586	5	2
	Vaccination Subscription, ...			
	Patwâri Fund, ...	7,38,392	0	10
	Tarâi Improvement Fund, ...	951	14	11
	Total, ...	22,71,950	4	6
Municipal.	Municipal Fund, ...	97,076	10	10
	Town Fund, ...	1,30,983	15	2
	Cantonment Fund, ...	67,607	5	8
	Total, ...	2,95,667	15	8
	Grand Total, ...	54,65,397	0	3

Receipts.

Current Receipts.			Book Credits.			Total.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
64,68,405	0	0	...			64,68,405	0	0
43,02,103	1	3	...			43,02,103	1	3
1,12,542	10	11	...			1,12,542	10	11
3,20,253	9	2	...			3,20,253	9	2
1,71,459	7	5	38,763	9	4	2,10,223	1	9
1,02,727	12	11	40,238	0	0	1,42,965	12	11
84,882	7	1	...			84,882	7	1
5,352	6	4	...			5,352	6	4
1,70,271	2	5	...			1,70,271	2	5
9,78,239	13	7	61,409	1	11	10,39,648	15	6
...			...			...		
...			...			...		
...			...			...		
1,27,16,237	7	1	1,40,410	11	3	1,28,56,648	3	4
...			17,532	2	4	17,532	2	4
...			32,591	10	2	32,591	10	2
13,367	6	3	...			13,367	6	3
27,414	8	8	...			27,414	8	8
7,341	6	11	...			7,341	6	11
98,980	10	1	...			98,980	10	1
2,435	15	7	...			2,435	15	7
16,98,934	0	8	...			16,98,934	0	8
31,947	14	2	89,452	13	10	1,21,400	12	0
18,80,421	14	4	1,39,576	10	4	20,19,998	8	8
19,41,041	5	0	85,191	0	0	20,26,232	5	0
3,67,863	13	2	...			3,67,863	13	2
1,64,228	1	1	...			1,64,228	1	1
24,73,133	3	3	85,191	0	0	25,58,324	3	3
1,70,69,792	9	8	3,65,178	6	7	1,74,34,970	15	3

Abstract of Provincial Services and Local Funds

	Items.	Expenditure.		
		Current Expenditure.	Book Debits.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial.	Imperial Allotment,...	...	...	...
	Rates and Taxes, ...	...	...	...
	Jails, ...	8,66,254 5 1	...	8,66,254 5 1
	Registration, ...	1,42,340 4 9	...	1,42,340 4 9
	Police, ...	50,17,614 6 1	6,706 0 6	50,24,320 6 7
	Education, ...	14,01,643 5 4	...	14,01,643 5 4
	Printing, ...	2,73,851 7 0	...	2,73,851 7 0
	Medical, ...	3,80,727 14 8	...	3,80,727 14 8
	Miscellaneous, ...	2,97,936 4 7	...	2,97,936 4 7
	Public Works, ...	43,14,219 4 10	...	43,14,219 4 10
	District Dâk, ...	1,42,968 3 3	...	1,42,968 3 3
	Office Rent, ...	16,388 0 6	...	16,388 0 6
	Refunds, ...	47,983 10 0	1,74,643 13 10	2,22,626 13 10
	Total, ...	1,29,01,927 2 1	1,81,349 14 4	1,30,83,277 0 5
Appropriated.	Old Chaukidari Balance.	1,62,353 7 2	47,557 12 2	2,09,911 3 4
	Old School Fund Balance.	48,924 3 8	72,829 10 2	1,21,753 13 10
	Police Chanda Fund,	11,904 13 3	...	11,904 13 3
	Head Constables' Clothing Fund.	11,724 1 10	2,032 0 0	13,756 1 10
	Infanticide Fund, ...	11,633 7 11	...	11,633 7 11
	Dispensary Fund, ..	82,529 0 3	...	82,529 0 3
	Vaccination Subscription.	1,439 4 0	...	1,439 4 0
	Patwári Fund, ...	17,32,675 3 9	...	17,32,675 3 9
	Tarái Improvement Fund.	32,630 5 6	61,409 1 11	94,039 7 5
	Total, ...	20,95,813 15 4	1,83,828 8 3	22,79,642 7 7
Municipal.	Municipal Fund, ...	20,03,720 8 9	...	20,03,720 8 9
	Town Fund, ...	3,84,944 7 2	...	3,84,944 7 2
	Cantonment Fund, ...	1,69,293 8 4	...	1,69,293 8 4
	Total, ...	25,57,958 8 3	...	25,57,958 8 3
	Grand Total, ...	1,75,55,699 10 8	3,65,178 6 7	1,79,20,979 1 3

Accounts, North-Western Provinces, for 1873-74.—(concluded).

Closing Balance by columns 1, 2, and 5.	Resultant Book Credit or Debit.	Resultant closing Balance.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
27,12,089 1 1	—40,939 2 1	26,71,149 15 0
Deduct advances	recoverable, ...	40,056 7 6
		26,31,093 7 6
27,12,089 1 1	—40,939 2 1	26,31,093 7 6
9,87,410 12 6	—30,025 9 10	9,57,385 2 8
2,32,280 3 6	—40,238 0 0	1,92,042 3 6
23,932 15 1	...	23,932 15 1
28,579 2 8	—2,032 0 0	26,547 2 8
(D.B.) 2,599 14 2	...	2,599 14 2
81,037 15 0	...	81,037 15 0
996 11 7	...	996 11 7
7,04,650 13 9	...	7,04,650 13 9
269 7 7	+28,043 11 11	28,313 3 6
20,56,568 3 6	—44,251 13 11	20,12,306 5 7
34,397 7 1	+85,191 0 0	1,19,588 7 1
1,13,903 5 2	...	1,13,903 5 2
62,541 14 5	...	62,541 14 5
2,10,842 10 8	+85,191 0 0	2,96,033 10 8
49,79,489 15 3	...	49,39,433 7 9

SUPPLEMENT II.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAMPUR TERRITORY FOR 1873-74.

1. *Area.*—The area of the Rampur State, which amounts to 945 square miles, has not been in any way altered during the year under report.

2. *Population.*—The last census taken was on 18th January, 1872: that showed a population of 507,013 souls, as follows :—

Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Total.	
Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
151,262	132,082	115,551	108,107	6	5	266,819	240,194

3. *Chief towns.*—The population of the chief towns is given below :—

Rampur, ...	...	...	68,301
Tanda Budridar,	...	...	9,422
Shahabad,	...	...	6,043
Bilaspur, ...	...	...	4,333

4. *Trade.*—Trade remains as it was last year. The chief exports are rice, sugar, hides, and "khes," a species of damask. Cloth (English), groceries, elephants, horses, and salt are imported. Hides are exported eastward, rice and sugar exported towards the west, and *khes* to all points.

5. *Administration.*—No change has taken place since last report in the number of Courts. Sahibzada Muhammad Abass Ali Khan is at the head of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts.

6. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue and expenditure of the year are shown below :—

Revenue.

Year.	Land-revenue.	Customs and Judicial Fees.	House or Chaukidari Tax.	Fees on sale of houses and land.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From April, 1872 to March, 1873.	13,59,683 3 3	35,122 8 6	...	...	9,406 4 0	14,04,511 15 9
From April, 1873 to March, 1874.	13,76,330 0 9	25,290 15 9	...	...	9,805 1 0	14,11,426 1 6

The miscellaneous revenue is composed of the following items :—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ferries, ...	3,144 0 0	2,310 0 0
Registration, ...	5,031 9 0	5,108 8 0
Sale fees, &c., ...	1,629 8 0	1,987 12 0
	9,805 1 0	9,406 4 0

Expenditure.

Year.	Expenditure of Civil Administration.	Public Works.	Troops and Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. 6.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From April, 1872 to March, 1873.	5,87,991 0 6	1,15,893 13 9	2,80,276 8 9	5,77,985 11 6	15,62,147 2 6
From April, 1873 to March, 1874.	5,61,622 10 0	84,305 2 9	2,64,914 1 0	3,38,656 8 9	12,49,498 6 9

NOTE.—The decrease under this is due to the fact that in 1872-73 the cost of uniforms was included.

The miscellaneous expenditure was as follows :—

	1873-74.			1872-73.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Personal expenses of the Ruler, his children, seraglio, and relatives of former Nawabs, ...	2,29,991	5	9	1,95,588	4	6
Marriage expenses of the Heir-apparent, ...	...			2,05,061	6	0
Charity and charitable allowances and other religious expenses,...	1,08,665	3	0	1,77,366	1	0
	3,38,656	8	9	5,77,985	11	3

7. *Civil Justice.*—The business disposed of in the Civil Courts during the year is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Total disposed of	Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.			
1872-73, ...	386	4,266	192	4,458	4,844	4,394	450
1873-74, ...	450	4,548	222	4,770	5,220	4,790	430

Civil suits regarding debts, without limit of amount, are tried by the Tahsíldar. Claims relating to inheritance, &c., are tried in the Mufti's Court at Rampur. There are three Appellate Courts. The decisions of the Mufti and Tahsíldars are appealable to the "Hakim Murafa." The orders of this Court are appealable to the "Sudder Murafa," and the final appeal lies to the Ruler of the State.

8. *Criminal Justice.*—The following table shows the disposal of criminal work during the year :—

Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Appeals.	Remaining for trial.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1872-73,	212	5,415	49	5,664	5,706	5,553	153
1873-74,	153	6,140	14	6,154	6,307	6,103	204

The Police Officers in the interior of the State have no power to decide criminal cases, all of which are tried in Rampur. The Criminal Courts are—

(1). The Deputy Magistrates, with powers to imprison up to three months.

(2). The Mufti Fauzdari, with power to imprison up to three years.

The course of appeals is the same as that for civil suits, detailed in preceding para.

9. *Police.*—The provisions of Regulation XX. of 1817 are in force. The Police force consists of men who are borne on the roll as troops, but who do not receive regular military training. There are about 400 of these men in the capital, divided into five "risalas." There are 46 chaukidars in the town of Rampur, who are paid from the proceeds of a house-tax levied on the rich inhabitants, varying from three pie to one rupee per mensem. The average income is Rs. 123 per mensem. There are about 600 men employed on Police duty in the mofussil thanas. Besides these there are village chaukidars, who receive three pie per rupee on the revenue where it is paid in cash, and 30 seers of grain per plough where collected in kind. They have also usually small jágirs (bounda) of land varying from 10 to 25 bighas in extent.

Conservancy establishment.

			Rs.	a.	p.	
There are	38 Beldars	@	120	3	9	per mensem.
	7 Bhistis	@	10	8	0	ditto.
	22 Sweepers	@	31	14	0	ditto.

10. *Jails.*—The number of prisoners in jail on the 31st March, 1874, was 416 : particulars of the terms of their imprisonment is given below :—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
Life-prisoners, ...	17	14
Imprisoned from 7 to 14 years, ...	33	21
Ditto 2 to 7 do., ...	153	86
Ditto 6 months to 2 years,	158	122
Ditto under 6 months, ...	55	103
Total, ...	416	346

The prisoners are employed on the manufacture of *darris*, carpets, and *niwar* and are fed and clothed at the cost of State.

The allowance of food per diem to each prisoner is—

Flour,	...	...	...	8½ chataks.
Dal,	...	...	...	1½ ditto.
Gram, parched,		...	...	2 ditto.

Clothing.

One blanket for each male prisoner every year.

Two suits of clothes for female ditto.

The value of their labor during the year is estimated to have been Rs. 7,873.

The expenditure during the year on the jail was as follows:—

		1873-74.			1872-73.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of jail officials,	...	392	14	6	918	0	0
Cost of food for prisoners,	...	10,073	0	6	6,771	0	0
Ditto clothing,	...	438	6	3	389	0	0
Pay of menial servants,	...	144	0	0	408	0	0
Repairs, &c., of jail,	...	360	0	0	588	0	0
Total,	...	11,408	5	3	9,074	0	0

The cost of the jail guards for the year was Rs. 10,020.

11. *Public Works.*—All public works are supervised by special establishments entertained for buildings and roads.

The expenditure incurred on works completed during the year is detailed below:—

Construction.

		1873-74.			1872-73.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Roads, ...	...	8,809	7	0	2,293	6	9
Bridges,	...	9,484	10	3	5,548	10	3
Buildings,	...	38,361	12	3	45,495	6	0
Total,	...	56,655	13	6	53,337	7	0

The estimated cost of the projects under construction are :—

	1873-74.			1872-73.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Roads, ...	2,418	4	6	6,345	10	6
Bridges, ...	4,926	7	0	13,449	1	9
Buildings, ...	12,400	0	0	15,593	15	0
Total, ...	19,744	11	6	35,388	11	3

In the State, exclusive of the trunk roads from Rampur to Bareilly and Moradabad, there are three principal roads from Rampur, running to Shahabad, Rudarpur, and Siwar respectively, besides several cross roads.

All of these are finished, except petty repairs to Shahabad road and a culvert on the Siwar road. The trunk road between Bareilly and Moradabad, which was mentioned in last year's report as being in course of construction by the Imperial Government, is not yet completed.

12. *Army.*—The strength of the military forces of Rampur is given below :—

Year.	Ordnance.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot Police.	Expenditure.
	Cannon.	Artillery-men.				
						Rs. a. p.
1872-73, ...	28	320	492	973	1,038	2,80,276 8 9
1873-74, ...	28*	316	493	973	1,047	2,66,034 1 0

13. *Education.*—There are eight schools in the State, six of these in Rampur, one in Shahabad, and one in Bilaspur, as shown below :—

	1873-74.						1872-73.					
	Arabic.	Persian.	English.	Nagri.	Female.	Total.	Arabic.	Persian.	English.	Nagri.	Female.	Total.
Rampur, ...	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	6
Shahabad,... ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bilaspur, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1

* 1 eighteen-pounder; 4 twelve-pounders; 4 nine-pounders; 14 six-pounders (of which 4 are English); 2 four-pounders (one broken); and 3 three pounders.

There are 429 students, including masters, in the town of Rampur.

	Masters.	*Students.*
In Arabic Schools, ...	17	187*
Persian ditto, ...	7	23†
English ditto, ...	1	30
Nagri ditto, ...	3	52
Female ditto, ...	1	25‡

In Shahabad there are 40 students and 1 master.
In Bilaspur ditto 21 ditto, 1 ditto.

The cost to the State during the year was Rs. 10,839-5-6.

During the year one new school was established at Tanda, the results of this institution will be noticed in next year's report.

14. *Dispensary.*—There are four dispensaries, the main one at Rampur and three branches at Shahabad, Bilaspur, and Tanda. The destitute sick are admitted as in-door patients and are treated and fed at the expense of the State. All others receive medicines gratis.

The Hakims and Native Doctors employed at the dispensaries in the city and interior are paid by the State.

The Sudder Rampur Dispensary supplies medicines to all its branches: 25,086 patients were treated at the several dispensaries during the year. The actuals are as follows:—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
Rampur Dispensary—		
Out-door patients, ...	19,263	26,626
In-door ditto, ...	174	694
Indigent poor, ...	643	553
Total, ...	20,080	27,873
Shahabad Dispensary—		
Out-door patients, ...	1,805	2,823
Bilaspur Dispensary—		
Out-door patients, ...	3,172	2,810
Tanda Dispensary—		
Out-door patients, ...	29	...

* 83 scholarship-holders.
† 3 ditto ditto.
‡ Scholarship-holders.

The cost to the State during the year was Rs. 15,840-7-9, against Rs. 13,091-6-6 in 1872-73. Of the number of patients treated, 21,269 are reported to have been wholly cured.

15. *Vaccination.*—The following statement shows the vaccine operations. Ten vaccinators were employed during the year:—

Name of Pargana.	1873-74.					1872-73.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Shahabad, ...	360	72	3	92	527	707	162	109	16	994
Milk, ...	434	23	4	34	492	285	88	86	22	481
Bilaspur, ...	394	146	404	1	945	764	227	180	28	1,199
Sohar, ...	363	37	27	15	442	1,046	146	148	...	1,339
Rampur Khas, ...	427	52	...	214	694	...	...	...	...	...
Huzur Tahsil, ...	1,735	...	...	...	1,735	...	...	...	...	...
Khas ditto, ...	1,050	166	171	...	1,387	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	4,760	497	309	356	5,922	2,799	622	523	61	4,005

The results show an improvement on last year.

16. The year has not been marked by any event of importance in Rampur.

SUPPLEMENT III.

TRANSLITERATION OF INDIAN PROPER NAMES.

No. 2286A., dated Naini Tal, the 25th September, 1874.

RESOLUTION.

In continuation of Resolution of this Government, No. 1750A., dated the 18th July, 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the appended list of names of places in the North-Western Provinces, spelt according to the system authorized by the Government of India, and to desire that this spelling may be followed henceforth in all official correspondence.

2. The table of transliteration rules laid down by the Supreme Government is also attached for guidance. These rules will be generally applicable to the transliteration of proper names of persons and of technical and other vernacular terms used in official correspondence, except in the case of Bengali proper names and the following words:—

Kutcherry.	Ryot.
Jumma.	Seer.
Lumberdar.	Zemindar.
Maund.	Pucka.
Pice.	Kucha.
Pie.	Sudder.
Rupee.	

3. Copies of the list and rules will be distributed by the Superintendent of the Government Press to all Officers, and should be pasted on cardboard and hung up in every English Office for the guidance of the clerks who conduct the English correspondence.

LIST OF TOWNS AND RIVERS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, IN THE HINDI, URDÚ, AND ENGLISH CHARACTERS.

N. B.—The names of places the spelling of which is based on popular custom or on the orders of the Government of India, and is not correctly transliterated, are printed in italics.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
क़िस्मत मेरठ	قسمت میرٹھ	*MEERUT* DIVISION.
ज़िला देहरादून	ضلع دیرہ دون	DEHRA DÚN DISTRICT.
जौनसार् बावर्	جونسار بارر	Jaunsár Báwar.
मन्सूरी	منصوري	*Mussooree.*
लंढौर्	لنڈھور	*Landour.*
राजपुर	راجپور	Rájpur.
देवबन्	دیوبن	Deoban.
काल्सी	کالسي	Kálsi.
रानीपोखरी	رانی پوکھري	Ránipokhri.
अंबारी	انباري	Ambári.
शोरपुर	شورپور	Shorepur.
चक्रौता	چکروتا	*Chakráta.*

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला सहारनपुर	ضلع سہارنپور	SAHA'RANPUR DISTRICT.
फ़ैज़ाबाद ..	... فیض آباد	Faizabad.
मुज़फ़राबाद ..	... مظفر آباد	Muzaffarabad.
देवबन्द ..	... دیوبند	Deoband.
हरद्वार् ..	... هردوار	Hardwár.
कन्खल् ..	... کنکهل	Kankhal.
ज्वालापुर ..	... جوالا پور	Jawálapur.
नागल् ..	... ناگل	Nágal.
रुड़की ..	... روڑکي	*Roorkee.*
रामपुर ..	... رامپور	Rámpur.
नानौता ..	... نانوتا	Nánauta.
मंगलौर ..	... منگلور	Manglaur.
टीट्रोन् ..	... تیترون	Títron.
अमबह्टा ..	... امبهتا	Ambahta.
नकूर् ..	... نکور	Nakúr.
गंगोह् ..	... گنگوه	Gangoh.
सुल्तानपुर ..	... سلطان پور	Sultánpur.
भगवानपुर ..	... بهگوان پور	Bhagwánpur.
लंढौरा ..	... لنڈهورا	Landhaura.
सरसावा ..	... سرساوه	Sarsáwa.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
लखनौती ..	... لکھنوتی	Lakhnauti.
जबरहेड़ा ..	... جبرھیڑہ	Jabarhera.
जौरासी ..	... جوراسی	Jaurási.
ज़िला मुज़फ़रनगर	ضلع مظفرنگر	MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT.
बुधाणा ..	... بدھانہ	Budhána.
शामली ..	... شاملی	Shámli.
कैराना ..	... کیرانہ	Kairána.
पूर ..	... پور	Púr.
जौली जानसठ ..	... جولی جانسٹھہ	Jauli Jánsath.
खातौली ..	... کھاتولی	Khátauli.
बिडौली ..	... بدولی	Bidauli.
मीरांपुर ..	... میرانپور	Míránpur.
थाना भवन ..	... تھانہ بھون	Thána Bhawan.
चरथावल ..	... چرتھاول	Chartháwal.
बघरा ..	... بگھرہ	Baghra.
गोरधनपुर ..	... گوردھن پور	Gordhanpur.
झंझाना ..	... جھنجھانہ	Jhanjhána
भूमा संबलहेड़ा ..	... بھومہ سنبل ھیڑا	Bhúma Sambalhera.

Hindí.			Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
भूकरहेडी	..	...	بھوکرھیڑی	Bhúkarheri.
कांधला	..	...	کاندھلہ	Kándhla.
शाहपुर	..	...	شاھپور	Sháhpur.
जलालाबाद	..	...	جلال آباد	Jalálabad.
भैंसवाल्	..	...	بھینس وال	Bhainswál.
शुक्रतार	..	...	شکرتار	Shukartár.
मझेड़ा	..	...	مجھیڑا	Majhera.
ज़िला मेरठ			ضلع میرٹھ	*Meerut* District.
ग़ाज़ियाबाद	..	...	غازی آباد	Gháziabad.
बागपत	..	...	باگپت	Bágpat.
बरौत	..	...	بروت	Baraut.
हापुर	..	...	ھاپور	Hápur.
हस्तिनापुर	..	...	ھستناپور	Hastinapur.
नानू	..	...	نانو	Nánu.
पिलखुवा	..	...	پلکھوا	Pilkhuwa.
सरधना	..	...	سردھنہ	Sardhana.
गढ़मुक्तेशर्	..	...	گڈھمکتیسر	Garhmuktesar.
बेगमाबाद	..	...	بیگم آباد	Begamabad.
छप्रौली	..	...	چھپرولی	Chaprauli.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
मुरादनगर ..	... مُرادنگر	Murádnagar.
लोनी ..	... لونی	Loni.
मवाना ..	... موانہ	Mawána.
दौराला ..	... دورالہ	Daurála.
शाहडरः ..	... شاہدرہ	Shahdara.
किठोर ..	... کِتھور	Kithor.
बहसूमा ..	... بھسوما	Bahsúma.
धौलाना ..	... دھولانہ	Dhaulána.
कंकर खेड़ा ..	... کنکر کھیڑا	Kankar Khera.
डासना ..	... ڈاسنہ	Dásna.
किरथल ..	... کِرتھل	Kirthal.
बहादुरगढ़ ..	... بہادرگڈھ	Bahádurgarh.
डाहा ..	... ڈاھا	Dáha.
फ़रीदनगर ..	... فریدنگر	Faridnagar.
कुटाना ..	... کُٹانہ	Kutána.
कमरुद्दीननगर ..	... قمرالدین نگر	Kamaruddínnagar.
परीछतगढ़ ..	... پریچھت گڈھ	Paríchatgarh.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला बुलन्दशहर	ضلع بلندشہر	BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT.
बरन	برن	Baran.
अनूपशहर	انوپشہر	Anúpshahr.
खुरजा	خورجہ	Khúrja.
सिकन्दराबाद	سکندرآباد	Sikandarabad.
दनकौर	دنکور	Dankaur.
सियाना	سیانہ	Siyána.
शिकारपुर	شکارپور	Shikárpur.
गुलावठी	گلاوٹھی	Gulaothi.
जहांगीराबाद	جہانگیرآباد	Jahángirabad.
डिबाई	ڈبائی	Dibai.
छतारी	چھتاری	Chatári.
पहासू	پہاسو	Pahásu.
दादरी	دادری	Dádri.
नरोरा	نرورا	Narora.
जेवर	جیور	Jewar.
चोला	چولہ	Chola.
राजघाट	راج گھاٹ	Rajghat.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
अहार ..	... اہار	Ahár.
जारचा ..	... جارچہ	Járcha.
कासना ..	... کاسنہ	Kásna.
झझर ..	... جھجھر	Jhajhar.
औरंगाबाद ..	... اورنگ آباد	Aurangabad.
तिलबेगमपुर ..	... تل بیگم پور	Tilbegampur.
मलिकपुर ..	... ملک پور	Malikpur.
ज़िला अलीगढ़	ضلع علیگڈھ	ALIGARH DISTRICT.
अचौली ..	... اترولی	Atrauli.
हाथरस ..	... ہاتھرس	Háthras.
सिकन्दरा ..	... سکندرہ راؤ	Sikandra.
हर्दुवागंज ..	... ہردوا گنج	Harduaganj.
मोरथल ..	... مورتھل	Morthal.
इगलास ..	... اگلاس	Iglás.
बरौली ..	... برولی	Barauli.
कोल ..	... کول	*Koil.*
कौड़ियागंज ..	... کوڑیا گنج	Kauriyaganj.
मुरसान् ..	... مرسان	Mursán.
खैर ..	... کھیر	Khair.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
चंडौस् ..	... چنڈوس	Chandaus.
टप्पल् ..	... ٹپّل	Tappal.
जलाली ..	... جلالی	Jaláli.
मंड्राक ..	... مندراک	Mandrák.
सासनी ..	... ساسنی	Sásni.
पाली ..	... پالی	Páli.
हसनगढ़ ..	.. حسن گڈھ	Hasangarh.
नानू ..	... نانو	Nánu.
दतौली ..	... دتولی	Datauli.
गोरई ..	... گورئی	Gorai.
अकराबाद ..	... اکرآباد	Akrabad.
बरला ..	... برلا	Barla.
सोम्ना ..	... سومنا	Somna.
बेस्वान ..	... بسوان	Beswán.
क़िस्मत रुहेलखंड	قسمت روهیلکهنڈ	ROHILKHAND DIVISION.
ज़िला बिजनोर	ضلع بجنور	Bijnor District.
चांदपुर ..	... چاندپور	Chándpur.
नजीबाबाद ..	... نجیب آباد	Najíbabad.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
नगीना ..	... نگینہ	Nagína.
धामपुर ..	... دھام پور	Dhámpur.
कीरतपुर ..	... کیرت پور	Kíratpur.
मन्दावर ..	... مندّاور	Mandáwar.
शरकोट ..	... شیر کوٹ	Sherkot.
निहतोर ..	... نہٹور	Nihtor.
स्योहारा ..	... سیوھارا	Seohára.
अफ़ज़लगढ़ ..	... افضل گڈھ	Afzalgarh.
रेहड़ ..	... ریہڑ	Rehar.
दारानगर ..	... دارانگر	Daranagar.
बढ़ापुरा ..	... بڑھاپورا	Barhapura.
बुढ़पुर ..	... بوڑھ پور	Burhpur.
आसफ़पुर ..	... آصف پور	Asafpur.
बाष्टा ..	... باشٹہ	Báshta.
अकबराबाद ..	... اکبر آباد	Akbarabad.
नूरपुर ..	... نور پور	Nurpur.
नागल ..	... ناگل	Nágal.
आम्सोत ..	... آمسوت	Amsot.
सहिसपुर ..	... سہس پور	Sahispur.
झालू ..	... جھالو	Jhálu.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला मुरादाबाद	ضلع مراد آباد	*Moradabad* District.
सम्भल ..	... سنبھل	Sambhal.
अमरोहा ..	... امروھہ	Amroha.
चन्दोसी ..	... چندوسي	Chandausi.
धनौरा ..	... دھنورہ	Dhanaura.
बिलारी ..	... بلاري	Bilári.
बछ्रौं ..	... بچھراؤں	Bachhraon.
हसनपुर ..	... حسن پور	Hasanpur.
ठाकुरद्वारा ..	... ٹھاکردوارہ	Thákurdwára.
मुघलपुर ..	... مغل پور	Moghalpur.
दढ़ियाल ..	... ڈرھیال	Darhiyál.
मानपुर ..	... مان پور	Mánpur.
कंदर्की ..	... کندرکھي	Kandarki.
सिरसी ..	... سرسي	Sirsi.
नरावली ..	... نرولي	Naráoli.
गज्रौला ..	... گجرولہ	Gajraula.
खड़कपुर ..	... کھرک پور	Kharakpur.
सिहल ..	... سہل	Sihal.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला बरेली	ضلع بریلی	*Bareilly* District.
पीलीभीत ..	... پیلی بھیت	Pilibhít.
बीसलपुर ..	... بیسل پور	Bísalpur.
जहानाबाद ..	... جہان آباد	Jahánabad.
सरौली ..	... سرولی	Sarauli.
नवाबगंज ..	... نواب گنج	Nawábganj.
अवला ..	... آنولہ	Aonla.
बशारतगंज ..	... بشارت گنج	Basháratganj.
फ़रीदपुर ..	... فرید پور	Faridpur.
न्योरिया हुसेनपुर ..	... نیوریا حسین پور	Neoriya Husainpur.
फ़तहगंज ..	... فتح گنج	*Fatehganj.*
शाही ..	... شاہی	Sháhi.
बहेड़ी ..	... بہیڑی	Baheri.
रिछा ..	... رچھا	Richha.
चौमहला ..	... چومحلہ	Chaumahla.
मीरगंज ..	... میر گنج	Mírganj.
करोर ..	... کرور	Karor.
पूरनपुर ..	... پورن پور	Púranpur.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
बिलसंडा ..	... بِلسَنڈا	Bilsanda.
हाफ़िज़गंज ..	... حافِظ گنج	Háfizganj.
ज़िला बुदायूं	ضِلع بدایُوں	Budaun District.
बिलसी ..	... بِلسي	Bilsi.
उझयानी ..	... اُوجھانِي	Ujháni.
सहसवां ..	... سہسوان	Sahaswán.
दातागंज ..	... داتا گنج	Dátaganj.
उसहत ..	... اوسہت	Usehat.
बिसौली ..	... بِسولِي	Bisauli.
इस्लाम्नगर ..	... اِسلام نگر	Islámnagar.
गुन्नौर ..	... گنور	Gunnaur.
रजपुरा ..	... رجپورہ	Rajpura.
कक्राला ..	... ککرالہ	Kakrála.
सलीमपुर ..	... سَلِیم پور	Salímpur.
सतासी ..	... سَتاسِي	Satási.
कोटसालबाहन ..	... کوٹ سال باہن	Kot Sálbáhan.
आसदपुर ..	... اَسد پور	Asadpur.
वज़ीरगंज ..	... وَزِیر گنج	Wazírganj.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
हज़रतपुर ..	... حضرت پور	Hazratpur.
धनारी ..	... دھناری	Dhanári.
बब्राला ..	... ببرالہ	Babrála.
ज़िला शाहजहांपुर	ضلع شاھجہانپور	SHA'HJAHA'NPUR DISTRICT.
जलालपुर ..	... جلال پور	Jalálpur.
तिलहर ..	... تلہر	Tilhar.
पवायन ..	... پوایاں	Paváyan.
खुतार ..	... کھوتار	Khutár.
बड़ागांव ..	... بڑاگانو	Baragaon.
जलालाबाद ..	... جلال آباد	Jalálabad.
खुदागंज ..	... خداگنج	Khudaganj.
मारानपुर कटरा ..	... میراں پور کترا	Miránpur Katra.
शाहबाज़नगर ..	... شاہبازنگر	Shahbaznagar.
खेड़ा बझेड़ा ..	... کھیڑہ بجھیڑہ	Khera Bajhera.
निगोही ..	... نگوھی	Nigohi.
कांट ..	... کانٹ	Kánt.
सेरामऊ ..	... سیرامؤ	Seramau.
मिर्ज़ापुर ..	... مرزا پور	Mirzapur.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
जैन्तीपुर ..	... جینتي پور	Jaintipur.
ढकिया ..	... ڈھکیا	Dhakiya.
क़िस्मत आगरा	قسمت آگرہ	AGRA DIVISION.
ज़िला मथुरा	ضلع متھرا	*Muttra* District.
अडींग ..	... اڑینگ	Aríng.
बढ़न ..	... برھن	Barhan.
कोसी ..	... کوسي	Kosi.
बृन्दाबन ..	... برندابن	Brindaban.
छाता ..	... چھاتا	Cháta.
नोहझील ..	... نوح جھیل	Noh Jhíl.
महाबन ..	... مہابن	Mahában
गोकुल ..	... گوکل	Gokul.
मांट ..	... مانٹ	Mát.
बलदेव ..	... بلدیو	Baldeo.
सादाबाद ..	... سعدآباد	Sadabad.
गोबरधन ..	... گوبردھن	Gobardhan.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला आगरा	ضلع اگرہ	AGRA DISTRICT.
शहर सवाद ..	... سوادشہر	Shahr Sawád.
सिकन्दरा ..	... سکندرہ	Sikandra.
खैरागढ़ ..	... کھیراگڈھہ	Khairagarh.
फ़ीरोज़ाबाद ..	... فیروز اباد	Firozabad.
फ़तहपुर सीकरी ..	... فتحپور سیکری	*Fatehpur* Síkri.
पनाहट ..	... پناہٹ	Panáhat.
कुरौली ..	... کراولی	Kurauli.
फ़रह ..	... فرح	Farah.
फ़तहाबाद ..	... فتیح اباد	*Fatehabad.*
इरादतनगर ..	... ارادت نگر	Irádatnagar.
इतिमादपुर ..	... اعتماد پور	Itimádpur.
खन्दौली ..	... کھندولی	Khandauli.
बटेशर ..	... بتیسر	Batesar.
टुंडला ..	... ٹوندلہ	Túndla.
जलेसर ..	... جلیسر	Jalesar.
हज़ूर तहसील ..	... حضور تحصیل	Huzúr Tahsíl.
अछनेरा ..	... اچھنیرا	Achnera.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
बिचपुरी ..	... بچھپوری	Bichpuri.
रुनकुता ..	... رنکتہ	Runkuta.
ओल ..	... اول	Ol.
ज़िला मैनपुरी	ضلع مینپوری	MAINPURI DISTRICT.
कुरावली ..	... کراولی	Kuráoli.
भदान ..	... بھدان	Bhadán.
भोंगांव ..	... بھونگانو	Bhongaon.
सरसागंज ..	... سرساگنج	Sarsaganj
करहल ..	... کرھل	Karhal.
शिकोहाबाद ..	... شکوہآباد	Shikohabad.
घिरोर ..	... گھرور	Ghiror.
किश्नी ..	... کشنی	Kishni.
अलीपुर पट्टी ..	... علیپور پٹی	Alipur Patti.
बरनाहल ..	... برناھل	Barnáhal.
मुस्तफ़ाबाद ..	... مصطفیآباد	Mustafabad.
कुसमरा ..	... کسمرا	Kusmara.
नबीगंज ..	... نبیگنج	Nabiganj.
बेवर ..	... بیور	Bewar.
अकबरपुर औंछा ..	... اکبرپوراونچھا	Akbarpur Auncha.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
शरीफ़पुर ..	... شَرِيفْ پُور	Sharífpur.
भारौल ..	... بھارَولْ	Bháraul.
लभौवा ..	... لَبھوّا	Labhauwa.
जसराना ..	... جَسرانَہْ	Jasrána.
एका ..	... اِیکَہْ	Eká.
नोनेर ..	... نُونیرْ	Noner.
ज़िला फ़र्रुख़ाबाद	ضِلَعْ فَرُّخ آبادْ	FARUKHABAD DISTRICT.
कमालगंज ..	... کَمالْ گَنْجْ	Kamálganj.
सिंगीरामपुर ..	... سِنْگِي رامپُورْ	Singirámpur.
याक़ूतगंज ..	... یاقُوتْ گَنْجْ	Yákútganj.
मुहम्मदाबाद ..	... مُحَمَّدآبادْ	Muhammadabad.
क़ायमगंज ..	... قائِمْ گَنْجْ	Káimganj.
शमसाबाद ..	... شَمْسْ آبادْ	Shamsabad.
नव्वाबगंज ..	... نَوّابْ گَنْجْ	Nawábganj.
अमेठी ..	... اَمیٹھِي	Amethi.
छिब्रामऊ ..	... چھِبرامَؤ	Chibrámau.
कनौज ..	... قَنّوج	Kanauj.
मकरन्दनगर ..	... مَکَرَندنَگَرْ	Makrandnagar.
मियांगंज ..	... مِیانْ گَنْجْ	Miánganj.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
मीरन की सराय	میراں کی سرائے	Mírán-ki-Sarai.
जलालाबाद	جلال آباد	Jalálabad.
ठटिया	ٹھٹیا	Thatia.
ख़ैरनगर	خیر نگر	Khairnagar.
सौरिख	سورکھ	Saurikh.
गुरसहायगंज	گورسہائے گنج	Gursaháiganj.
भोजपुर	بھوج پور	Bhojpur.
पहाड़ा	پہاڑا	Pahára.
कम्पिल	کمپل	Kampil.
खाखटमऊ	کھاکھٹ مؤ	Khákhatmau.
अमृतपुर	امرت پور	Imratpur.
तिरवा	تروا	Tirwa.
सकटपुर	سکٹ پور	Sakatpur.
सक्रावा	سکروا	Sakráwa.
अलीगढ़	علیگڈھ	Aligarh.
अल्लाहगंज	اللہ گنج	Alláhganj.
परमनगर	پرم نگر	Paramnagar.
फ़तहगढ़	فتحگڈھ	*Fatehgarh.*
खुदागंज	خدا گنج	Khudaganj.
तालग्राम	تال گرام	Tálgrám.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला इटावा	ضلع اٹاوہ	Etáwah District.
भरथना ..	... بھرتھنا	Bharthna.
बिधूना ..	... بِدھونا	Bidhúna.
दलीलनगर ..	... دلیل نگر	Dalílnagar.
जसवन्तनगर ..	... جسونت نگر	Jaswantnagar.
औरैया ..	... اورئیا	Auraiya.
फफूंद ..	... پھپھوند	Phaphúnd.
लखना ..	... لکھنا	Lakhna.
अछल्दा ..	... اچھلدا	Achalda.
ऐरवा ..	... ایروا	Airwa.
अजीतमल ..	... اجیت مل	Ajítmal.
बेला ..	... بیلا	Bela.
छछूंद ..	... چھچھوند	Chachúnd.
ज़िला एटा	ضلع ایٹہ	Etah District.
सोरों ..	... سورون	Soron.
कासगंज ..	... کاسگنج	Kásganj.
अलीगंज ..	... علی گنج	Aliganj.
मारहरा ..	... مارھرہ	Márehra.
सकीट ..	... سکوت	Sakít.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
निधौली ..	... نِدھولي	Nidhauli.
पटियाली ..	... پَٹیالي	Patiáli.
क़ादिरगंज ..	... قادِرگنج	Kádirganj.
नव्वाबगंज ..	... نَوابگنج	Nawábganj.
नगरिया ..	... نگریا	Nagaria.
बिलराम ..	... بِلرام	Bilrám.
सिंहपुरा ..	... سِرھَپورہ	Sirhpura.
आज़मनगर ..	... اعظم نگر	Azamnagar.
बरना ..	... برنا	Barna.
सहावर ..	... سہاور	Sahawar.
सराय अघत ..	... سَرائے اَگھت	Sarai Aghat.
मोहनपुर ..	... موھن پور	Mohanpur.
सराय गिरधारी ..	... سَرائے گِردھاري	Sarai Girdhárí.
क़िस्मत इलाहाबाद	قِسمَت اِلٰہ آباد	ALLAHABAD DIVISION.
ज़िला कान्हपुर	ضِلع کانپور	*Cawnpore* DISTRICT.
भोगनीपुर ..	... بھوگنی پور	Bhognipur.
जाजमऊ ..	... جاجمَؤ	Jájmau.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
रसूलाबाद	رسول آباد	Rasúlabad.
साढ़ सलीमपुर	ساڑھہ سلیم پور	Sárh Salímpur.
घाटमपुर	گھاٹم پور	Ghátampur.
अकबरपुर	اکبر پور	Akbarpur.
बिलहौर	بلہور	Bilhaur.
मूसनगर	موسیٰ نگر	Músanagar.
रसधान	رسدھان	Rasdhán.
सिकन्दरा	سکندرہ	Sikandra.
नरवल	نروَل	Narwal.
गजनेर	گجنیر	Gajner.
बिठूर	بٹھور	Bithúr.
नजफ़गढ़	نجف گڈھہ	Najafgarh.
देरपुर	دیرہ پور	Derapur.
मंगलपुर	منگل پور	Mangalpur.
शिऊली	شیولی	Shiuli.
शिवराजपुर	شیوراج پور	Shiurájpur.
नव्वाबगंज	نواب گنج	Nawábganj.
रूरा	رورا	Rúra.
मकनपुर	مکن پور	Makanpur.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
भावपुर ..	... بھاؤپور	Bháupur.
सरसौल ..	... سرسول	Sarsaul.
झिन्झक ..	... جھینجھک	Jhínjhak.
ज़िला फ़तहपुर	ضلع فتحپور	*Fatehpur* DISTRICT.
बहरामपुर ..	... بہرام پور	Bahrámpur.
हसवा ..	... ہسوا	Haswa.
कोरा ..	... کورا	Kora.
ग़ाज़ीपुर ..	... غازیپور	Gházipur.
कलियानपुर ..	... کلیان پور	Kaliánpur.
खखरेडू ..	... کھکھریرو	Khakhreru.
बिन्दकी ..	... بندکی	Bindki.
कोरा जहानाबाद ..	... کورا جہان آباد	Kora Jahánabad.
कुटिया गुनीर ..	... کوٹیا گنیر	Kutia Gunír.
हथगांव ..	... ہتھہ گاؤں	Hathgaon.
खजुहा ..	... کھجوھا	Khajuha.
हुसेनगंज ..	... حسین گنج	Husainganj.
किशनपुर ..	... کشن پور	Kishanpur.
असोथर ..	... اسوتھر	Asothar.
बिलन्द ..	... بلندا	Bilanda.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
टप्पा जार ..	...	ٹپہ جار	Tappa Jár.
अयासाह ..	...	اَیاہ ساہ	Ayáh Sáh.
मुतौर ..	...	مُتَور	Mutaur.
एकदला ..	...	اِیکدَلہ	Ekdala.
कोटिला ..	...	کُوتَلہ	Kotila.
अमौली ..	...	اَمولِي	Amauli.
औंग ..	...	اَونگ	Aung.
मोहार ..	...	مُوہار	Mauhár.
मलुवा ..	...	مَلوا	Malwa.
शिवराजपुर ..	...	شیوراج پور	Shiurájpur.
ज़िला बांदा	ضلع باندا	Bánda District.
पैलानी ..	...	پیلانِي	Pailáni.
बबेरू ..	...	بیبرو	Baberu.
बडौसा ..	...	بدوسا	Badausa.
सिहोंडा ..	...	سِہونڈا	Sihonda.
सीतापुर ..	...	سیتاپور	Sítapur.
करवी ..	...	کَروِي	Karwi.
कालिंजर ..	...	کالنجر	Kálinjar.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
राजपुर ..	... راجپور	Rájapur.
औगासी ..	... اوگاسي	Augási.
दरसेंडा ..	... درسيندا	Darsenda.
छींबू ..	... چھيبو	Chíbu.
टरहवन ..	... ترھواں	Tarhawan.
कमासिन ..	... کماسن	Kamásin.
सिमौनी ..	... سمونی	Simauni.
खंडेह ..	... کھنديہ	Khandeh.
मानिकपुर ..	... مانکپور	Mánikpur.
चिल्ला तारा ..	... چلّا تارا	Chilla Tára.
मऊ ..	... مؤ	Mau.
मारकुंडी ..	... مارکنڈی	Márkundi.
बरगढ	... برگڈھ	Bargarh.
डभौरा ..	... دبھورہ	Dabhaura.
चितरकोट ..	... چترکوٹ	Chitarkot.
मरफ़ा ..	... مرفا	Marpha.
ज़िला इलाहाबाद	ضلع الٰہ آباد	ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.
चाइल ..	... چائل	Cháil.
पच्छिमसरीरा ..	... پچھم سریرا	Pachchim Saríra.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
कड़ा ..	... کڑا	Karra.
बारह ..	... بارہ	Bárah.
सिकन्दरा ..	... سکندرہ	Sikandra.
अरइल ..	... ارَیل	Arail.
खैरागढ़ ..	... کھیراگڈھ	Khairágarh.
करछना ..	... کرچھنا	Karchana.
भारतगंज ..	... بھارت گنج	Bháratganj.
झूसी ..	... جھوسی	Jhúsi.
नैनी ..	... نینی	Naini.
मिर्ज़ापुर चौहारी ..	... مرزاپور چوہاری	Mirzapur Chauhári.
हन्दिया ..	... ہنڈیا	Handia.
हनुमानगंज ..	... ہنومان گنج	Hanumánganj.
नहवाई ..	... نہوائی	Nahwái.
दारानगर ..	... دارانگر	Dáranagar.
शहज़ादपुर ..	... شہزادپور	Shahzádpur.
मंझनपुर ..	... منجھنپور	Manjhanpur.
सराइ आक़िल ..	... سرائے عاقل	Sarai Akil.
इस्माईल गंज ..	... اسمٰعیل گنج	Ismaílganj.
मऊऐम ..	... مؤائمہ	Mau Aima.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ख़ानजहांपुर	خانجہانپور	Khánjahánpur.
फूलपुर	پھولپور	Phúlpur.
मुफ़्ती के पुरवा	مفتی کا پوروا	Mufti-ke-purwa.
अथर्बन	اتھربن	Atharban.
करारी	کراری	Karári.
फ़रीदगंज	فریدگنج	Faríd ganj.
जसरा	جسرا	Jasra.
सोरांव	سورانو	Soraon.
नव्वाबगंज	نوابگنج	Nawábganj.
किवाई	کوائی	Kiwái.
मह	مہ	Mah.
सिराथू	سراتھو	Siráthu.
भरवारी	بھراری	Bharwári.
मनौरी	منوری	Manauri.
कर्नलगंज	کرنیل گنج	Colonelganj.
कीडगंज	کیڈگنج	*Kydganj*.
कट्रा	کترا	Katra.
फाफामऊ	پھاپھامو	Pháphámau.
राजघाट	راج گھاٹ	Rájghat.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
मेजा ..	... میجا	Meja.
लवाइन ..	... لوائن	Lawáin.
सर्सा ..	... سرسا	Sarsa.
शिवराजपुर ..	... شیوراج پور	Shiurájpur.
ज़िला हमीरपुर	ضلع ہمیرپور	HAMIRPUR DISTRICT.
मोदहा ..	... مودھا	Maudha.
जलालपुर ..	... جلال پور	Jalálpur.
राठ ..	... راٹھہ	Ráth.
महोबा ..	... مہوبا	Mahoba.
जैतपुर ..	... جیت پور	Jaitpur.
कुरारा ..	... کورارا	Kurára.
खरैला ..	... کھریلا	Kharaila.
सूपा ..	... سوپا	Súpa.
कुलपहाड़ ..	... کلپہاڑ	Kulpahár.
श्रीनगर ..	... سری نگر	Srinagar.
सुमेरपुर ..	... سمیرپور	Sumerpur.
पनवारी ..	... پنواری	Panwári.
मस्करा ..	... مسکرا	Maskara.
लालपुरा ..	... لالپورہ	Lálpura.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
सिसोलर ..	... سسولر	Sisolar.
कबरई ..	... کبرئی	Kabrai.
ज़िला जौनपुर	ضلع جونپور	JAUNPUR DISTRICT.
घिसुवा ..	... گھسوا	Ghiswa.
ज़फ़राबाद ..	... ظفر آباد	Zafarabad.
मड़ियाहू ..	... مڈیاہو	Mariáhu.
शाहगंज ..	... شاہگنج	Shahganj.
मछलीशहर ..	... مچھلی شہر	Machlishahr.
मुंगरा बादशाहपुर ..	... مونگرا بادشاہپور	Mungra Bádsháhpur.
हवेली जौनपुर ..	... حویلی جونپور	Haveli Jaunpur.
करयात दोस्त ..	... قریات دوست	Kariyát Dost.
कर्यात मेंढः ..	... قریات مینڈھ	Kariyát Mendha.
सिंग्रामऊ ..	... سنگرامؤ	Singrámau.
सिक्रारा ..	... سکرارا	Sikrára.
गुलज़ारगंज ..	... گلزارگنج	Gulzárganj
बदलापुर ..	... بدلاپور	Badlapur.
कुटहन ..	... کوٹھن	Kutahan.
खेता सराय ..	... کھیتا سرائے	Kheta Sarai.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
बक्शा ..	... بکشا	Baksha.
जलालपुर ..	... جلال پور	Jalálpur.
चन्डवक ..	... چندوک	Chandwak.
सराय महिउद्दीन ..	... سرائے محی الدین	Sarai Mahi-ud-dín.
क़िस्मत बनारस	قسمت بنارس	*BENARES* DIVISION.
ज़िला आज़मगढ़	ضلع اعظمگڈھ	AZAMGARH DISTRICT.
देवगांव ..	... دیوگانو	Deogaon.
माहुल ..	... ماہل	Máhul.
सगरी ..	... سگری	Sagri.
निज़ामाबाद ..	... نظام اباد	Nizámabad.
सिकन्दरपुर ..	... سکندرپور	Sikandarpur.
महाराजगंज ..	... مہاراج گنج	Maharájganj.
मुहम्मदाबाद ..	... محمد اباد	Muhammadabad.
मुबारिकपुर ..	... مبارک پور	Mubárikpur.
कोपागंज ..	... کوپاگنج	Kopáganj.
मऊ ..	... مؤ	Mau.
चिरया कोट ..	... چریاکوٹ	Chiriákot.
बेल्हाबांस ..	... بیلھا بانس	Belhábáns.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
कौड़िया ..	... کوڑیا	Kauria.
सिकन्दरा ..	... سکندرہ	Sikandra.
तुरतीपार ..	... ترتی پار	Turtipár.
दोहरी घाट ..	... دوہری گھاٹ	Dohari Ghát.
फूलपुर ..	... پھولپور	Phúlpur.
अत्रौलिया ..	... اترولیا	Atraulia.
घोसी ..	... گھوسی	Ghosi.
गोपालपुर ..	... گوپالپور	Gopálpur.
नाथूपुर ..	... ناتھو پور	Náthupur.
नगरा ..	.. نگرا	Nagara.
आदमपुर ..	... ادم پور	Adampur.
अज़मतगढ़ ..	... عظمت گڈھ	Azmatgarh.
ज़िला मिरज़ापुर	ضلع مرزاپور	MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.
रोबर्टसगंज ..	... رابرٹس گنج	Robertsganj.
क़रयात सीखर ..	... قریات سیکھر	Karyát Síkhar.
कोर्ह ..	... کونڑھ	Korh.
चकिया ..	... چکیا	Chakia.
चुनार ..	... چنار	Chunar.
अहिरौरा ..	... اہرورا	Ahraura.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
कोन	کون	Kon.
गोपीगंज	گوپي گنج	Gopiganj.
उपरौध	اپرودھ	Upraudh.
चौरासी	چوراسي	Chaurási.
गाइपुरा	گائي پورہ	Gáipura.
टप्पा कोन	ٹپہ کون	Tappa Kon.
भदोही	بھدوهي	Bhadohi.
सकटेसगढ़	سکتیس گڈھ	Saktesgarh.
केरा मनग्रौर	کیرا منگرور	Kera Mangraur.
अगोरी बरहर	اگوري برهر	Agori Barhar.
बिजयगढ़	بجے گڈھ	Bijaigarh.
सिंग्रौली	سنگرولي	Singrauli.
पुलवा	پلوا	Pulwa
दूधी	دودھي	Dúdhi.
बड़ह	بڑھ	Barah.
गंगापुर	گنگاپور	Gangapur.
पहारा	پہارا	Pahára.
कंटिट	کنٹت	Kantit.
बिंधाचल	بندھاچل	Bindháchal.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला बनारस	ضلع بنارس	*Benares* District.
हज़ूर तहसील ..	... حضور تحصیل	Huzúr Tahsíl.
चन्दौली ..	... چندولی	Chandauli.
रामनगर ..	... رام نگر	Rámnagar.
अठगांव ..	... اٹھگانو	Athgaon.
देहात अमानत ..	... دیہات امانت	Dehát Amánat.
सुल्तानीपुर ..	... سلطانی پور	Sultánipur.
जालहूपुर ..	... جالھوپور	Jálhupur.
कसवार ..	... کسوار	Kaswár.
कटेहिर ..	... کٹیہر	Katehir.
बढ़वल ..	... بڑھول	Barhwal.
धूस ..	... دھوس	Dhús.
मुग़ल सराय ..	... مغل سرائے	Moghal Sarai.
सकलदिहा ..	... سکل دیہا	Sakaldiha.
फूलपुर ..	... پھولپور	Phúlpur.
शिवपुर ..	... شیوپور	Shiupur.
सिकरौल ..	... سکرول	Sikraul.
सारनाथ ..	... سارناتھ	Sárnáth.
दशासमेध ..	... دسسمیدھ	Dasásamedh.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
काल भैरों	کال بھیروں	Kál Bhairon.
सय्यिद राजा	سیدراجا	Sayyidrája.
सीघ्रा	سیگھرا	Síghra.
मंगारी	منگاری	Mangári.
चेतगंज	چیت گنج	Chetganj.
चोलापुर	چولاپور	Cholapur.
ज़िला गोरखपुर	ضلع گورکھپور	Gorakhpur District.
बांसगांव	بانس گانو	Bánsgaon.
परौना	پرونا	Parauna.
बरहलगंज	برهل گنج	Barhalganj.
रुद्रपुर	رودرپور	Rudarpur.
बरहज	برهج	Barhaj.
पिपराइच	پپرائچ	Pipráich.
टप्पा भवपार	ٹپہ بھواپار	Tappa Bhawapár.
मझौली	مجھولی	Majhauli.
सिल्हट	سلہٹ	Silhat.
शाहजहांपुर	شاهجهانپور	Sháhjahánpur.
सिधुवा जोबना	سدھواجوبنا	Sidhua Jobna.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
मन्सूरगंज ..	... منصور گنج	Mansúrganj.
देोरिया ..	... دیوریا	Deoria.
तिलपुर ..	... تاپور	Tilpur.
बिनायकपुर ..	... بنایک پور	Bináyakpur.
धुरियापार ..	... دھوریاپار	Dhuriapár.
चिल्लापार ..	... چلّاپار	Chillapár.
आंला ..	... آنولہ	Aonla.
कसिया ..	... کسیا	Kasia.
ज़िला बस्ती	ضلع بستي	Basti District.
डोमरियागंज ..	... دومریاگنج	Domariaganj.
औरंगाबाद नगर ..	... اورنگ آبادنگر	Aurangabad Nagar.
हसनपुर मघर ..	... حسن پور مگھر	Hasanpur Maghar.
मन्सूरनगर ..	... منصور نگر	Mansúrnagar.
रतनपुर ..	... رتن پور	Ratanpur.
अमोढ़ा ..	... امورھا	Amorha.
बांसी ..	... بانسي	Bánsi.
रसूलपुर घोस ..	... رسولپور غوث	Rasúlpur Ghaus.
कप्तान गंज ..	... کپتان گنج	Captainganj.
ख़लीलाबाद ..	... خلیل آباد	Khalílabad.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
मिन्हदावल ..	... مِہنڈاول	Minhdáwal.
महुली ..	... مہُلی	Mahuli.
ज़िला ग़ाज़ीपुर	ضلع غازیپور	GHÁZIPUR DISTRICT.
गहमर ..	... گہمر	Gahmar.
मुहम्मदाबाद ..	... محمد آباد	Muhammadabad.
बलिया ..	... بلیا	Ballia.
ज़मानिया ..	... زمانیہ	Zamániah.
सय्यिदपुर भीतरी ..	... سیدپوربھیتری	Sayyidpur Bhítari.
दिल्दारनगर ..	... دِلدارنگر	Dildárnagar.
रसड़ा ..	... رسڑا	Rasra.
करन्डा ..	... کرنڈا	Karanda.
पचोतर ..	... پچھوتر	Pachotar.
ख़रीद ..	... خَرِید	Kharíd.
गढ़ा ..	... گڑھا	Garha.
ज़हूराबाद ..	... ظہور آباد	Zahúrabad.
सुरहा ताल ..	... سرہاتال	Suraha Tál.
धानापुर ..	... دھانہ پور	Dhánapur.
शादियाबाद ..	... شادی آباد	Shádiabad.
कोरन्टाडिह ..	... کورنٹادیہہ	Korantadih.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
हल्दी ..	... هلدي	Haldi.
लखनेसर ..	... لکھنیسر	Lakhnesar.
पहलादपुर ..	... پہلادپور	Pahládpur.
लठिया ..	... لٹھیا	Lathiya.
क़िस्मत झांसी	قسمت جھانسي	JHÁNSI DIVISION.
ज़िला जालौन	ضلع جالون	JALAUN DISTRICT.
उरई ..	... اورئي	Orai.
कूंच ..	... کونچ	Kúnch.
कालपी ..	... کالپي	Kálpi.
सय्यिदनगर ..	... سیدنگر	Sayyidnagar.
माधोगढ़ ..	... مادھوگڈھ	Mádhogarh.
कनार ..	... کنار	Kanár.
भदेक ...	... بھدیک	Bhadek.
आटा ..	... آٹا	Ata.
कुठौन्द ..	... کٹھوند	Kuthaund.
जगमनपुर ..	... جگمن پور	Jagamanpur.
रामपुरा ..	... رامپورہ	Rámpura.
गोपालपुर ..	... گوپال پور	Gopálpur.
कोटरा ..	... کوٹرہ	Kotra.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
इनगोई ..	... اِنگوئی	Ingoi.
दमरास ..	... دمراس	Damrás.
इटौरा ..	... اِیٹورا	Itaura.
हद्रख ..	... حدرکھ	Hadrakh.
निपनिया ..	... نپنیا	Nipania.
ऐट ..	... ایٹ	Ait.
हरदोई ..	... ہردوئی	Hardoi.
ज़िला झांसी	ضلع جھانسی	JHÁNSI DISTRICT.
पंड्वाहा ..	... پنڈواہا	Pandwáha.
मऊ ..	... مؤ	Mau.
रानीपुर ..	... رانی پور	Ránípur.
बरुवा सागर ..	... بروا ساگر	Barwa Ságar.
बड़ागांव ..	... بڑاگانو	Barágaon.
चिरगांव ..	... چرگانو	Chirgaon.
मोठ ..	... موٹھ	Moth.
भांडेर ..	... بھانڈیر	Bhánder.
गरौठा ..	... گروٹھا	Garotha.
गुरसराय ..	... گورسرائے	Gursarai.
बबीना ..	... بِبینا	Babína.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
इरिछ ..	... اِرچھ	Irich.
कचनेहा ..	... کَچنیہا	Kachneha.
अरजार ..	... اَرجار	Arjár.
मगरवारा ..	... مگَروارا	Magarwára.
पचवारा ..	... پچھوارا	Pachwára.
जलदान ..	... اَولدان	Auldán.
बघेरा ..	... بگھیرا	Baghera.
पूंच ..	... پونچ	Púnch.
चुरारा ..	... چورارا	Churára.
ककरबे ..	... ککربے	Kakarbai.
खैलार ..	... کھیلار	Khailár.
मारकुआं ..	... مارکوان	Márkuán.
ज़िला ललितपुर	ضلع للت پور	*Lalitpur* District.
महरोनी ..	... مہرونی	Mahroni.
बांसी ..	... بانسی	Bánsi.
तालबहत ..	... تال بہت	Tálbahat.
बालाबहत ..	... بالا بہت	Bálábahat.
बानपुर ..	... بان پور	Bánpur.
मारौरा ..	... مارورا	Máraura.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
नारहत ..	... نارہت	Nárhat.
सिरस घाट ..	... سرس گھاٹ	Siras Ghát.
जाखलौन ..	... جاکھلون	Jákhlaun.
दोंगरा ..	... ڈونگرا	Dongara.
बड़ौदा ..	... برودا	Barauda.
लखनझीर ..	... لکھن جھیر	Lakhanjhír.
क़िस्मत कुमाऊं	قسمت کماؤں	KUMAUN DIVISION.
ज़िला कुमाऊं	ضلع کماؤں	KUMAUN DISTRICT.
अल्मोड़ा ..	... الموڑہ	Almora.
नैनीताल ..	... نینی تال	Naini Tal.
भीमताल ..	.. بھیم تال	Bhím Tál.
मलुवाताल ..	... ملواتال	Malwa Tál.
खुर्पाताल ..	... کھرپاتال	Khurpa Tál.
नौकुंचियाताल ..	... نوکوچیاتال	Naukuchia Tál.
पाली ..	... پالی	Páli.
गंगोली ..	... گنگولی	Gangoli.
बर्मदेव ..	... برمدیو	Barmdeo.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
चम्पावत ..	... چنپھاوت	Champáwat.
रानीखेत ..	... رانی کھیت	Ránikhet.
लोहाघाट ..	... لوھاگھاٹ	Lohaghát.
पिठौरागढ़ ..	... پٹھوراگڈھ	Pithorágarh.
कालीकुमाऊं ..	... کالی کماؤں	Káli Kumaun.
हलद्वानी ..	... ھلدوانی	Haldwáni.
कालाढूंगी ..	... کالاڈھونگی	Káládhúngi.
भाबर ..	... بھابر	Bhábar.
हावलबाघ ..	... ھاول باغ	Háwalbágh.
रामनगर ..	... رام نگر	Rámnagar.
चिल्किया ..	... چلکیا	Chilkia.
बागेसर ..	... باگیسر	Bágesar.
मिलम ..	... میلم	Milam.
खाती ..	... کھاتی	Kháti.
बैजनाथ ..	... بیجناتھ	Baijnáth.
ज़िला गढ़वाल	ضلع گڑھوال	GARHWA'L DISTRICT.
श्रीनगर ..	... سری نگر	Srinagar.
बद्रीनाथ ..	... بدری ناتھ	Badrináth.

Hindí.		Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
जोशीमठ	...	جوشي مٹھ	Joshimath.
पौड़ी	...	پوڑي	Pauri.
केदारनाथ	...	کيدارناتھ	Kedárnáth.
दसोली	...	دسولي	Dasoli.
गंगोत्री	...	گنگوتري	Gangotri.
जमनोत्री	...	جمنوتري	Jamnotri.
रुद्रप्रयाग	...	رودرپرياگ	Rudrprayág.
कर्णप्रयाग	...	کرن پرياگ	Karnprayág.
देवप्रयाग	...	ديو پرياگ	Deoprayág.
माणा	...	مانا	Mána.
नीती	...	نيتي	Níti.
लोहबा	...	لوهبا	Lohba.
कोटद्वारा	...	کوٹ دوارہ	Kotdwára.
ज़िला तराई		ضلع ترائي	Tarái District.
काशीपुर	...	کاشي پور	Káshipur.
रुद्रपुर	...	رودرپور	Rudarpur.
किलपुरी	...	کلپوري	Kilpuri.

Hindí.			Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
गदरपुर	..	...	گدرپور	Gadarpur.
बिलहरी	..	...	بلهري	Bilhari.
नानकमता	..	...	نانکمتا	Nánakmata.
जसपुर	..	...	جس پور	Jaspur.
बाज़पुर	..	...	بازپور	Bázpur.

पश्चिमोत्तर देश की नदियां

ممالک مغربي و شمالي کي ندياں

RIVERS.

सुस्वा	..	...	سسوا	Suswa.
आसन	..	...	آسن	Asan.
टोंस	..	...	ٹونس	Tons.
गंगा	..	...	گنگا	*Ganges* (Ganga).
जमुना	..	...	جمنا	*Jumna* (Jamuna).
सोलानी	..	...	سلاني	Soláni.
हिन्दन	..	...	هندن	Hindan.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
कृष्णी या कर्सुनी	کرشنی (یا) کرسنی	Krishni *or* Karsuni.
पांढोई	پاندھوئی	Pándhoi.
काली	کالی	Káli.
काथा	کاتھا	Kátha.
अबूनाला	ابوناله	Abu Nála.
गंगन	گنگن	Gangan.
रामगंगा	رام گنگا	Rámganga.
यारीवफ़ादार या सोत	یاروفادار (یا) سوت	Yár-i-wafadár *or* Sot.
कोसी	کوسی	Kosi.
सेंगर	سینگر	Sengar.
कुवारी	کوآری	Kuwári.
रिंड या अरिंड	رند (یا) ارند	Rind *or* Arind.
ईसन	ایسن	Isan.
सरसा	سرسا	Sarsa.
बुढ़गंगा	بوڑھه گنگا	Burhganga.
बेत्वा	بیتوا	Betwa.
सिन्ध	سندھه	Sindh.
पहूज	پهوج	Pahúj.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
कर्मनाशा	کرمناسا	Karmnásа.
चन्द्रप्रभा	چندرپربھا	Chandraprabha.
चंबल	چنبل	Chambal.
बानगंगा	بان گنگا	Bánganga.
उटंगन	اُتنگن	Utangan.
पार्वती	پاربتي	Párbati.
खारी	کھاري	Khári.
सरजू	سرجو	Sarju.
अलकनन्दा	الکنندا	Alaknanda.
पिंडर	پنڈر	Pindar.
मन्दाकिनी	مندا کني	Mandákini.
भागारथी	بھاگیرتھي	Bhágirathi.
बगार	بگار	Bagár.
भैंसहा	بھنساھي	Bhainsahi.
उदवंती	اُدونتي	Udawanti.
बेसू	بیسو	Besu.
खरारी	کھراري	Kharári.
करोन	کرون	Karon.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
छोइया ..	... چھوِیّا	Chhoiya.
शोण ..	... سُون	Son.
बेलन ..	... بیلَن	Belan.
कनहर ..	... کَنہر	Kanhar.
रिहन्द ..	... رِیہند	Rihand.
सहजाद ..	... سہجاد	Sahjád.
जमुनी ..	... جمنِي	Jamuni.
सजना ..	... سجنا	Sajna.
बहगुल ..	... بہگل	Bahgul.
गोमती ..	... گُومتِي	Gumti.
खनाट ..	... کھنوٹ	Khanaut.
गर्रा ..	... گرّا	Garra.
सुखी ..	... سُکھي	Sukhi.
सारदा ..	... سارَدا	Sárda.
बागैन ..	... باگین	Bágain.
पैसुनी ..	... پیسنِي	Paisuni.
केन ..	... کین	Ken *or* Kayan.
पांडू ..	... پانڈو	Pándu.
ससुर खदेरी ..	... سسر کھدیرِي	Sasur Khaderi.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
बर्मा	بَرْمَا	Barma.
चन्द्रावल	چَنْدَرَاوَلْ	Chandráwal.
बर्ना	بَرْنَا	Barna.
सई	سَئِي	Sai.
रापती	رَاپْتِي	Rápti.
घागरा	گھَاگرَا	*Gogra.*
गंडक	گَنْڈَکْ	Gandak.

RULES FOR TRANSLITERATION.

Every letter in the vernacular must be uniformly represented by a certain letter in the Roman character as follows:—

Vowels.

Persian.		Devanagari.		Roman.	Pronunciation.
Initial.	Non-initial.	Initial.	Non-initial.		
ا	◌َ (zabar)	अ	not expressed.	a	As in woman.
آ	ا	आ	ा	á	„ father.
اِ	◌ِ (zer)	इ	ि	i	„ bit.
اِی	◌ِ, or ◌ِی	ई	ी	í	„ machine.
اُ	◌ُ (pesh)	उ	ु	u	„ pull.
اُو	◌ُو	ऊ	ू	ú	„ rude.

Persian.		Devanagari.		Roman.	Pronunciation.
Initial.	Non-initial.	Initial.	Non-initial.		
اِ	ـِ or ـِي	ए	े	e	As in grey.
اَے	ـَے or ـَي	ऐ	ै	ai	„ aisle.
او	ـو	ओ	ो	o	„ hole.
اَو	ـَو	औ	ौ	au	As *ou* in house (nearly), being a combination of the a and u above.

Consonants.

Persian.	Devanagari.	Roman.
ب	ब	b
بھ	भ	bh
چ	च	ch
چھ	छ	chh
د or ڈ	द or ड	d
دھ or ڈھ	ध or ढ	dh
ف	wanting	f
گ	ग	g
گھ or غ	घ	gh
ح or ہ	ह or visarga	h
ج	ज	j
جھ	झ	jh
ک or ق	क	k
کھ or خ	ख	kh
———	क्ष	ksh

PERSIAN.	DEVANAGARI.	ROMAN.
ل	ल	l
م	म	m
ن	न, ञ, ङ, ण or anuswara	n
پ	प	p
ﭖ	फ	ph
ر or ڑ	र or ड़	r
ﮍ	ढ़	rh
ص, س, ث or ش	स	s
ش	श or ष	sh
ت, ث or ط	त or ट	t
ﺗ or ﺛ	थ or ठ	th
و	व	w or v
ی	य	y
ض, ز, ذ or ظ	Wanting	z
ژ	Ditto	zh
ع	Ditto	Omitted, the accompanying vowel only being expressed.
——	ज्ञ	gy

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